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Society of Antiquaries of Scotland



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

SESSION

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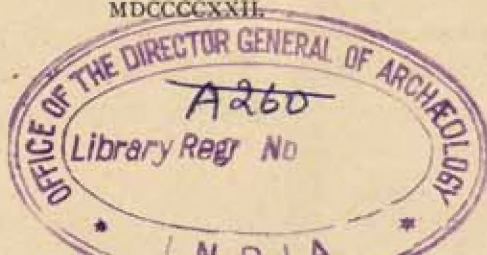
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L A W S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY
ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years.

One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council ; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

FORMS OF BEQUEST.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [*or, to be used for the special purpose or object, of*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1922.

PATRON:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1879. ABERCROMBY, The Right Hon. LORD, of Aboukir and Tullibody, LL.D., 62 Palmerston Place,—
<i>Vice-President.</i> | 1920. ANDERSON, Rev. ROBERT S. G., B.D., Minister of the United Free Church, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire. |
| 1896.* ADAM, FRANK, c/o The Straits Trading Co. Ltd., Singapore, Straits Settlements. | 1687.* ANDERSON-BERRY, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Versailles, 19 Stanhope Road, Highgate, London, N. 6. |
| 1922. ADAM, Sir JAMES, K.C., C.B.E., King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Champfleurie, Linlithgow. | 1913. ANGUS, Miss MARY, Immeriach, Blackness Road, Dundee. |
| 1890. AGNEW, Sir ANDREW N., Bart., Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer. | 1894. ANGUS, ROBERT D.L., Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire. |
| 1917. AGNEW, STAIR CARNEGIE, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 109 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. | 1921. ANGUS, WILLIAM, Chief Clerk, Record Office, H.M. General Register House. |
| 1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Culzean Castle, Maybole. | 1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Glenbank, Lenzie. |
| 1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18 Lomond Road, Trinity. | 1900. ANSTRUTHER, Sir RALPH W., Bart., Balcaskie, Pittenweem. |
| 1906. ALISON, JAMES PEARSON, F.R.I.B.A., 45 Bridge Street, Hawick. | 1897. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM, Lieut.-Col., Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife. |
| 1922. ALLAN, JAMES H., 18 Oakfield Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow. | 1921. ARBUCKLE, ALEXANDER G. W., The Elms, Bridge of Eard, Perthshire. |
| 1921.* ALLAN, JAMES WATSON, M.B., C.M., F.R.F.P.S. Glas., 105 Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow. | 1918.* AROYLL, His Grace the Duke of, Inveraray Castle. |
| 1918. ALLAN, WILLIAM KINLOCH, Erngath, 2 Wester Coates Avenue. | 1914. ARMITAGE, Captain HARRY, late 15th Hussars, The Grange, North Berwick. |
| 1922. ANDERSON, ERIC S., 5 Eldon Street. | 1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, M.C., F.S.I., 14 Swaledale Road, Millhouses, Sheffield. |
| 1907. ANDERSON, JAMES LAWSON, 45 Northumberland Street. | 1921. ARNOTT, JAMES ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Young Street. |
| 1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. | 1901.* ARTHUR, ALEXANDER THOMSON, M.B., C.M., Ingleside, West Cullis, by Aberdeen. |
| 1902.* ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon. | 1910. ASHER, JOHN, 13 Pitcullen Crescent, Perth. |
| | 1921. ASHWORTH, Rev. ADRIAN CLAUDE, 9 Ness Bank, Inverness. |

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

- 1917.*ATHOLL, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D., Blair Castle, Blair Atholl.
1915. BAIN, GEORGE, Rosebank, Nairn.
1920. BAIRD, Rev. ANDREW, B.D., J.P., Minister of the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, The Manse, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1891. BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.
1913. BAIRD, Major WILLIAM A. Lennoxlove, Haddington.
1918. BALFOUR, Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK ROBERT STEPHEN, M.A., D.L., Dawyck, Stobo, Tweeddale.
1915. BALLANTINE, JAMES, 71 George Street.
1922. BALLANTYNE, JOHN MURRAY, 11 St Catherine's Road, Giffnock, Glasgow.
1921. BANERJEE, RASBIRAH, M.B., F.I.A. Sc., Santicootir, Bally, Bengal, India.
1890. BANNERMAN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.D., West Park, 30 Polwarth Terrace.
- 1897.*BARNETT, Rev. T. RATCLIFFE, 7 Corrennie Gardens.
1922. BARRIE, JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Abbey Road, Eskbank.
1910. BARRON, Rev. DOUGLAS GORDON, O.B.E., V.D., D.D., Dunottar Manse, Stonehaven.
1909. BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN, O.B.E., of Glenorchard, Advocate, 37 Drumsheugh Gardens.
- 1891.*BAYNE, THOMAS, 69 West Cumberland Street, Glasgow.
- 1884.*BEATON, Major ANGUS J., C.M.G., V.D., Bayfield, North Kessock, Inverness.
1908. BELL, WALTER LEONARD, M.D., 123 London Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1913. BEVERIDGE, Rev. WILLIAM, The Scottish Mission, Vörösmarty-utca 49, Budapest, Hungary.
- 1877.*BILTON, LEWIS, W.S., 5 Abinger Gardens.
1919. BINNIE, R. B. JARDINE, 34 Huntly Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
1906. BISHOP, ANDREW HENDERSON, Thornton Hall, Lanarkshire.
1922. BISHOP, FREDERICK, Ruthven House, Colinton.
1882. BLACK, WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B.E., LL.D., Ramoyle, Dowanhill Gardens, Glasgow.
1885. BLAIR, WALTER RIGGAR, LL.D., Firbank, Colinton.
1909. BLUNDILL, Rev. Odo, O.S.B., St Anne's Priory, Edge Hill, Liverpool.
1885. BONFAS, CHARLES S. M., 121 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2.
1917. BONAR, JOHN JAMES, Eldinbrae, Lasswade.
1905. BOOKER, ROBERT P. LEE, Elmbridge Green, Droitwich, Worcestershire.
1919. BORLAND, JOHN, Auchencairn, Whornhill, Dumfriesshire.
- 1903.*BORTHWICK, HENRY, of Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, 122 Gt. Western Road, Glasgow.
1920. BOYD, JAMES STIRLING, L.R.I.B.A., Sherwood, Eltham Road, Lee Green, London, S.E. 12.
1913. BRODIE, Captain ROBERT HUME, of South Park, Biggar, Altair, Craigendoran, Helensburgh.
1904. BROOK, EDWARD J., Hoddum Castle, Ecclefechan.
1908. BROOK, WILLIAM, 87 George Street.
- 1906.*BROWN, ADAM, Netherby, Galashiels.
1910. BROWN, ADAM THORBURN, Torquhan, Stow.
1902. BROWN, CHARLES, Dundas Lodge, Kerse, Falkirk.
- 1921.*BROWN, DONALD, 80 Grosvenor Street, West Hartlepool.
1887. BROWN, GEORGE, 2 Spottiswoode Street.
1884. BROWN, G. BALDWIN, M.A., Professor of Fine Art, University of Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1910. BROWN, JOHN ARTHUR, Redholm, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
1912. BROWN, J. T. T., LL.D., Writer, Ashfield, Cambuslang.
1921. BROWN, THOMAS, Lecturer and Chief Assistant, Department of Architecture and Building, The Royal Technical College, Glasgow, 6 Woodend Place, Shettleston, Glasgow.
1893. BRUCE, JOHN, Inverallan, Helensburgh,—*Vice-President*.
1907. BRUCE, Mrs MARY DALZIEL, Sumburgh, Shetland.
1917. BRUCE, ROBERT H. GILBERT, M.B., C.M., Eastgate House, Frioekheim, Forfarshire.
1908. BRYCE, PETER ROSS, 33 Craigmillar Park.
1902. BRYCE, THOMAS H., M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, No. 2 The University, Glasgow.
1922. BRYDEN, ROBERT LOCKHART, B.L., Curator of Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum, Archaeological and Historical Department, 71 Victoria Park Drive South, Partick, Glasgow.
1901. BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., Dalkeith House, Midlothian.
1906. BURGESS, FRANCIS, 27 Lechmere Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.
- 1887.*BURGESS, PETER, Craven Estates Office, Coventry.

1917. BURKE, W. M., City Chamberlain, 89 Commercial Street, Dundee.
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- 1892. BURNETT, Rev. J. B., B.D., The Manse, Fetteresso, Stenichaven.
1911. BURNETT, Rev. WILLIAM, B.D., Restalrig Manse, 31 Lisimore Crescent.
1887. BURNS, Rev. THOMAS, D.D., Croston Lodge, 3a Chalmers Crescent.
- 1901.*BUTE, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, K.T., Mount Stuart, Rothesay.
1908. CADELL, HENRY M., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., Grange, Linlithgow.
- 1898.*CADENTHEAD, JAMES, R.S.A., R.S.W., 15 Inverleith Terrace.
1921. CALDER, CHARLES S. T., Assistant Architect, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scot.), 4 Drumshough Gardens.
- 1919.*CALLANDER, ALEXANDER D., Narthupana, Tebunara, Ceylon.
- 1898.*CALLANDER, JOHN GRAHAM, Ruthvenfield House, Almondbank, Perthshire,—*Director of Museum*.
1906. CAMERON, Rev. ALLAN T., M.A., Chipstable Rectory, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.
1910. CAMERON, D. Y., A.R.A., R.S.A., R.S.W., LL.D., Dun Eaglais, Kippen.
1922. CAMERON, Major DONALD C., R.A.S.C., c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 15 Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.
1887. CAMERON, J. A., M.D., Firhall, Nairn.
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1906. CAMPBELL, DONALD GRAHAM, M.B., C.M., Auchinellan, Elgin.
1888. CAMPBELL, SIR DUNCAN ALEXANDER DUNDAS, Bart., C.V.O., of Balcaldine and Glenure, 16 Ridgeway Place, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.
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- 1888.*CARMICHAEL, The Right Hon. Lord, of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 13 Portman Street, London, W. 1,—*President*.
1919. CARNEGIE, The Lady HELENA M., Rohallion, Murthly, Perthshire.
1896. CAW, JAMES L., Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, 14 Cluny Place.
1919. CHALMERS, Rev. HENRY REID, The Manse, Duffus, Elgin.
1903. CHISHOLM, EDWARD A., 42 Great King Street.
1901. CHRISTIE, Miss ELLA R., Cowden Castle, Dollar.
1910. CHRISTISON, JAMES, J.P., Librarian, Public Library, Montrose.
1916. CHRYSAL, FRANCIS MAXWELL, M.B. (no address).
1902. CLARK, ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.
1889. CLARK, DAVID R., M.A., 8 Park Drive West, Glasgow.
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1903. CLEPHAN, ROBERT COLTMAN, Marine House, Tynemouth.
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- 1921.*CLOUSTON, THOMAS HAROLD, O.B.E., Langskaill, 33 St Mary's Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
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1910. COATES, HENRY, Corander, Perth.
- 1905.*COCHRANE, KENNETH, Newfaan Isle, Galashiels.
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- 1901.*COCHRAN-PATRICK, Mrs ELLA A. K., Woodside, Beith.
- 1898.*COCHRAN-PATRICK, NEIL J. KENNEDY, of Woodside, Advocate, Ladyland, Beith.
- 1919.*COCKBURN, Captain ARCHIBALD FREDERICK, R.E. (T.F.), The Abbey, North Berwick.
- 1920.*COLLINGWOOD, R. G., M.A., F.S.A., Pembroke College, Oxford.
1906. COLLINS, Major HUGH BROWS, Craigend, Kilmun, Argyll.
- 1921.*COLVILLE, Captain NORMAN R., M.C., Penheale Manor, Egloskerry, Cornwall.

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- 1920.*CORRIE, KENNETH CHARLES, of Rosely, Rosely,
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1901. COURTNEY, CHARLES J., Librarian, Minet Public
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- 1886.*DAVIDSON, JAMES, Solicitor, Kirriemuir.
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- 1882.*DICKSON, WILLIAM TRAQUAIR, W.S., 11 Hill
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- 1916. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, 39 Inverleith Row.
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- 1900.*DRUMMOND, JAMES W., Westerlands, Stirling.
- 1896.*DRUMMOND, ROBERT, C.E., Fairfield, Paisley.
- 1895.*DRUMMOND-MOHAT, Capt. W. H., of Abercrombie, Crieff.
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- 1900. DUNCAN, Rev. DAVID, North Esk Manse, Musselburgh.
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1875. FERGUSSON, Sir JAMES R., Bart., of Spitalhaugh, West Linton.
- 1899.*FINDLAY, JAMES LESLIE, Architect, 10 Eton Terrace.
- 1892.*FINDLAY, Sir JOHN R., K.B.E., LL.D., 3 Rotheray Terrace.
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- 1908.*FLEMING, JOHN, 9 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow.
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- 1911.*FORSYTH, WILLIAM, F.R.C.S. Ed., Invercraig, Gifford's Cross, Bucks.
- 1906.*FOULKES-ROBERTS, ARTHUR, Solicitor, Bron-y-parc, Denbigh, N. Wales.
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- 1920.*GALLOWAY, THOMAS L., Advocate, Auchendrane, by Ayr.
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 1903.*GIBSON, WILLIAM, M.A., 44 Piazza Farnese, Rome.
 1896. GILLIES, PATRICK HUNTER, M.D., 2 Hartington Gardens.
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 1901. GLADSTONE, Sir JOHN R., Bart., Fasque, Laurencekirk.
 1904. GLENATHUR, The Right Hon. Lord, of Carlung, LL.D., Carlung, Fullarton, Troon.
 1921. GORDON, Rev. JAMES BRYCE, The Manse, Oldhamstocks, Cockburnspath.
 1909. GORDON, JAMES TENNANT, O.B.E., Chief Constable of Fife and Kinross, Bellbrae, Cupar, Fife.
 1883. GORDON-GILMOUR, Brigadier-General ROBERT GORDON, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., of Craigmillar, The Inch, Liberton.
 1911. GOURLAY, CHARLES, B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., I.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Coniston, Craigdlhu Road, Milngavie.
 1913. GRAHAM, ANGUS, Skipness, Argyll.
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 1909. GRAHAM, JAMES NOBLE, of Carlin and Stonebyres, Carlisle.
 1888. GRANT, F. J., W.S., Lyon Office, H.M. General Register House.
 1905. GRANT, JAMES, L.R.C.P. and S., V.D., J.P., Seafeld House, Stromness.
 1911. GRAY, GEORGE, Town Clerk of Rutherglen, Threshrig, Blairbeth Road, Rutherglen.
 1915. GRAY, WILLIAM FORBES, F.R.S.E., 8 Mansion-house Road.
 1910. GRIERSON, Sir PHILIP J. HAMILTON, LL.D., Advocate, 7 Palmerston Place.
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 1871.*GRUB, The Very Rev. GEORGE, The Parsonage, Aberfoyle, Perthshire.
 1909. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, S.A., F.R. Hist. Soc., Littleton Place, Walsall.
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 1920. GUILD, JAMES HANBOWER, W.S., 5 Coates Gardens.
 1910. GUNN, GEORGE, F.E.I.S., Craigmarten, Wick.
 1911. GUNSON, Rev. ERNEST SHERWOOD, M.A., The Manse of New Monkland, by Airdrie.
 1907.*GUTHRIE, CHARLES, W.S., 1 N. Charlotte Street.
 1904. GUTHRIE, Sir JAMES, Ex.F.R.S.A., H.R.A., LL.D., Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire.
 1905. GUTHRIE, THOMAS MAULE, M.P., Solicitor, Royal Bank of Scotland, Brechin.
 1907. GUY, JOHN C., Advocate, Carsaig House, Tayvallich, by Lochgilphead.
 1921. HALL, Mrs J. MACALISTER, of Killead, Killead House, Tayinloan, Argyll.
 1910. HALLIDAY, W., F.S.L.A., M.A., D.Sc., F.S. Litt., The Bungalow, Higham-on-Hill, Nuneaton.
 1901.*HAMILTON OF DALZELL, The Right Hon. Lord, K.T., C.V.O., Dalzell, Motherwell.
 1898. HAMPTON, Rev. DAVID MACHARDY, The Manse, Culross.
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 1903.*HARRIS, WALTER B., Tangier, Morocco.
 1921. HARRISON, Rev. FREDERICK, M.A., Vicar-Choral of York Minster, The Hut, Clifton Green, York.
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 1919. HENDERSON, GEORGE, Oriel, Fallside, Bothwell.
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 1911. KENNEDY, ALEXANDER BURGESS, 6 Mansfield Place.

1907. KENT, BENJAMIN WILLIAM JOHN, Tatefield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.
1907. KENT, BRAMLEY BENJAMIN, Tatefield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.
1910. KER, CHARLES, M.A., C.A., Easterton, Milgavie, Stirlingshire.
1912. KER, JAMES INGLIS, 6 Belgrave Place.
- 1889.*KERMODE, PHILIP M. C., Advocate, The Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1889. KERR, ANDREW WILLIAM, F.R.S.E., 81 Great King Street.
1896. KERR, HENRY F., A.R.I.B.A., 12 East Claremont Street.
1920. KERR, WALTER HUME, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Structural Engineering, The University, Edinburgh.
- 1911.*KETCHES, W. T., W.S., Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, H.M. General Register House.
1911. KEYSER, CHARLES E., M.A., P.S.A., J.P., D.L., Aldermaston Court, Reading.
1912. KING, CHARLES, F.S.Sc. Lond., 21 Newton Place, Glasgow.
- 1912.*KING, Sir JOHN WESTALL, Bart., 41 West George Street, Glasgow.
1921. KINGHORN, ROBERT, Moorpark, Foulden, Berwickshire.
- 1900.*KINTORE, The Right Hon. The Earl of, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Keith Hall, Inverurie.
1919. KIRKNESS, WILLIAM, Fernlea, Kirkwall, Orkney.
1896. KIRKPATRICK, JOHN G., W.S., 2 Belford Park.
1915. KIRKWOOD, CHARLES, Duncairn, Helensburgh.
1906. KNOWLES, Captain WILLIAM HENRY, F.S.A., 25 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1922. LACAILLE, ARMAND D., 2 Minard Terrace, Partickhill, Glasgow.
- 1919.*LAIDLER, PERCY WARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. Edin., Garies, C.P., South Africa.
1920. LAMB, ERNEST H., M.A. (Hons.) Edin., Rector of Lanark Grammar School, The Rectory, Lanark.
- 1901.*LAMONT, Sir NORMAN, Bart., M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyllshire.
1893. LANGWILL, ROBERT B., 7 St Leonard's Bank, Perth.
1919. LAWSON, Lieut.-Col. H. SLEEMAN, R.A.S.C., c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.
- 1882.*LEADRETT, THOMAS GREENSHIELDS, of Stobie-side, Strathaven, Spital Tower, Denholm, Roxburghshire.
1919. LEASK, JOHN, North of Scotland Bank Buildings, Forres.
- 1910.*LEIGH, Captain JAMES HAMILTON, Bindon, Wellington, Somerset.
1907. LEIGHTON, JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Librarian, Public Library, Greenock.
1907. LENNOX, DAVID, M.D., F.R.A.S., Tayside House, 162 Nethergate, Dundee.
- 1902.*LEVESON-GOWER, F. S., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, London.
1907. LIND, GEORGE JAMES, 121 Rua do Golgotha, Oporto, Portugal.
- 1919.*LINDSAY, Mrs BROWN, of Colstoun and Muirkirk, Colstoun, Haddington.
1909. LINDSAY, Rev. JOHN, M.A., D.D., LL.D., "Bohemia," Glyndyfrdwy, Llangollen, N. Wales.
1890. LINDSAY, LEONARD C. C., Broomhills, Honiton, Devon.
1920. LINLITHGOW, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Hopetoun House, South Queensferry.
1921. LISTON, ANDREW, B.Sc., Gilmanscleuch, Selkirk.
- 1881.*LITTLE, ROBERT, R.W.S., Hilton Hall, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.
1915. LOCKHART, JOHN Y., 12 Victoria Gardens, Kirkcaldy.
- 1901.*LONNY, JOHN W. M., 6 Carlton Street.
1917. LOVE, WILLIAM HENDERSON, M.A., A.Mus., Rowanbank, Craigendoran, Helensburgh.
1904. LOWSON, GEORGE, LL.D., 16 Park Place, Stirling.
1905. LUSK, Rev. DAVID COLVILLE, 2 South Parks Road, Oxford.
1921. LYLE, ROBERT, Strathcolumb, Helensburgh.
1910. LYONS, ANDREW W., 12 Melville Place.
1892. MACADAM, JOSEPH H., Aldborough Hall, Aldborough Hatch, near Ilford, Essex.
1908. M'CONACHIE, Rev. WILLIAM, D.D., The Manse, Lauder.
1915. M'CORMICK, ANDREW, 68 Victoria Street, Newton-Stewart.
1913. M'CORMICK, Sir WILLIAM S., LL.D., University Grants Committee, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
1919. MACDONALD, ALLAN REGINALD, of Waternish and Ardmure, Fasach House, Waternish, Skye.
1904. MACDONALD, CHARLES, Dunglass Castle, Bowling.
1885. MACDONALD, COLL REGINALD, M.D., 17 Wellington Square, Ayr.
- 1900.*MACDONALD, GEORGE, C.B., F.B.A., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., 17 Learmonth Gardens,—Curator of Coins.

1879. MACDONALD, JAMES, W.S., Rannas, Cramond Bridge.
1909. MACDONALD, JOHN, Sutherland Arms Hotel, Golspie.
- 1890.*MACDONALD, JOHN MATHESON, Moor Hill, Farnham, Surrey.
1922. MACDONALD, ROBERT, J. P., 24 Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow.
1890. MACDONALD, WILLIAM RAE, Niddpath, Wester Coates Avenue.
- 1872.*M'DOWALL, THOMAS W., M.D., Burwood, Wadhurst, Sussex.
1908. M'ELNEY, REV. ROBERT, M.A., The Manse, Downpatrick, County Down.
1911. M'EWEN, HUGH DRUMMOND, Lyndhurst, Primrose Bank Road, Trinity.
1917. M'EWEN, ROBERT FINNIE, B.A. Cantab., Advocate, of Marchmont and Bardrochat, Marchmont, Berwickshire.
1903. M'EWEN, W. C., M.A., W.S., 9 South Charlotte Street.
1917. MACFARLANE-GRIEVE, R. W., Penchrise Peel, Hawick.
- 1898.*MACGILLIVRAY, ANGUS, C.M., M.D., D.Sc., 23 South Tait Street, Dundee.
- 1901.*MACGREGOR, ALASDAIR R., of Macgregor, Cardney, Dunkeld.
1918. MACGREGOR, REV. WILLIAM CONNINGHAM, Manse of Covington, Thankerton.
1898. MACINTOSH, REV. CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.A., Minister of St Oran's Church, Tigh-na-croige, Connel, Argyll.
1913. MACINTOSH, H. B., M.B.E., Redbythe, Elgin.
1893. MACINTOSH, WILLIAM FYFE, Procurator-Fiscal of Forfarshire, Linroech, 3 Craigie Terrace, Dundee.
- 1897.*MACINTYRE, P. M., Advocate, Auchengower, Brackland Road, Callander.
1919. MACK, JAMES LOGAN, S.S.C., 8 Grange Terrace.
1906. MACKAY, GEORGE, M.D., P.R.C.S.E., 26 Drumsheugh Gardens.
1903. MACKAY, GEORGE G., Melness, Hoylake, Cheshire.
1888. MACKAY, J. F., W.S., White House, Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.
1912. MACKAY, NORMAN DOUGLAS, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., Dalf-Avon, Aberfeldy.
1882. MACKAY, WILLIAM, LL.D., Solicitor, Inverness.
1909. MACKEN, Major NORMAN M., Parkgate, Paisley.
1918. M'KECHIE, Sir JAMES, K.B.E., The Abbey House, Furness Abbey.
1909. MACKENZIE, JOHN MACLELLAN, of Balfunning-Douglas, 6 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.
1911. MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER J., Solicitor, 62 Academy Street, Inverness.
1887. MACKENZIE, DAVID J., Sheriff-Substitute, Deansford, Bishopmill, Elgin.
1918. MACKENZIE, DONALD A., 19 Merchiston Crescent.
1919. MACKENZIE, HECTOR HUGH, J.P., Balesone, Lochmaddy, North Uist.
- 1891.*MACKENZIE, JAMES, J.P., 2 Rillbank Crescent.
1911. MACKENZIE, JOHN, Dunvegan House, Dunvegan, Skye.
1910. MACKENZIE, MURDO TOLME, M.B., Scolpaig, Lochmaddy.
1882. MACKENZIE, R. W. R., Earishall, Leuchars, Fife.
1904. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM COOK, 94 Church Road, Richmond-on-Thames.
1904. MACKENZIE, W. M., M.A., Secretary, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 4 Drumsheugh Gardens.
1920. M'KECHIE, JAMES, M.B.E., M.A., 4 Leven Terrace.
1921. MACKIE, DAVID CABLE, 16 Queens Gardens, St Andrews.
- 1911.*MACKIE, Sir PETER JEFFREY, Bart., of Glenreaddell and Corraith, Symington, Ayrshire.
1915. MACKINDY, Captain ELLIOT M. S., M.A. Oxon., Lanarkshire Yeomanry, Birkwood Castle, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.
- 1919.*MACLAGAN, DOUGLAS PHILIP, W.S., 28 Heriot Row.
1917. M'LEAN, JAMES, School House, Drumchapel, Glasgow.
- 1885.*MACLEHOSE, JAMES, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., The Old Parsonage, Lamington, Lanarkshire.
1910. MACLEOD, FREDERICK THOMAS, 55 Grange Road.
1921. MACLEOD, JAMES RHYTS STUART, B.A. (Cantab.), Bedford House, Park Place, Cheltenham.
1922. MACLEOD, REV. MALCOLM, M.A., United Free Church Manse, Lochgilphead, Argyll.
1921. MACLEOD, NEIL MACKENZIE, 24 Barrington Drive, Glasgow.
- 1890.*MACLEOD, Sir REGINALD, K.C.B., Vinters, Maidstone, Kent.
1909. MACLEOD, Major ROBERT CRAWFORD, 19 Scotland Street.
1921. MACLEOD, WILLIAM COLIN, 30 Stafford Street.
- 1907.*MACLEOD, REV. WILLIAM H., B.A. (Cantab.), Funnary, Shandon, Dumbartonshire.
1919. MACLEOD, REV. CAMPBELL M., B.D., Minister of Victoria Park United Free Church, Partick, 13 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.

1905. MACMILLAN, H. P., K.C., 32 Moray Place.
 1916. M'MILLAN, REV. WILLIAM, Chaplain to the Forces, St Leonard's Manse, Dunfermline.
 1915. MACNEIL, ROBERT LISTER, of Barra, 78 West 55th Street, New York.
 1918. MACPHAIL, GEORGE, F.Z.S., Heamesbrooke, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland.
 1909. MACPHAIL, J. R. N., K.C., Sheriff of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, 17 Royal Circus.
 1918. MACPHERSON, DONALD, 3 St John's Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
 1921. M'PHERSON, JAMES, 19 Queens Gardens, St Andrews.
 1909.*MACRAE, Major COLIN, C.B.E., of Feoirlinn, Colintrave, Argyll.
 1908. MACRAE, REV. DONALD, B.D., The Manse, Edderton, Ross-shire.
 1914. MACRAE-GILSTRAP, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN, of Eilean Donan, Ballinmore, Otter Ferry, Argyll.
 1882.*MACRITCHIE, DAVID, C.A., 4 Archibald Place.
 1921. M'ROBBIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, F.S.I., 102 Desswood Place, Aberdeen.
 1909. MALCOLM, JOHN, 14 Durham Street, Monifieth, Forfarshire.
 1890. MALLOCH, JAMES, M.A., West Croft, Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.
 1914. MALLOCH, JAMES J., M.A., Wakefield, Juniper Green.
 1919. MALLOCH, WILLIAM STRACHAN, 41 Charlotte Square.
 1901. MANN, LUDOVIC M'LELLAN, 144 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
 1921. MARR, HAMILTON CLELLAND, M.D., H.M. Commissioner of Control, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C., 10 Succoth Avenue, Murrayfield.
 1900. MARSHALL, HENRY B., Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
 1917. MARSHALL, JOHN NAIRN, M.D., 7 Battery Place, Rothesay.
 1885. MARSHALL, WILLIAM HUNTER, Callander, Perthshire.
 1915. MARTIN, JAMES H., Hollybank, Panmure Terrace, Dundee.
 1909. MARTIN, REV. JOHN, 9 Coreanie Gardens.
 1916. MARTIN, Sir WILLIAM, J.P., 24 Athole Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
 1921. MARWICK, HUGH, M.A., 10 King Street, Kirkwall, Orkney.
 1917. MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES, A.R.L.E.A., F.S.I., F.I.Arb., 43 Lauder Road.
 1922. MASON, JOHN BRUCE, 6 High Street, Selkirk.
 1908. MASTIN, JOHN, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., etc., Principal of Kenyon Hall College, Kenyon, near Manchester.
 1884. MAXWELL, The Right Hon. Sir HERBERT EUSTACE, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., of Monreith, Wigtownshire.
 1892.*MAXWELL, Sir JOHN STIRLING, Bart., LL.D., H.R.S.A., Pollok House, Pollokshaws.
 1904. MAY, THOMAS, M.A., F.E.I.S., F.S.A., Glenearn, Perth Road, Crieff.
 1920. MILDNUM, REV. NEIL, Minister of Forteviot, Perthshire.
 1900. MENZIES, W. D. GRAHAM, of Pitcur, Hallyburton House, Coupar-Angus.
 1878. MEECE, Major WILLIAM LINDSAY, Huntingtower, Perth.
 1882. MILLAR, ALEXANDER H., LL.D., Albert Institute, Dundee.
 1896. MILLER, ALEXANDER C., M.D., Craig Linnhe, Fort-William.
 1878.*MILLER, GEORGE ANDERSON, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
 1907.*MILLER, ROBERT SCHAW, W.S., 11 Douglas Crescent.
 1911. MILLER, STEWART NAPIER, Lecturer in Roman History, The University, Glasgow.
 1920. MILNE, REV. A. A., Oakfield, Doune, Perthshire.
 1884. MITCHELL, HUGH, Solicitor, Pitlochry.
 1890.*MITCHELL, SYDNEY, Architect, The Pleasance, Gullane.
 1920. MOFFAT, MUIRHEAD, Morven, 11 Dungeyne Street, Maryhill Park, Glasgow.
 1922. MONEY, JAMES, Architect, 3 Princes Square, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
 1908. MONTGOMERIE, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Dalmore, Stair, Ayrshire.
 1922. MOONEY, JOHN, J.P., Cromwell Cottage, Kirkwall, Orkney.
 1921. MOORE, WILLIAM JAMES, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.F.P.S.G., 17 Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow.
 1895. MORAY, The Right Hon. The Earl of, H.R.S.A., Kinfauns Castle, Perth.
 1882. MORRIS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, A.R.S.A., Architect, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
 1882. MORRISON, HEW, LL.D., 12 Blackford Road.
 1922. MOSTYN-JONES, REV. JOHN EDWARD, B.D., 65 Fairbridge Road, Upper Holloway, London, N. 19.
 1887.*MOUNSEY, JOHN J., Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge.
 1904. MOUNSEY, J. L., W.S., Professor of Conveyancing, University of Edinburgh, 24 Glencairn Crescent.

1897. MOXON, CHARLES, 77 George Street.
1889. MUIRHEAD, GEORGE, F.R.S.E., Commissioner for the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Speybank, Fochabers.
1919. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Craggie, Rogart, Sutherland.
1922. MUNRO, NEIL, LL.D., Cromalt, Helensburgh.
- 1911.*MURCHIE, JAMES, Penriche, Kingcase, Prestwick, Ayrshire.
- 1878.*MURRAY, DAVID, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
1920. MURRAY, Captain H. W., late Technical Assistant, London Museum, Rookfields, Reigate, Surrey.
1920. MURRAY, JAMES, J.P., Bank Agent, Kenwood, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
1911. MURRAY, Captain KEITH R., B.A., 27 St Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, London, S.W. 3.
1884. MURRAY, PATRICK, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
- 1905.*MURRAY, P. KEITH, W.S., 19 Charlotte Square.
- 1905.*NAISMITH, WILLIAM W., C.A., 57 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow.
- 1911.*NAPIER, GEORGE G., M.A., 9 Woodside Place, Glasgow.
1907. NAPIER, HENRY M., Milton House, Bowling.
1896. NAPIER, THEODORE, "Magdala," Woodland Street, Essendon, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1891.*NEILSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Wellfield, 76 Partickhill Road, Glasgow, — *Vice-President*.
1900. NEWLANDS, The Right Hon. LORD, LL.D., Maudslie Castle, Carlisle.
1907. NICOLSON, DAVID, C.B., LL.D., M.D., Hanley, Park Road, Camberley, Surrey.
1922. NORRIS, WILLIAM, 156 Crown Street, Aberdeen.
1890. NOVAR, The Right Hon. Viscount, of Raith and NOVAR, G.C.M.G., Raith, Kirkcaldy.
1922. OCHTERLONY, CHARLES FRANCIS, Bahmadies, Spylaw Bank Road, Colinton.
1921. OGILVY, THOMAS, 12 Maryfield Terrace, Dundee.
- 1907.*OKE, ALFRED WILLIAM, B.A., F.I.S., 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex.
1920. ORD, JOHN, 2 Monteith Row, Glasgow.
1907. ORD, JOHN M'KIRDY, 32 Dockhead Street, Saltcoats.
1916. ORD, LEWIS P., F.F.A., Secretary to the Scottish Life Assurance Co., 14 Learmonth Gardens.
1921. ORR, STEWART, Corrie House, Corrie, Arran.
1908. ORROCK, ALEXANDER, 14 Lauder Road.
1903. PARK, ALEXANDER, Ingleside, Lennie.
1917. PARK, FRANKLIN A., 149 Broadway, New York.
1915. PATERSON, JOHN WILSON, M.B.E., A.R.L.B.A., Principal Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 41 St Alban's Road.
1891. PATON, VICTOR ALBERT NOEL, W.S., 31 Melville Street.
1919. PATRICK, JOSEPH, M.A., C.A., Macdonallie, Lochwinnoch.
1880. PATTERSON, JAMES K., Ph.D., LL.D., President Emeritus, State University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A.
1914. PATTERSON, T. RAKENDALE, L.D.S., Carisbrooke, 84 Station Road, Blackpool.
1909. PAUL, ARTHUR F. BALFOUR, Architect, 16 Rutland Square.
- 1871.*PAUL, Sir GEORGE M., LL.D., W.S., Deputy Keeper of the Signet, 16 St Andrew Square.
1879. PAUL, Sir J. BALFOUR, C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, 30 Heriot Row.
- 1902.*PAULIN, Sir DAVID, F.F.A., 6 Forbes Street.
1891. PEACE, THOMAS SMITH, Architect, Junction Road, Kirkwall.
1913. PEACOCK, A. WEBSTER, Architect, 4 Brunsfield Terrace.
1904. PEDDIE, ALEXANDER L. DICK, W.S., 13 South Learmonth Gardens.
1919. PENFOLD, HENRY, Front Street, Brampton, Cumberland.
1916. PHILIP, ALEXANDER, LL.B., F.R.S.E., The Mary Acre, Brechin.
1919. PHILLIPS, DAVID RHYS, F.I.A., Baili Glas, 15 Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
1920. PLOWES, WILLIAM ROBERT, F.R.M.S., F.R.A.S., Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.
1921. PORTER, Mrs BLACKWOOD, West Lodge, North Berwick.
- 1901.*PORTLAND, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
1921. POWRIE, Mrs CATHERINE, Earlie Bank, Craigie, Perth.
1918. PRAIN, HENRY, J.P., Helenbank, Longforgan, by Dundee.
1911. PRESTON, FRANK A. R., Architect, Drumdarroch, 27 Ferguson Avenue, Milngavie.
1905. PRICK, C. RIES, Bannits, Broadway, Worcestershire.
1906. PRINGLE, ROBERT, 11 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.
1907. PULLAR, Major HERBERT S., Dunbarnie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.
1919. PURSELL, JAMES, Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.

1912. QUICK, RICHARD, Curator of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth.
1921. RAE, JOHN N., S.S.C., 2 Danube Street.
1906. RAIT, ROBERT SANOSTER, C.B.E., LL.D., H.M. Historiographer in Scotland, Professor of Scottish History and Literature, Glasgow University, 31 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow.
1920. RAMSAY, SIR WILLIAM M., Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford), etc., 13 Greenhill Terrace.
- 1908.*RANKIN, WILLIAM BLACK, of Cleddana, 55 Manor Place.
1906. RAYEN, ALEXANDER JAMES, c/o The Capital and Counties Bank, Corshill, Ipswich.
1909. REID, ALPHONSO STODART, Bank of England, Manchester.
- 1897.*REID, Rev. EDWARD T. S., M.A., Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road, Glasgow.
1920. REID, Mrs MARGARET JOHNSTONE, Lauriston Castle, Davidson's Mains.
1920. REID, THOMAS, M.A., Arnold House, Lanark.
- 1921.*RENNIE, JOHN, Wellcroft, Helensburgh.
1917. RICHARDSON, Rev. ANDREW T., Whyte's Causeway Manse, Kirkcaldy.
- 1912.*RICHARDSON, JAMES S., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, H.M. Office of Works, 4 and 5 Drumsheugh Gardens.
1896. RICHARDSON, RALPH, W.S., 29 Eglinton Crescent.
1919. RICHMOND, O. L., M.A., Professor of Humanity, University of Edinburgh, 5 Belford Place.
1922. RITCHIE, WILLIAM MUIR, 11 Walkinshaw Street, Johnstone.
1907. ROBE, JAMES, LL.B., 7 Alvanley Terrace.
- 1898.*ROBERTS, ALEXANDER F., Fairlie, Selkirk.
1905. ROBERTS, Sir JOHN, K.C.M.G., Littlebourne House, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1914. ROBERTS, J. HUBERT, F.R.G.S., F.S.I., F.A.I., 61 Wind Street, Swansea.
1916. ROBERTSON, ALAN KEITH, Architect, Viewpark, 12 Russell Place, Trinity.
1919. ROBERTSON, GEORGE M., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place.
1910. ROBERTSON, JOHN, J.P., 27 Victoria Road, Dundee.
- 1886.*ROBERTSON, ROBERT, Holmlen, Dollar.
1915. ROBERTSON, ROBERT BURNS, Resident Architect, H.M. Office of Works, Windsor Castle, Windsor.
1905. ROBERTSON, W. G. ATTCHISON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., The Grange, Ashford, Middlesex.
1914. ROBISON, JOSEPH, 14 Castle Street, Kirkcudbright.
- 1916.*RODGER, EDWARD, 1 Clairmont Gardens, Glasgow.
1921. ROGERSON, JOHN, I.A., A.R.I.B.A., 202 Hope Street, Glasgow.
1905. ROLLO, JAMES A., Solicitor, Argyll House, Maryfield, Dundee.
- 1872.*ROSEBURY AND MIDLOTHIAN, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1876. ROSS, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Architect, Queensgate Chambers, Inverness.
1922. ROSS, Major JOHN, Woodburn, Auchenreoch, Milton of Campsie.
1891. ROSS, THOMAS, LL.D., Architect, 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
1915. RUSK, J. M., S.S.C., Clinton House, Whitehouse Loan.
1906. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES C., D.D., 9 Coates Gardens.
1914. RUSSELL, JOHN, 323 Leith Walk.
1911. SAMUEL, Sir JOHN SMITH, K.B.E., 13 Park Circus, Glasgow, W.
1905. SANDS, The Hon. LORD, LL.D., 4 Heriot Row.
- 1903.*SAYCE, Rev. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, 8 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1912. SCLATER, Rev. HENRY GUY, The Rectory, Ballachulish, Argyll.
- 1910.*SCOBIE, Captain IAIN H. MACKAY, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.
1922. SCOTT, Rev. A. BOYD, M.C., B.D., Minister of Lansdowne Church, 18 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow, W.
1892. SCOTT, Sir JAMES, J.P., Rock Knowe, Tayport.
1903. SCOTT, JOHN, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
1901. SCOTT, J. H. P. KINNAIRD, of Gala, Gala House, Galashiels.
- 1921.*SCOTT, R. L., 11 Newark Street, Greenock.
1907. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, ROBERT, W.S., 10 Randolph Cliff,—*Secretary*.
1889. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W. G., M.A., Honorary Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, Whitechurch Rectory, Edgeware, Middlesex.
1915. SCHYMOZOU, NORVAL, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, Helen Bank, Longforgan, by Dundee.
1920. SETON, Brevet-Colonel Sir BRUCE, of Abercorn, Bart., C.B., 12 Grosvenor Crescent.
1913. SHAND, J. HARVEY, W.S., 38 Northumberland Street.

1919. SHARP, ANDREW, 16 Lomond Road, Trinity.
 1921. SHARP, MARTIN HOWARD, 35 Palmerston Place.
 1917. SHAW, JULIUS ADOLPHUS, Mus.B., Trin. Coll. Dublin, L.Mus., T.C.L., 4 Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
 1918. SHAW, MACKENZIE S., W.S., 1 Thistle Court.
 1917. SHAW, WILLIAM B., F.R.Hist.Soc., Honorary Curator of the Collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society of England, London, 56 Sandy Lane, Stretford, Manchester.
 1908. SHEARER, JOHN E., 6 King Street, Stirling.
 1920. SHEPPARD, THOMAS, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Curator, The Municipal Museums, Hull.
 1947. SHELLS, COURTENAY JOHN, C.A., 141 George Street.
 1913. SIM, Rev. GUSTAVUS AIRD, United Free Church Manse, Kirkcud, Peeblesshire.
 1919.*SIMPSON, Professor JAMES YOUNG, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 25 Chester Street.
 1880.*SIMPSON, Sir ROBERT R., W.S., 23 Douglas Crescent.
 1919. SIMPSON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, M.A., 448 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
 1908. SINCLAIR, COLIN, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., 35 Clifford Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
 1919. SINCLAIR, JOHN, Craighead Public School, Milton of Campsie, Stirlingshire.
 1910. SINTON, Rev. THOMAS, D.D., Minister of Dores, Inverness-shire.
 1907. SKERRINGTON, The Hon. Lord, 12 Randolph Crescent.
 1909. SKINNER, ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A., F.R.S.E., House Governor, Donaldson's Hospital.
 1920. SLEIGH, THOMAS MILLAR, J.P., 38 Queen's Crescent.
 1921. SMART, ROBERT SEMPLE, Journalist, St Hilda, Wormit-on-Tay.
 1922. SMITH, ALAN K., F.F.S., 29 Hermitage Gardens.
 1910. SMITH, DAVID BAIRD, C.B.E., LL.D., 8 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow.
 1892. SMITH, G. GREGORY, LL.D., Professor of English Literature, The University, Belfast.
 1922. SMITH, JAMES MACDONALD, Killiney, Colinton.
 1892.*SMYTHE, Colonel DAVID M., Methven Castle, Perth.
 1892. SOMERVILLE, Rev. J. E., D.D., Castellar, Clieff.
 1921. SOUTAR, CHARLES GEDDES, A.R.I.B.A., 15 South Tay Street, Dundee.
 1910.*SPENCER, Colonel CHARLES LOUIS, C.B.E., D.S.O., 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
 1910.*SPENCER, JOHN JAMES, 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
 1913. SQUANCE, Major T. COKE, M.D., M.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.M.S., The Cottage, Newbiggin, Aysgarth, S.O., Yorkshire.
 1903.*STARR, Rev. WILLIAM A., Church Place, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright.
 1920. STEPHEN, Rev. WILLIAM, B.D., The Manse, Inverkeithing.
 1901. STEVART, A. FRANCIS, Advocate, 79 Great King Street.
 1902. STEVART, JAMES, O.B.E., W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
 1912. STEVENSON, DAVID, Firenze, 93 Trinity Road.
 1895. STEVENSON, JOHN HORNE, M.B.E., K.C., 9 Oxford Terrace.
 1913. STEVENSON, NORMAN, Dechmont View, Sandyhills, Shettleston.
 1913. STEVENSON, PENCY R., 5 North Charlotte Street.
 1904. STEVENSON, Major-General T. R., C.B., Sunnyside, Lanark.
 1922. STEWART, ANDREW, H.M. Inspector of Taxes, 2 Caird Drive, Partick.
 1916. STEWART, CHARLES, W.S., 28 Coates Gardens.
 1879. STEWART, CHARLES POINTZ, Chessfield Park, Stevenage.
 1917.*STEWART, JOHN ALEXANDER, 104 Cheapside Street, Glasgow.
 1913. STEWART, R. RANNOCH, Ashbourn, Grove Park, Lenzie.
 1885. STEWART, Colonel Sir ROBERT KING, K.B.E., Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
 1914. STEWART, W. BALFOUR, Fir Grove, Park Road West, Birkenhead.
 1920. STEWART, WILLIAM RITCHIE, Merrick, Dalmeilington, Ayrshire.
 1908. STINTON, Rev. JOHN, B.D., The Manse, Crathie, Ballater.
 1910. STRUTHERS, Sir JOHN, K.C.B., LL.D., 31 Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
 1897. SULLEY, PHILIP, 38 Netherby Road, Trinity.
 1897. SUTTIE, GEORGE C., J.P., of Lalathan, Alma Lodge, St Cyrus, by Montrose.
 1884. SWALLOW, Rev. H. J., M.A., "Hawthornden," 23 Grand Avenue, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.
 1916. SWAN, T. AIKMAN, A.R.I.B.A., 42 Frederick Street.
 1900. SWINTON, Captain GEORGE S. C., 107 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W. 1.
 1916. TAIT, EDWYN SKYMOOR REID, 82 Commercial Street, Lerwick.
 1910. TAIT, GEORGE HOPE, 26 High Street, Galashiels.
 1917. TAYLOR, FRANK J., Assistant Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1902. THIN, ROBERT, M.A., M.B., C.M., 25 Abercromby Place.
1920. THOMPSON, Rev. GEORGE, M.A., B.D., T.D., J.P., The Manse, Carnbee, Pittenweem.
- 1900.*THOMPSON, DAVID COUPER, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
- 1921.*THOMPSON, EDWARD JOHN, 6 Windsor Terrace West, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
1920. THOMPSON, GEORGE CLARK, Barrister-at-Law, Yager Block, Cheadle Street E., Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1911. THOMPSON, JAMES, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, 1 West Bell Street, Dundee.
1913. THOMPSON, JAMES, The Cedars, 21 Fortis Green, East Finchley, London, N.2.
1918. THOMPSON, JAMES GRAHAM, 120 Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1922. THOMPSON, JOHN, 9 Carlton Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.
1913. THOMPSON, JOHN GORDON, S.S.C., 54 Castle Street.
1896. THOMPSON, J. MAITLAND, LL.D., Advocate, 3 Grosvenor Gardens.
1921. THOMPSON, THOMAS SAMUEL, 18 Rothesay Place.
1922. THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Rosyth, Margaret Drive, South Govan.
1910. THOMPSON, WILLIAM N., Architect, 85 Constitution Street, Leith.
1898. THORBURN, MICHAEL GRIEVE, Glenormiston, Innerleithen.
1911. THORBURN, JA.-Col. WILLIAM, O.B.E., Boreland, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
1907. THORP, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., Brunswick House, 54 Princess Road, Leicester.
1910. TODD, HENRY GUICHARDE, Architect, 277 Regent Street, London, W. 1.
- 1902.*TRAILL, H. LIONEL NORTON, F.R.G.S., Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Grattan Lodge, Vicoctown, Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland.
1917. TRAILL, WILLIAM, C.E., Tankerness House, Kirkwall, Orkney.
1922. TURNBULL, JOHN W., Kilbride, Millhouse, Argyll.
1918. TURNBULL, Mrs MARJORY JANET, of Hailes, Hailes House, Slateford, Midlothian.
1901. TURNBULL, W. S., Aikenshaw, Roseneath.
- 1917.*URQUHART, ALASTAIR, D.S.O., 13 Danube Street.
1921. URQUHART, EDWARD A., 11 Queensferry Street.
- 1878.*URQUHART, JAMES, N.P., 13 Danube Street.
- 1905.*USHER, Sir ROBERT, Bart., of Norton and Wells, Wells, Hawick.
- 1920.*VARMA, Professor S. P., M.A., Robertson College, Jubbulpore, C.P., India.
1922. VETCH, HENRY NEWTON, 30 Coleherne Court, London, S.W. 5.
1904. WADDELL, JAMES ALEXANDER, of Leadloch, 12 Kew Terrace, Glasgow, W.
1921. WADDELL, J. JEFFREY, Architect, Caldergrove, Hallside, Lanarkshire.
1909. WALKER, JOHN, M.A., c/o Messrs Bowie & Pinkerton, S.S.C., 2 Stafford Street.
1879. WALLACE, THOMAS, Balgownie, Cawdor Road, Inverness.
1915. WARD, The Venerable Archdeacon ALGERNSON, M.A. Cantab., The Vicarage, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
1921. WARD, EDWIN, Keeper of the Art and Ethnological Departments, Royal Scottish Museum, 52 Albany Street.
1917. WATNER, GRAHAM NICOLL, James Place, 387 Strathmartine Road, Downfield, Dundee.
1919. WARR, Rev. CHARLES LAING, M.A., St Paul's Parish Church, 70 Union Street, Greenock.
- 1917.*WARRACK, JOHN, 13 Rothesay Terrace.
1916. WATERSOON, DAVID, Fellow, Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, Lond., Bridgend House, Brechin.
1904. WATLING, H. STEWARD, Architect, Manor Close, Cornwall Road, Harrogate.
- 1891.*WATSON, Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, B.D., 433 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
- 1907.*WATSON, CHARLES B. BOOG, F.R.S.E., Huntly Lodge, 1 Napier Road.
1913. WATSON, G. P. H., Architect, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 4 Drumsheugh Gardens,—Secretary.
1904. WATSON, JOHN, Architect, 27 Rutland Street.
- 1908.*WATSON, JOHN PARKER, W.S., Greystane, Kinellan Road, Murrayfield.
1904. WATSON, WALTER CRUM, B.A. Oxon., Northfield, Balerno.
1912. WATSON, WILLIAM J., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Celtic Languages, Literature and Antiquities, University of Edinburgh, 8 Spence Street.
- 1907.*WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.P.A., Craiglockhart House, Slateford, Midlothian.
1908. WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., D.D., 7 Royal Circus.
1920. WAUGH, PERCIVAL, 21 Cluny Gardens.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencairn Crescent.
- 1884.*WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.

1914. WHITE, GEORGE DUNCAN, Seaforth, 15 Market-gate, Crail.
1904. WHITE, JAMES, St Winnin's, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
1916. WHITE, JOHN, 18a Arthur Street, Pilrig, Leith.
1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER, Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.
- 1902.*WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, Architect, 98 Clarence Drive, Hyndland, Glasgow.
1907. WHITELAW, HARRY VINCENT, Elmhurst, Totnes Road, Paignton, Devon.
1900. WHITTAKER, CHARLES RICHARD, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., Lynwood, 27 Hatton Place.
1913. WHITTAKER, PROFESSOR EDMUND T., M.A., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., 35 George Square.
1921. WILKIE, ALEXANDER, 5 Ravelston Terrace.
1908. WILKIE, JAMES, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street.
1895. WILLIAMS, REV. GEORGE, Minister of Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill, Perthshire.
1897. WILLIAMS, H. MALLAM, Tilehurst, 81 Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.
1908. WILSON, ANDREW ROBERTSON, M.A., M.D., 23 Hose Side Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1917. WILSON, LEONARD, Hyattsville, Maryland, U.S.A.
1913. WILSON, REV. THOMAS, B.D., The Manse, Stow, Midlothian.
1921. WILSON, WILLIAM, Advocate, 5 North Charlotte Street.
1912. WILSON, REV. W. B. ROBERTSON, Strathdevon, Dollar.
1916. WINDUST, Mrs ESTHER, Sidi-Bou-Said, near Tunis, N. Africa.
1920. WISHART, DAVID, Pittarrow, Abernethy, Perthshire.
1907. WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, J.P., 266 George Street, Glasgow.
1903. WRIGHT, REV. FREDERICK G., D.D., Incumbent of St John's without the Northgate, Chester, Kingscote, King Street, Chester.
1913. YOUNG, THOMAS E., W.S., Auchterarder.
- 1912.*YULE, THOMAS, W.S., 16 East Claremont Street.

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES, ETC.

- American Philosophical Society.
- Baillie's Institution, Glasgow.
- Birmingham Public Libraries—Reference Department.
- *Columbia University.
- Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum.
- Falkirk Natural History and Archaeological Society.
- Free Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
- Harvard College, Harvard, U.S.A.
- Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.
- John Rylands Library, Manchester.
- Public Library, Aberdeen.
- Public Library, Dundee.
- Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
- Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.
- State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
- University College, Dublin.
- University Library, Leeds.
- University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
- Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1922.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1900. BUCHANAN, MUNGO, 23 South Alma Street,
Falkirk. | 1904. MACKIE, ALEX., Pitressie, Abernethy. |
| 1922. FAIRBairn, ARCHIBALD, Wellwood, Muirkirk,
Ayrshire. | 1915. MATHIESON, JOHN, F.R.S.E., 42 East Claremont
Street. |
| 1913. FRASER, JOHN, 68 Restalrig Road, Leith. | 1913. MORRISON, MUNDO, Lakesfield, Bragar, Lewis. |
| 1911. GOODIE, JAS. M., J.P., Lerwick, Shetland. | 1911. NICOLSON, JOHN, Nybster, Auchengill, by Wick,
Caithness. |
| 1913. LEVY, Mrs N., 1918 Diamond Street, Phila-
delphia, Pa., U.S.A. | 1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, Hawthorn Cottage, Port Elphin-
stone, Inverurie. |
| 1908. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, Procurator-Fiscal, Ding-
wall. | 1921. URQUHART, ANDREW, M.A., J.P., The School-
house, Bonar Bridge, Sutherland. |

LIST OF HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1922.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1885.

Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.

1892.

Professor LUIGI FIGORINI, Director of the Royal Archaeological Museum, Rome.

1897.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London, W.C. 1.

Dr SOPHUS MÜLLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

1900.

5 Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.

1908.

Sir ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Youlbury, near Oxford.

SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.

Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Freiburg i. Baden, Johan von Weirhstrasse 4.

Professor E. RITTERLING, Director of the Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Eschersheimers Dotzheimerstrasse 38^{II} Wiesbaden.

1919.

10 LÉON COUTIL, Correspondant du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, etc., etc., Saint Pierre du Vauvray, Eure, France.

RENÉ CAGNAT, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Professeur au Collège de France, Palais de l'Institut (3 rue Mazarine), Paris.

1921.

12 The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. BROWNE, 2 Campden House Road, Kensington, London, W. 8.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1922.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London, W.C. 1.
3 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

SOCIÉTIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society
of Chester and North Wales.
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
British Archæological Association.
Buchan Field Club.
Buteshire Natural History Society.
Cambrian Archæological Association.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and
Archæological Society.
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History
Association.
Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian
Society.
Edinburgh Architectural Association.
Elgin Literary and Scientific Society.
Essex Archæological Society.
Gaelic Society of Inverness.
Geological Society of Edinburgh.
Glasgow Archæological Society.
Hawick Archæological Society.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.
Kent Archæological Society.
New Spalding Club.
Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
Royal Anthropological Institute.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain
and Ireland.
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments and Constructions in Wales and
Monmouthshire.
Royal Historical Society.
Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Numismatic Society.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Scottish Ecclesiological Society.
Shropshire Archæological Society.

Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
Society of Antiquaries of London.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Society of Architects.
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History
Society.
Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society.
Surrey Archæological Society.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Thoresby Society.
Viking Club.
Wiltshire Archæological Society.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

Archæological Survey of India.
British School at Rome.
Colombo Museum, Ceylon.
Provincial Museum, Toronto, Canada.
Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.
University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
Alterthumsgesellschaft, Königsberg.
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zürich.
Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sara-
jevo.
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
California University.
Christiania University.
Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.
Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris.
Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.
Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesterkers
Bevaring.
Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschung, Trier.
Göteborg och Bohusläns Fornminnesföreningen.

Göttingen University.

Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel.

Historische Verein für Niedersachsen.

Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.

Junta Superior de Excavaciones y Antigüedades, Madrid.

Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios—Comision de Investigaciones Paleontológicas y Prehistóricas, Madrid.

Kiel University.

Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhjem.

Leipzig University.

Musée Guimet, Paris.

Musée National Suisse à Zurich.

Museum, Bergen, Norway.

Museum of Northern Antiquities, Christiania.

National Museum of Croatia.

Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.

Norsk Folkemuseum, Christiania.

Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Prähistorische Kommission der Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.

Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.

Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Kaiserlichen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main.

Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm.

Royal Bohemian Museum, Prague.

Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.

Società Romana di Antropologia, Rome.

Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.

Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.

Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie.

Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.

Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.

Société Archéologique de Montpellier.

Société Archéologique de Moravie.

Société Archéologique de Namur.

Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.

Société des Sciences de Semur (*Pro Alesia*).

Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsingfors.

Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand.

Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.

Société Préhistorique Polonaise.

Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles.

Stadisches Museum für Volkerkunde, Leipzig.

Upsala University.

Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden.

Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande, Bonn.

PERIODICALS.

L'Anthropologie, Paris.

Bulletin archéologique polonaise, Warsaw

LIBRARIES, BRITISH.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Athenæum Club Library, London.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

British Museum Library.

Chetham's Library, Manchester.

Faculty of Procurators' Library, Glasgow.

Free Library, Edinburgh.

Free Library, Liverpool.

Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.

Public Record Office Library, London.

Royal Library, Windsor.

Royal Scottish Museum Library, Edinburgh.

Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.

Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

United Free Church College Library, Edinburgh.

University Library, Aberdeen.

University Library, Cambridge.

University Library, Edinburgh.

University Library, Glasgow.

University Library, St Andrews.

Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London.

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.

Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de Paris.

National Library, Paris.

National Library, Vienna.

Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.

Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

Public Library, Hamburg.

Royal Library, Copenhagen.

Royal Library, Stockholm.

Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND SESSION, 1921-1922

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1921.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr James MacLehose, LL.D., and Mr J. A. Inglis were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

The Right Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN BRUCE.

The Right Hon. LORD ABERCROMBY, LL.D.

GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY, K.B.E. The Hon. HEW HAMIL- TON DALRYMPLE.	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	Sir ANDREW N. AGNEW, Bart.
		WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK, C.B.E., LL.D.
Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE.		CHARLES EDWARD WHITELAW.
JAMES E. CREE.		Lieut.-Col. W. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY.
JAMES HEWAT CRAW.		DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S.
		JAMES URQUHART.

Secretaries.

ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S. | G. P. H. WATSON.

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., LL.D., D.D. | Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN

Treasurer.

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES CURLE, W.S. | ALEXANDER O. CURLE.

Curator of Coins.

GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D.

Librarian.

WILLIAM K. DICKSON, LL.D.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected:—

Corresponding Member.

ANDREW URQUHART, M.A., J.P., The Schoolhouse, Bonar Bridge,
Sutherland.

Fellows.

WILLIAM ANGUS, Chief Clerk, Record Office, H.M. General Register House.
JAMES ALEXANDER ARNOTT, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Young Street.
DONALD BROWN, 80 Grosvenor Street, West Hartlepool.
WILLIAM FORDYCE CLARK, 12 Woodhall Terrace, Juniper Green.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

8

- Captain NORMAN R. COLVILLE, M.C., Penheale Manor, Egloskerry, Cornwall.
 WILLIAM HENRY CORKILL, Prospect Villa, Andreas Road, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
 R. H. DUNDAS, M.A., Senior Censor, Christ Church, Oxford.
 WILLIOUGHBY GARDNER, F.S.A., Deganwy, North Wales.
 Mrs J. MACALISTER HALL of Killean, Killean House, Tayinloan, Argyllshire.
 JOHN IRVING, Malmo, Cardross, Dumbartonshire.
 JAMES RHYS STUART MACLEOD, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B., Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, Foreign Office, 28 Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1.
 WILLIAM COLIN MACLEOD, 30 Stafford Street.
 WILLIAM ALEXANDER M'ROBBIE, F.S.I., 102 Desswood Place, Aberdeen.
 *HAMILTON CLELLAND MARR, M.D., H.M. Commissioner of Control, Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C., 10 Succoth Avenue, Murrayfield.
 HUGH MARWICK, M.A., Headmaster, Kirkwall Burgh School, Orkney.
 Mrs BLACKWOOD PORTER, West Lodge, North Berwick.
 JOHN N. RAE, S.S.C., 2 Danube Street.
 JOHN RENNIE, Wellcroft, Helensburgh.
 R. L. SCOTT, 11 Newark Street, Greenock.
 EDWARD JOHN THOMSON, 6 Windsor Terrace West, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
 EDWARD A. URQUHART, Roselea, Home Park, Aberdour.
 EDWIN WARD, Keeper, Art and Ethnological Departments, Royal Scottish Museum, 52 Albany Street.

The following list of Members deceased since the last Annual General Meeting was read:—

Honorary Fellows.

	Elected.
ROBERT BURNARD, Huccaby House, Princetown, S. Devon	1900
Professor OSCAR MONTELIUS, LL.D., Emeritus Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm	1897

Corresponding Member.

	Elected.
GEORGE B. PRINGLE, Bogan, Coldingham	1919

Fellows.

	Elected.
Sir ROBERT ROWAND ANDERSON, LL.D., H.R.S.A., 16 Rutland Square	1871
CHARLES B. BALFOUR, C.B., of Balgonie, Newton Don, Kelso	1883
Sir WILLIAM BILSLAND, Bart., LL.D., 28 Park Circus, Glasgow	1895
Major JAMES SHELLEY BONTEIN, The Gate House, North Berwick	1904
THOMAS LESLIE MELVILLE CARTWRIGHT, Newbottle Manor, Banbury, Oxfordshire	1871
ALEXANDER W. CHISHOLM, 7 Claremont Crescent	1895
GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S., 3 Meadowcroft, Sutton, Surrey	1908

	Elected.
W. D. ROBINSON DOUGLAS, Orchardton, Castle-Douglas	1881
GEORGE HART, Deanside, Craw Road, Paisley	1886
DAVID JOHNSTON, 24 Huntly Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow	1892
GEORGE HARVEY JOHNSTON, 22 Garscube Terrace	1908
SIMON LINTON, Oakwood, Selkirk	1892
KENNETH MACDONALD, Town House, Inverness	1882
Rev. JAMES B. MACKENZIE, 6 Woodburn Terrace	1872
Rev. D. G. MANUEL, Lyndhurst, 8 Gordon Terrace	1915
Rev. J. T. MIDDLEMISS, 3 The Beeches, West Didsbury, Manchester	1914
Rev. JOHN F. MILLER, M.A., United Free Church Manse, Millerston, Glasgow	1918
ALEXANDER MOFFATT, M.A., LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute of Stirlingshire, Arnotdale, Falkirk	1907
JAMES A. NORRIE, Craigtay, Ferry Road, Dundee	1905
JOHN M. DICK PEDDIE, Architect, 8 Albyn Place	1879
THOMAS J. S. ROBERTS, Drygrange, Melrose	1901
ROBERT STRATHERN, W.S., 13 Eglinton Crescent	1880

The meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the death of these members.

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society for the year ending 30th November 1921, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was unanimously adopted:—

The Council beg to submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1921.

Fellowship.—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1920 was 692
 At 30th November 1921 the number was 720
 being an increase of 28

There were added to the roll during the year 56 new Fellows and 1 Honorary Fellow, while 22 Fellows died, 4 resigned, and 2 allowed their fellowship to lapse.

In the list of Fellows who have died during the year occur the names of several to whom the Council feel especial reference should be made, viz. Professor Oscar Montelius, Sir R. Rowand Anderson, Mr T. J. S. Roberts of Drygrange, Mr C. B. Balfour of Newton Don, and the Rev. J. B. Mackenzie.

Professor Oscar Montelius, an archæologist of European reputation, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in 1897. For many years he was attached to the National Historical Museum, Stockholm,

and succeeded Dr Hans Hildebrand as Royal Antiquary of Sweden, a position which he held until his retirement in 1913.

No one has done more to work out the relative chronology of Scandinavian antiquities, or has laid down more clearly how much is to be learned in archaeology from the evolution of types. His *Typologische Methode*, published in 1903, very admirably illustrates his system. His activities, however, were by no means confined to Scandinavia, as he had travelled widely and was well known throughout Europe. His important work *La civilisation primitive en Italie* appeared in 1895.

Sir R. Rowand Anderson joined the Society in 1871, and had thus been a Fellow for the long period of fifty years. His name will no doubt be principally remembered by the Society on account of his having been the architect of the building in which it is now housed. In addition, however, to his professional connection with the Society, Sir Rowand took a very deep interest in its affairs, acted as a member of Council for the years 1889-1892, as a Vice-President from 1892-1895, and contributed several papers to the *Proceedings*. Although latterly he has seldom been seen at our meetings, that his interest in the Society had by no means abated is shown by his having bequeathed the sum of £500 to our general funds, together with a considerable number of books from his library. This is hardly the time or the place to refer to his distinguished career as an architect and to the various honours conferred on him; the Council would but express their deep regret at the death of so old and valued a member.

Mr T. J. S. Roberts of Drygrange, who became a Fellow in 1901, was prominently before the Society a few years ago as proprietor of the lands of Newstead. It was from him that the Society received permission to undertake the excavations, and to his generosity the country owes the presence in the Museum of the unique collection of Roman remains then found. Mr Roberts himself took a very deep interest in the work, and was a liberal contributor to the excavation fund.

In the death of the Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, who was elected a Fellow in 1872, the Society have to deplore the loss of another of its oldest members. Mr Mackenzie contributed several papers in his younger days, and was instrumental on many occasions in securing specimens for the Museum.

Mr C. B. Balfour of Newton Don joined the Society in 1883. Although he never took an active part in the meetings, he was much interested in the Society, and recently presented to the Museum a fine bronze dagger found on his ground.

The Council have received with regret the resignation of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie from the Council of the Society on his demitting the office of King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Sir Kenneth, who became a Fellow in 1900, and since then has represented the Treasury on the Council of the Society, took a lively interest in our activities, and from his position as King's Remembrancer was enabled, through his Department, to rescue many valuable relics for the National Collection.

Proceedings.—The advance copy of the new volume of the *Proceedings* lies on the table. During the session twenty-three papers were read—a considerably larger number than for some years past. The subjects have been varied and interesting, eleven of the contributions relating to the prehistoric period and twelve to early Christian and historic times.

The fourth summer's excavations on Traprain Law, described by Mr Alexander O. Curle and Mr James E. Cree, have again yielded important results towards the further enlightenment of a dark period of our country's history.

Mr Curle also described the excavation of the Broch of Dun Troddan in Glenelg. Relics were few, but important structural details were noted. A series of sockets were discovered in the floor of the building, which were considered to have maintained in position the posts supporting the end of a sloping roof that went round the inside of the broch. This is the first time that such post-holes have been discovered in any of these structures. The excavation of another broch—Dun Beag, Struan, Skye—was described by Mr J. Graham Callander. This building, which had been excavated by the Countess Vincent Baillet de Latour, yielding a very interesting series of typical broch relics.

Mr Callander also recorded the discovery of a hoard of Bronze Age relics from Glentrool, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, notable for the number and variety of the objects contained. It included a knife, a pin, and fragments of a torc, of unusual types, glass and amber beads, as well as a number of more common relics. The discovery of a Bronze Age cemetery at Kingskettle, which yielded four cinerary urns, an incense-cup urn, and two calcined arrow-heads, and of a short cist of the Early Iron Age on Kippit Hill, Dolphinton, the second burial of this type belonging to that period recorded in Scotland, were also treated of by Mr Callander.

In his paper on Berwickshire Forts, Mr J. Hewat Craw has contributed a very valuable supplement to the survey of the prehistoric forts of that county. Mr W. Kirkness, one of our younger members, who is doing good work for the Society in the remote Orkneys, has recorded a slab bearing an incised cross of uncommon type, and a coped monument

discovered by him in Papa Westray. Sir Herbert Maxwell has described a finely carved cross shaft found at Longcastle, Wigtownshire.

Mr William Douglas's paper on Fast Castle gives a vivid account of the history of that romantic ruin, and Mr W. Douglas Simpson has planned and described five sixteenth-century castles on Donside. Dr Macdonald, in dealing with the extensive hoard of coins discovered at Perth, has been able not only to identify some new varieties of coins, but to clear up some obscure points in Scottish numismatics.

The Museum.—During the year substantial progress has been made with the rearrangement and remounting of the Collections. The Council are happy to be in a position to report that the provision of the new cases, which had been delayed, may now be expected shortly, and that this will expedite the reopening of the Museum.

Additions to the Collections maintain a satisfactory level: 3405 objects have been acquired by donation, and 231 by purchase.

A magnificent gift, and one of the most valuable ever received by the Society, is the collection of Scottish coins formed by the late Thomas Coats of Ferguslie. This was offered by his son, Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart., and the other members of the family, to the Society, "on behalf of the National Museum of Antiquities, on condition that it should be retained in the Museum in all time coming as a separate entity, accessible to students, and known as *The Thomas Coats of Ferguslie Collection of Scottish Coins.*"

The bequest of a string of 96 oriental pearls, which originally belonged to Queen Elizabeth, by the late Mrs Hamilton Ogilvy, F.S.A. Scot., will add to the interest of the collection of personal relics in the Museum, as will also a walking-stick which belonged to Sir Walter Scott, presented by Lord Knutsford.

Grateful acknowledgment has again to be made to The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour for permitting the continuation of the excavations on Traprain Law, and for presenting the relics found to the Museum.

The Parish Council of Dunbar have handed over a small mediæval jar of earthenware found in a grave there; and Mr James Dickie and Mr R. P. Brownlie four cinerary urns, an incense-cup urn, and two calcined arrow-heads, found at Kingskettle, Fife.

A very unusual and valued set of relics, in the form of a late seventeenth-century suit of clothes, found on a skeleton in a moss on the Barrock Estate, has been gifted by Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart.; and a much-prized group of Border relics—the old Scottish standard known as the Otterburn flag, long preserved at Cavers, a pair of embroidered gauntlets associated with the name of Hotspur, though probably dating

to a rather later period, and a Sheriff's flag—by Mrs Palmer Douglas of Cavers and her son, Mr Archibald Palmer Douglas.

The chief purchase during the year was that of the late-Celtic bronze chamfrein found at Torrs, Kelton, which was long preserved at Abbotsford. Towards the purchase of this unique object Mrs Reid of Lauriston Castle, one of our Fellows, made a gift of £50, for which the Society is grateful.

Through the King's Remembrancer was acquired a gold ring of Viking type, found at Whalsay, Shetland.

Excavations.—In response to the appeal for subscriptions to the Excavation Fund, to enable the Society to carry on its excavations on Traprain Law, which was sent out by the Council in the end of last year, a sum of £274, 7s. was received. The amount was less than the Council hoped might be subscribed, but doubtless this was to be explained, to a certain extent, by the present financial depression from which the country is suffering. Besides this, a further grant of £100 was received from the Carnegie Trustees through Professor Baldwin Brown, and Mr John Bruce, Helensburgh, again very generously contributed £100. The Council were thus enabled to carry through another full season's excavation on Traprain Law without drawing on the funds of the Society. The work lasted about five months, during which it was under the constant supervision of Mr Cree. As the success of such operations depends entirely on expert direction, the thanks of the Society are due to Mr Cree for undertaking this duty and for devoting so much valuable time to it. Though the area excavated was not so large as that examined last year, new features of occupation have been revealed, and types of relics not hitherto found in Scotland have been recovered. That the hill was occupied at the close of the Bronze Age has been established by the discovery of implements and moulds for casting weapons of the period, and that the occupation was continuous during the early centuries of this era has been proved by the identification of other four levels of occupation in addition to the four previously recognised. The number and variety of relics discovered were gratifying.

The Library.—The additions to the Library amount to 169 by donation and 15 by purchase. In addition, a considerable number of publications of learned societies, etc., have been received by way of exchange and by subscription. To the collection of manuscripts there have been 2 additions, 1 by donation and 1 by purchase.

Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lecturer for 1921 was Professor W. M.

Flinders Petrie, whose lectures on "Egyptian Science" were delivered during the early summer.

The lecturer for 1922 is Mr C. R. Peers, F.S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, whose subject will be "Monastic Buildings in Britain."

Gunning Fellowship.—The Gunning Fellowship for 1921 was voted to Mr J. Graham Callander, Director of the Museum, to enable him to complete his report on Scottish prehistoric antiquities in provincial museums.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

CARMICHAEL,
President.

In the absence of Mr John Notman, Treasurer, Mr Callander read the annual statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the members; and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Notman for his gratuitous services as Treasurer.

MONDAY, 12th December 1921.

JOHN BRUCE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

- Rev. ADRIAN CLAUDE ASHWORTH, The Rectory, Wick.
 ARTHUR JAMES HOWIE EDWARDS, Assistant Keeper, National Museum
 of Antiquities, 39 Mentone Terrace.
 Rev. JAMES FERGUSON, The Manse, Corstorphine.
 ANDREW LINTON, B.Sc., Gilmanscleuch, Selkirk.
 ROBERT SEMPLE SMART, Journalist, St Hilda, Wormit-on-Tay.
 THOMAS SAMUEL THOMSON, 18 Rothesay Place.

The following Donations to the Museum, received during the recess from 9th May to 30th November, were intimated:—

- (1) By The Right Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, through the Excavation Committee.

Objects recovered from Traprain Law during the summer of 1920.

- (2) By Mrs ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, St Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline.

Large Collections of Relics of Stone, Bone, Deer-horn, and Bronze, and of Pottery, from North Uist, made by the late Erskine Beveridge, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the greater number from Earth-houses on the estate of Vallay.

From a group of Earth-houses at Foshigarry, North Uist:—

Two perforated hammer-heads of cetacean bone, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches and 5 inches in length; four long-handled weaving combs, varying from $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 5 inches in length; three whorls and a doubly perforated disc formed from the intervertebral plates of the whale; three whorls of cetacean bone; nine spindle-shaped objects of cetacean bone and deer-horn, varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, showing oblique grooves worn by friction near the centre; three pointed implements of bone, varying from $4\frac{9}{16}$ inches to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; eight spear-heads, formed from leg bones of sheep or deer, varying from $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; barbed harpoon of bone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; thirty-two borers or awls, chiefly made of split bones, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; implement of bone with rounded shank and spatulate end, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; three segments of deer-horn, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, with a perforation near one

end; fourteen objects of cetacean bone, generally dressed to rectangular section, tapering towards one end and broken at the other, varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; eighteen handles of deer-horn, showing sockets for tools in one end but sometimes extending the entire length of the object, varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; four cylindrical segments of deer-horn, varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, with large longitudinal perforations; bone handle of an iron knife, with circle and dot ornament; twenty-four portions of deer-horn, either sawn or pointed; two small blocks of cetacean bone, partly shaped; bone die, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, perforated longitudinally, the four sides numbered with 3, 5, 4, and 6 dots surrounded by double concentric circles; small-toothed comb of bone, toothed on both sides, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and fragment of another, both decorated with dot and circle designs; two large pin-heads of cetacean bone; seven bone pins with ornamental heads, varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length; eight bone pins or awls, varying from $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; eight bone needles, varying from 2 inches to $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; nine bone objects of indeterminate use; five large flat implements formed from the rib bones of the whale, varying from 16 inches to $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, with oblique rounded points and pared down on the inner sides; three implements of cetacean bone, varying from $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the under side of the points worn by friction, with a varying number of deep notches on either side of the base; fifteen objects formed of thin slabs of cetacean bone, sub-oval, generally showing the under side of one end rubbed down obliquely by friction and notched on either side at the opposite end, varying from $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and from $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth; fourteen objects of cetacean bone of indeterminate use; six fragments of cups formed from cetacean vertebræ.

Stone axe, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with cutting edge reground, imperfect at butt; socket stone; half of a circular perforated stone, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; four whetstones; five polishing stones; seven oval pebbles of quartz and quartzite, showing oblique grooves and red streaks of oxide of iron from use as strike-a-lights; twenty-seven hammer-stones; two stone whorls; two imperforate stone discs, probably incomplete whorls.

Whorl of burnt clay, spheroidal; three whorls and a rounded disc made from shards of pottery; crucible of red burnt clay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, rudely conical.

Bronze pin with ring-head, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; forty-six pieces of pumice, generally rounded, many showing evidence of use in rubbing; many fragments of hand-made pottery, both decorated and plain.

Bone chisel-shaped implement, 5 inches in length, whorl of cetacean bone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and massive stone axe-hammer, or adze, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with large perforation countersunk from both sides, found near Foshigarry.

From a group of Earth-houses at Bac Mhic Connain, Vallay, North Uist:—

Half of a hammer-head of cetacean bone; four long-handled weaving combs of cetacean bone, varying from $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; fragments of three spindle-like objects, showing oblique grooves at one end formed by friction, broken across the grooved part; five borers of cetacean bone, varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; six bone spear-heads, varying from $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; bracer-like object of deer-horn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a perforation at each end; knife handle of cetacean bone, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in greatest diameter, in one end the rusted tang of the blade and on a ridge on the side an Ogham inscription; thirteen hollow cylindrical objects of bone and deer-horn, varying from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—some probably having been used as handles of implements; five handles of bone and deer-horn—probably for iron tools— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; double-pronged implement of cetacean bone, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, with the stem constricted and the butt end curved and sharpened on one side; several fragments of deer-horn and cetacean bone, sawn or squared; spatulate implement of cetacean bone, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, the under side of the point smoothed by rubbing; deer-horn pick, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, and several other objects of same material but of indeterminate use; ornament of cetacean bone, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, in form of a ring superimposed upon the apex of an open triangle—the ornamentation evidently an attempt to reproduce in bone a characteristic late-Celtic design—with a slot underneath for attachment; conical pendant of deer-horn, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, perforated at the top; perforated

triangular pendant of bone, 1 inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; irregularly oval object of bone, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with two perforations, between which is an incised triangle; bone die, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, perforated longitudinally, numbered on the four sides 3, 5, 4, and 6 by dots enclosed within a circle; conical stamp of bone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, the design on the base consisting of two grooves cut at right angles so as to form a cross; two bone needles, one showing the eye broken, and a beginning made for drilling another below it; bone pin, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length, carefully made; two cannon bones of a sheep, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, perforated in the middle; hollow cylindrical handle of deer-horn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, ornamented with dot and circle design; several fragments of deer-horn; plate of cetacean bone, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches; piece of red pigment, hematite, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; a small triangular fragment of Samian ware, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; bronze pin, $4\frac{9}{16}$ inches long, with flat circular head; four crucibles of clay, triangular, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch respectively, and fragments of two others, the bases fused by heat.

Fragments of two stone moulds for casting ornaments and rings; stone mould, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and part of another, for casting a short bar or ingot; similar mould of clay, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, and part of another; two pebbles of quartzite with oblique grooves formed by use as strike-a-lights; ten similar pebbles with streaks of brown (probably iron rust) instead of oblique grooves; similar pebble with oblique grooves on the faces, both ends abraded by use as a hammer-stone; two hammer-stones; one socket-stone; two fragments of cetacean bone, partly worked; part of a bone handle of an iron knife of which the tang only remains; two fragments of iron slag; fragment of pumice stone; thirteen fragments of hand-made pottery, some pieces decorated.

From Cnoc Ailt, Vallay, North Uist:—

Bone skinning knife, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long.

From the Old Cattlefold at Vallay, North Uist:—

Three bodkins or awls of bone varying from $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches to $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; three borers formed from splinters of bone, varying from $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch to $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length; bone pin with broad trapezoidal head, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length; bone needle, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; bone spoon, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length; bone skinning knife,

13½ inches by 1½ inch, shaped like a paper-cutter; bone implement, possibly a skinning knife, 7½ inches in length, with curved back and straight edge; oval perforated stone, 3½ inches by 2½ inches by 1½ inch, flat on the under side and convex on the upper; two stone whorls; circular disc of stone, 2½ inches in diameter; two flat ring brooches of copper, 1½ inch and 1½ inches in diameter; upper portion of a craggan-like vessel of thin ware, ornamented with circular punctulations.

From Tota Dunaig, Vallay, North Uist:—

Cylindrical bone handle, 1½ inch in length; bone bodkin or awl, 4½ inches in length; three bone pins with ornamental heads, varying from 2½ inches to 2½ inches in length; two bone combs of segmental shape, with large triangular teeth, 2½ inches by 1½ inch and 2½ inches by 1½ inch respectively; bone needle, 2½ inches in length; bone whorl; cannon bone of sheep or deer, perforated in the centre of the shank, 2½ inches in length; bone skinning knife, 4½ inches in length; bone implement, 3½ inches in length, with tapering chisel-shaped point; wedge-shaped stone object, 1½ inch in length, sharpened on both sides of the edge; whorl of clay, burnt and glazed on both sides; whorl formed from a shard of glazed whitish pottery; four fragments of hand-made pottery; flake of flint, 1½ inch in length.

From Bealach Ban, Vallay, North Uist:—

Handle of deer-horn, 4½ inches long; bone object with oblique grooves worn by friction, 2½ inches long; three bone bodkins or borers, 3½ inches to 4½ inches long; four bone needles, 2½ inches to 5½ inches long; bone pin with open ring-head, 2½ inches long, imperfect at point; boar's tusk.

From Bachda-Mor, Vallay, North Uist:—

Hammer-head of deer-horn, 2½ inches in length; three bone pins or bodkins, varying from 2½ inches to 3½ inches in length; two bone pins, 2½ inches and 3½ inches long; fragment of a small-toothed comb of bone, 2 inches in length, the plates on both sides ornamented with incised lines; bone needle, 3½ inches long; bone implement, 2½ inches long, chisel-shaped at one end and perforated at the other; fragment of a long-handled weaving comb of bone; deer-horn tine, the point obliquely flattened by rubbing; fragment of flint, 1½ inch in length; two fragments of thin bronze tubing or binding.

From Various Sites on Vallay, North Uist:—

Bone stopper of a small box, similar to that found at Skellor (see *infra*, p. 16); object of cetacean bone, 1½ inch high, 1½ inch

long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, with an oval conical socket on top and large rectangular socket below; and bone needle, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long. Found near Sithean an Altair, Vallay.

Perforated discoidal object of slate, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, found south of Traigh Himiligh, Vallay.

Quadrangular fragment of thin sheet brass, 2 inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with four perforations; perforated spheroidal stone, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, from Rudh' an Duin, Vallay.

Bone handle, and bone handle and needle of bone, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; bone borer, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and bone pin with flat rounded head, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length; three bone pins with ornamental heads, varying from $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; whetstone of slate, found in a burial chamber; cup of cetacean bone, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 2 inches; stone whorl; thin spatulate object of cetacean bone; thin oblong plate of cetacean bone, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, with two rows of perforations—six and four in each row; segment of leg bone of a bird, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, carefully cut at ends; two small spoons of bone, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch and $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch long; pendant formed from an animal's tooth, perforated in the middle; bronze object like a miniature nut key, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch long. All found on Vallay.

From Dun Thomaidh, Vallay Sound, North Uist:—

Whetstone of brown quartzite, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch; bone handle, 2 inches long.

From Sithean Mor, Callernish, Vallay Sound, North Uist:—

Three bone borers or bodkins, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; two bone pins, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long; bone needle, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; bone spoon, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long; flat ring brooch of copper, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in diameter; whetstone of irregular lozenge shape, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

From Geirisclett, Vallay Strand, North Uist:—

Comb-like object of cetacean bone, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches long.

From Udal, North Uist:—

Stone whorl; spatulate implement of bone, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; fragment of hand-made pottery; oval ring brooch of copper, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, with faint traces of chevron ornamentation on the upper side; flat ring brooch of brass, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with chevron and hatched patterns on the upper side; thin flat object of cetacean bone, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, with two projections at one end, one broken.

From Eilean an Tighe, Gearann Mill Loch, North Uist:—

Four flint scrapers and a flint knife; stone axe of felstone, butt

incomplete, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and fifty-nine fragments of hand-made pottery vessels, the greater number bearing ornamentation, some of the pieces suggestive of Neolithic pottery.

From the Island of Boreray, Sound of Harris:—

Bone chisel, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; three bone pins, 2 inches, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length respectively; bone needle, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; bone comb, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with tapering handle formed by the prolongation of one end of the back; bronze hand-pin, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, with projecting head semicircular on lower part and showing three pellets above; two bronze pins with movable ring-heads, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches and $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and stem of a similar pin, $5\frac{9}{16}$ inches long; four bronze pins with ornamental heads, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long respectively; four bronze or brass needles, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches to $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; luckenbooth brooch of bronze, surmounted by a crown of seven points; cornelian intaglio showing the head of a man (probably modern); bone ox-goad, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch long, with three prongs; small pendant seal of copper, bearing a crest in the form of a stag's head; yellow flint scraper.

From the Island of Berneray, Sound of Harris:—

Bone pin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with couler-shaped head, and pointed bone object, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long.

Stone whorl from Rudha na Traghad, Port nan Long, North Uist.

Bone pin, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, from Cnoc Geilbt, North Uist.

Flint scraper with white patina, and fragment of a stone vessel, from Ceardach Ruadh, Baleshare, North Uist.

Bone pin with flat quadrangular head, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length; disc of cetacean bone, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter; and hammer-stone, from Sloc Sabhail, Baleshare, North Uist.

Spheroidal box of bone, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, fitted with oval stopper of bone, found at burying-ground, Skellor, Sollas, North Uist.

Six fragments of coarse hand-made vessels of pottery from various sites in North Uist.

Fragment of oval pebble, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length, with deep rounded indentation on both faces, from Balelone, North Uist.

Hammer-stone or maul, 5 inches long, with groove round centre, found at Loch Bhlasapol, North Uist.

Hammer-stone with groove on edges, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, from Eilean Maleit, Vallay Strand, North Uist.

Chisel-shaped object of stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from Bogach Backlas, Malaclett, North Uist.

Whetstone, $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches long, from Cnoc a' Comhdhalach, Griminish, North Uist.

Two iron rivets with lozenge-shaped heads, of Viking type, from North Uist.

Oval brass belt-plate of Long Island or 4th Regiment of Inverness-shire Local Militia, from North Uist.

Massive stone axe-hammer or adze, 6 inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with large perforation countersunk from both sides, found at Crois a' Caolis, Tiree.

Worked flint with thick white patina, from Balamhuillin, Tiree.

Eight scrapers and worked flints, with white patina, from Totronald, Coll.

Four scrapers and one flake of flint, with white patina, from Bousd, Coll.

Four small scrapers of grey and yellow flint, from Traigh Foill, Coll.

Scraper of grey flint found near Dun Borve, Coll.

Penannular cast bronze ring, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, resembling an Irish type often found in gold and belonging to the Bronze Age, from Torostan, Coll.

Stone axe, 10 inches by $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches, from Witch's Cairn, Kerchesters, Kelso.

Socketed bronze axe, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, probably found at Raemoir, Kincardineshire.

Flat bronze axe, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from Stirling.

Flanged bronze axe, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, from Stirling.

Socketed bronze axe, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, from Bannockburn.

(3) By Mrs A. BEROWALD INNES, St Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline.

Beaker Urn (fig. 1), 7 inches in height, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the neck, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the bulge, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the base, decorated with four bands of ornamentation impressed with a small toothed stamp, found on the farm

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Fig. 1. Beaker Urn from Kernoon. (4.)

of Kernoon, Dunnottar, Kincardineshire. This urn was found in February 1911, in a stone cist measuring 4 feet 2 inches in length, 2 feet 4 inches in breadth, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, the discovery being made through the plough coming in contact with the cover-stone. The grave, which lay about 80 yards east-north-east of the farm-steading, was formed of slabs set on edge, and was carefully made.

- (4) By Sir ALEXANDER P. MATHESON, Bart., 6B Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, Marylebone Road, London, N.W. 1.

Three barbed Arrow-heads of light grey flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch broad, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch broad, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length. The edges have slight serrations, and one barb of the third specimen is broken. They were found in a stone cist under a cairn at Auchnacloich, Ardross, Ross-shire, on 8th September 1880. The greater part of this cairn was removed in 1847 and 1848, but a few of the large stones on what is said to have been the circumference were left in position. From these the cairn would seem to have been 108 feet in diameter.

The grave, which measured 8 feet in length, 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 2 feet in depth, was formed of slabs set on end—five on either side and one at each end. The mouth was covered with four slabs, and the bottom was paved with thin flags. To receive the cist, an oblong hole, 12 feet in length by 7 feet 9 inches in breadth, rounded at the corners, had been excavated into the hard gravel underneath the cairn to a depth of 8 feet. The cist was built in the centre of this excavation, its longer axis lying north-east and south-west, and the empty space round and above it for 3 feet was filled in with stones and boulders, some of considerable size. Above the boulders were 3 feet of red clay. On the natural surface of the ground, above the red clay and extending about 6 feet beyond the cutting all round, was a layer of stiff blue clay, about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness at the centre, and above this was a layer of black earth, 1 foot 6 inches in depth, the whole being covered with the stones of the cairn.

No human remains were recognised, but there was a small quantity of carbonate of lime and black matter adhering to the flags on the floor of the grave. A few particles of decayed oak were found at the head and foot of the cist, and a thin circular piece of shale, about 2 inches in diameter, was also recovered.

- (5) By THE GRAIG-LWYD EXCAVATION COMMITTEE, through S. HAZZLEDINE WARREN, F.G.S., Secretary.

Eighteen Stone Axes, partly made, and two selections of Splinters; also thirteen Stone Axes, partly made, ten large Flakes, two Fire-

fractured Stones, two broken Hammer-stones, from the Stone Axe Factory at Graig-lwyd, Penmaenmawr, Wales.

- (6) By the Rev. DAVID S. LESLIE, M.A., Minister of Hutton and Fishwick.

☐ Eight Communion Tokens—Chirnside; Edrom, 1710; Eyemouth, 1750; and five of Hutton and Fishwick.

- (7) By The Right Hon. VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD, Kneesworth Hall, Royston, Herts.

Walking-stick of hazel which belonged to Sir Walter Scott. In the head is a silver plate bearing the inscription "Sir Walter Scott, Abbotsford," and there is a cord with a tassel of faded grey silk attached. The stick is shod with a brass ferrule, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

The following note, made in 1856 by the grandfather of the donor—Sir Henry Holland, M.D., F.R.S., physician to Queen Caroline and afterwards to Queen Victoria, a great personal friend of Sir Walter Scott's—states, "This stick belonged to Sir Walter Scott: it is the black thorn (*sic*) stick with which you see him always drawn. . . . At his death the housemaid, knowing its value, took possession of it at the general dispersion of the household. She afterwards married a coachman, and gave him the stick together with herself. He went into the service of Mr H. Baring and made it over to him, finding he would value it. I cured Mr Baring, and he, thinking I should, from my long friendship with Sir Walter, value it more, gave it to me with its history. . . ."

- (8) By Miss M. McINTYRE WILSON, Blackhill House, Strathtay, Perthshire.

Bronze Pin with fan-shaped head bearing dot and circle designs, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, found in the garden of Blackhill House in 1921.

- (9) By A. W. INGLIS, F.S.A.Scot.

Plaster Cast of a panel bearing the Duke of Albany's arms, which originally was placed over the fireplace in the library of the old Trinity Hospital.

- (10) By Miss KATHARINE B. MACVICAR, 34 Morningside Park.

Luckenbooth Brooch of silver, crowned heart shape, KML and VERTUE (?) incised on the back, found in the river Lochy, Inverness-shire.

- (11) By Sir THOMAS GLEN COATS, Bart., C.B., F.S.A.Scot., and the other members of the family of the late Mr THOMAS COATS of Ferguslie.

"The Thomas Coats of Ferguslie Collection of Scottish Coins," consisting of 1900 coins, of which 245 are of gold.

(12) Bequeathed by the late Rev. SAMUEL OGILVY BAKER.

Tortoiseshell Snuff-box, with gold mounting, said to have been given by Dr Atterbury, the deposed Bishop of Rochester, to Lord Bolingbroke.

Wooden Snuff-box, with gold mounting and an oval plate bearing the Prince of Wales's Feathers on lid, said to have been given by George IV. to Sir George Mulgrave Ogilvy, sixth baronet of Barras.

(13) By T. G. BARNETT, Rednal, Birmingham, and Mr JOHN PETERSON, Schoolhouse, Gruting, Sandsting, Shetland.

Large perforated Stone, of irregular oval shape, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, found in the ruins of the Broch, of West Houlland, Sandsting, Shetland.

(14) By Mrs H. W. YOUNG (late of Burghead), 7 Great Stuart Street.

Fragments of four Neolithic Vessels of pottery from Easterton of Roseisle, Burghead, Morayshire.

(15) By Mrs E. PALMER DOUGLAS of Cavers, and her son, Mr ARCHIBALD PALMER DOUGLAS.

The Cavers or Percy Standard, said to have been the standard of James, second Earl of Douglas and Mar, carried by his son, Archibald Douglas of Cavers, at the Battle of Otterburn, 1388.

Banner of blue silk, said to have been the flag of the last hereditary Sheriff of Teviotdale.

The "Percy Gauntlets," which, it is said, were attached to Hotspur's lance and taken from him by Douglas when he overthrew him in single combat before the walls of Newcastle, 1388, but which are probably of later date.

(16) By WILLIAM S. E. ADAMS, Squarepoint, Castle Douglas.

Thin oval Plate of bronze, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, with two oval perforations towards one side, and several fragments of Amber Beads, forming an addition to the Bronze Age hoard from Glen Trool, Kirkeudbright. See *Proceedings*, vol. lv. p. 29.

(17) By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Pitcher of thin yellowish-white earthenware, slightly convex on base, wanting neck, mouth, and handle, 11 inches in diameter, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the upper part covered with green glaze on which is a chevron pattern of dark brown colour; found at St Andrews.

(18) By Major W. M. F. HAMILTON of Craighlaw, Kirkeowan.

Eight Communion Tokens, and three Medals commemorating the death of the Duke of York, 1827, the Coronation of Queen Victoria, and the Burns Festival, 1844.



Fig. 2. Bronze Mask with Horns, found at Torrs, Kirkcudbrightshire.
(10½ inches in greatest length.)

It was announced that the following Purchases had been made for the Museum:—

Chamfrein or Mask of beaten bronze, with two projecting horns, decorated with late Celtic ornamentation (figs. 2 and 3), found about 1820 on the farm of Torrs, Kelton, Kirkcudbright, and presented by Mr Joseph Train to Sir Walter Scott. It was preserved at Abbotsford until sold in London in May last. See *Proceedings*, vol. vii. p. 334.

Ring-headed Pin of bronze, with recurved neck, 3½ inches in length,

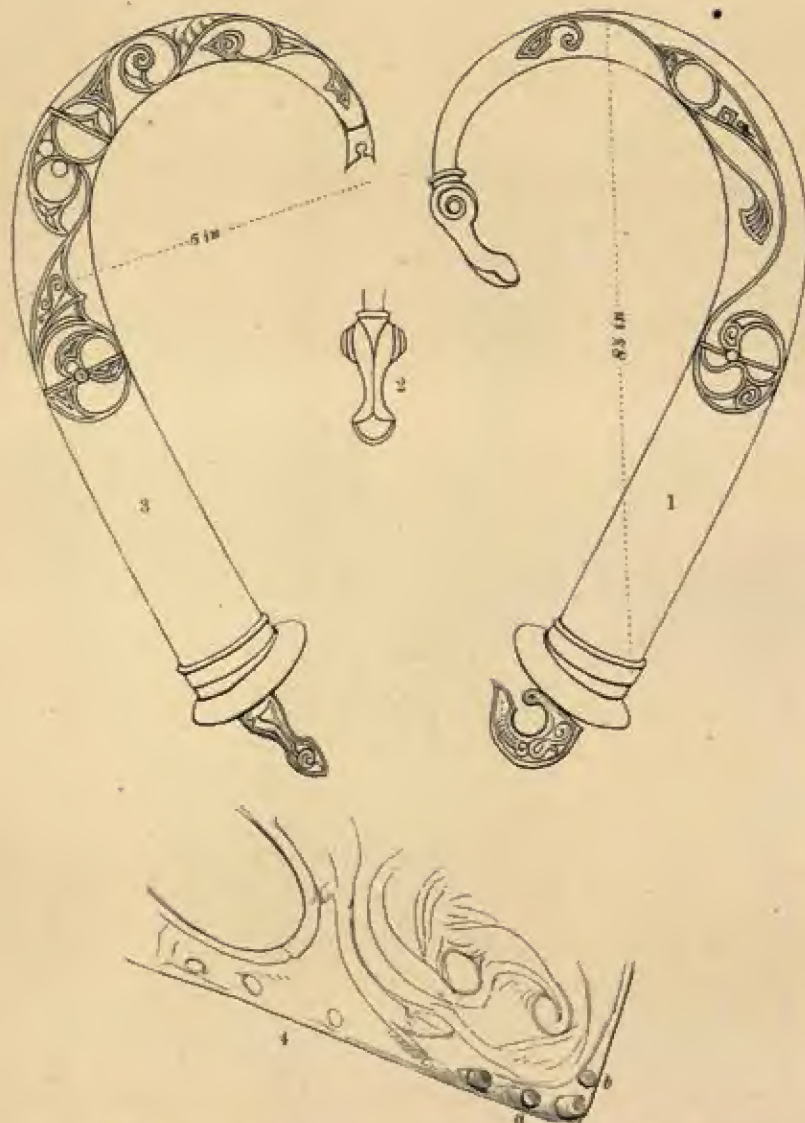


Fig. 3. Horns of Bronze Mask found at Torris, Kirkcudbrightshire.

1. Perfect horn of right side of mask; 2. Front view of ornamental extremity of right horn;
 3. Bronze horn of left side; 4. Inside view of left lower angle of bronze, showing the two
 projecting plus *a* and *b*.

found at a depth of 4 feet in a peat moss at Eignaig, Loch Moidart, Inverness-shire.

Farthing of David II., dredged up from the Severn with other coins about twenty-five years ago.

Collection of 210 Communion Tokens.

It was intimated that there had been acquired, through the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, a gold Finger-ring of Viking type, found at a depth of 2 feet 5 inches in a peat bog at Marrister, Whalsay, Shetland, in May last.

The following Donations of Books, etc., to the Library were intimated:—

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Liber Feodorum. Part I., A.D. 1198–1242. London, 1920.

Calendar of Inquisitions. Vol. X. Edward III. London, 1921.

Calendar of State Papers: Foreign Series, 1585–1586. London, 1921.

Calendar of State Papers: Domestic, 1680–1681. London, 1921.

An Account of the Number of People in Scotland in the year 1755 by Alexander Webster.

(*Presented through the Registrar-General, Edinburgh.*)

(2) By Rev. JOHN WARRICK, Cumnock.

Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ. New edition. Vol. III. A Critical Examination. Reprinted from the *Kilmarnock Standard*, 1921. 7 pp.

(3) By Professor Dr phil. A. W. BRÖGGER, Bestyrer av Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Christiania, the Author.

Ertog og Øre den Gamle Norske Vegt.

(4) By ALEXANDER GARDNER, F.S.A.Scot.

Wanderings in the Western Highlands and Islands. By M. E. M. DONALDSON. Paisley, 1920. 8vo.

(5) By Professor W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, F.R.S., F.B.A., Hon. D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D., Hon. F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Tools and Weapons. London, 1917. 4to.

Meydum and Memphis (III.). By Professor Flinders Petrie, Ernest Mackay, and Gerald Wainwright. London, 1910. 4to.

(6) By T. J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., the Author.

The Promontory Forts and Traditions of the Districts of Beare and Bantry, Co. Cork. Reprint from *Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 9th December 1919.

A Study of Folklore on the Coasts of Conacht. IV.-XI. Reprint.

(7) By Mr HUGH MUNRO and the Misses MUNRO, Elmbank, Largs.

Autobiographical Sketch of Robert Munro, M.A., M.D., LL.D. Glasgow, 1921.

(8) By ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot.

An Exhibition of Early Wooden Drinking Cups and other Wooden Utensils, May 23rd to June 21st, 1921. Owen Evan-Thomas, 20 Dover Street, London.

(9) By the CURATOR, Belfast Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.

Catalogue of the Horner Collection of Spinning Wheels and Accessories. Publication 19. Belfast, 1909.

Catalogue of Irish Tokens. Publication 36.

Objects connected with Tobacco Smoking. Publication 44.

Ancient Irish Gold Ornaments, etc. Publication 74.

(10) By JOHN GIBSON, F.S.A.Scot., Joint Author—

Hexham and its Abbey. By Charles Clement Hodges and John Gibson, F.C.S. Hexham, 1919. Svo.

(11) By EYVIND DE LANGE, Bergen Museum.

Et nyt fund fra Vestlandets yngste bronsealder. Reprint from Bergens Museums Aarbok, 1919-21.

(12) Bequeathed by the late Sir R. ROWAND ANDERSON, LL.D., H.R.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Die Kunstdenkmäler. 105 vols.

(13) By R. A. MARRIOTT, Governor's House, Exeter, the Author.

Warmer Winters and Earth's Tilt.

(14) By the BIBLIOTHÈQUE D'ART ET D'ARCHÉOLOGIE, Université de Paris.

Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie. Index Alphabétique, 1914-19, fasc. 23. Paris, 1921.

- (15) By FRANCIS BUCKLEY, M.A., B.C.L., Tunstead, Greenfield, Yorkshire, the Author.

A Microlithic Industry, Marsden, Yorkshire. Pamphlet, n.d.

- (16) By Monsieur G. CHENET, Lavoye, Meuse, France, the Author.

Rouelles de Plomb et Persistance d'Emploi des Rouelles Gauloises. Extract from *Bulletin archéologique du Comité des Travaux historiques du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique*, 1919.

Gobelets ovoïdes moulés d'Autry-Lavoye. Extracts from *Pro Alesia*. N.S. T.V.

*Dépot d'Objets de l'Age du Bronze et du premier Age du Fer dans des Sépultures d'Epoque plus récente. Reprint from *Annales de la Faculté des Lettres de Bordeaux et des Universités du Midi*. 1921.

- (17) By GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Pro Alesia. Publiée sous le patronage de la Société des Sciences de Semur. I.-V. 1906-10.

- (18) By THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Tile-Mosaics of the Lahore Fort. By J. Ph. Vogel, Ph.D.

- (19) By Rev. J. KING HEWISON, D.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle. Dumfries, 1921. 8vo.

- (20) By FRANK MILLER, Annan, the Author.

Andrew Crosbie, Advocate, a reputed Original of Paulus Pleydell in *Guy Mannering*. 1919. 8vo.

- (21) By the Right Rev. G. F. BROWNE, D.D. (C. & O.), D.C.L., LL.D., etc., Hon. F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

On some Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Duncricht House, Aberdeenshire. Cambridge, 1921. 4to.

- (22) By JOHN IRVING, Malmo, Cardross, the Author.

Early Burgh Schools in Dumbarton. Dumbarton, 1918. 8vo.

Scottish Royal Burghs. Dumbarton, 1921. 8vo.

The French Element in the Scottish Language. Helensburgh, 1898. 12mo.

(23) By the CURATOR OF THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUMS, HULL.

Hull Museum Publications, Nos. 96, 123.

Index to Hull Museum Publications, Nos. 48-95.

Andrew Marvell Tercentenary Celebration, Descriptive Catalogue of Exhibits at the Wilberforce Museum, High Street, Hull, March 31st to April 7th, 1921.

(24) By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Catalogue of the Silver Plate (Greek, Etruscan, and Roman) in the British Museum. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A., O.B.E. London, 1921. 4to.

Grains and Grammes, a Table of Equivalents for the use of Numismatists. London, 1920. 8vo.

How to Observe in Archaeology: Suggestions for Travellers in the Near and Middle East. London, 1920. 8vo.

(25) By the NORSK FOLKEMUSEUM.

Setesdalen. Christiania, 1921. 4to.

The following Purchases for the Library were announced:—

Manuscript Notes for a *Monasticon-Scoticum*. By William B. D. D. Turnbull, LL.D. 5 vols.

A History of the College of Arms. By Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S. of L. and E. London, 1805. 4to.

Sale Catalogue (Priced) of the Collection of Arms and Armour, etc., of the late Morgan S. Williams, Esq. April 26th, 1921. Christie, Manson & Woods.

The History of the Family of Dallas and their Connections and Descendants from the 12th Century. By the late James Dallas, F.L.S., etc., Oxford. Edinburgh, 1921. 8vo.

Numismatique de la République Romaine—Catalogue Général et Raisonné. By H. Rolland. Paris, n.d. 8vo.

Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Cabrol. T. iv. 2. Paris, 1921.

History of the Douglas Family of Morton in Nithsdale (Dumfriesshire) and Fingland (Kirkcudbrightshire) and their Descendants. By Percy W. L. Adams. Bedford, 1921. 8vo.

Prehistory: a Study of Early Cultures in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. By M. C. Burkitt, M.A., F.G.S. Cambridge, 1921. 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

- (1) AN EARTHENWARE POT FOUND IN A GRAVE AT DUNBAR, EAST
LOTHIAN, AND (2) THREE SHORT CISTS DISCOVERED ON THE
GOLF-COURSE THERE. By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot.,
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

On the 2nd February 1921 there appeared in the *Scotsman* a notice of the discovery of a grave in the kirkyard of Dunbar, from which a vessel of pottery had been recovered. Having communicated with Mr Andrew C. Ramsay, town chamberlain, I learnt that the vessel was in his custody, and that since its discovery two cists had been unearthed on the golf-links to the south of the town. I visited the sites on the 9th February, being met by Mr Ramsay and Mr William Spence, chairman of the Parish Council, who informed me that another cist had been discovered two days before, and that it had been left unopened pending my arrival. I am much indebted to these gentlemen for the trouble they took in the matter, which made it possible for me to obtain these records.

AN EARTHENWARE POT FOUND IN A GRAVE AT DUNBAR.

This grave was discovered quite close to the parish church of Dunbar, which is said to occupy the site of an earlier church, while a new grave was being dug. It lay 4 feet below the surface of the ground, the west end lying 15 feet south-west of the face of the buttress at the south-west corner of the present building. Oriented almost due east and west, it was formed of slabs of the red sandstone which is found on the seashore in the vicinity, the slabs measuring from 2 to 3 inches in thickness. Owing to the stones forming the grave having been broken up and removed as they were encountered, it was impossible to ascertain the number of slabs used or the exact dimensions of the grave, but I was informed by the gravedigger that it was over 5 feet in length and about 18 inches in width, and that each end was closed by a single slab. The body had been placed in an extended position with the head to the west. Most of the bones were much decayed and in a fragmentary condition, but the skull was in a good state of preservation. The vessel found in the grave is formed of thin earthenware, and it was recovered in perfect condition (fig. 1). It has a wide mouth and a short upright brim springing from a slightly constricted neck, below which it widens sharply to the shoulder and then contracts gradually to the base, which is rounded on the exterior. It is of a whitish-yellow colour. The pot is unglazed, and bears on the exterior a series of eight shallow flutings,

about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, which wind spirally round the vessel from the base to the neck; the inside is similarly fluted. Such markings, though generally not so regular, are to be seen on other vessels of pottery belonging to the period of this specimen. These flutings are formed by the potter applying the tips of his fingers to the outside and inside of the vessel as it made the final revolutions on the wheel during manufacture. The vessel measures 4 inches in height, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the shoulder and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the base, and the wall is about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

The discovery of graves of rude undressed slabs containing vessels of clay as well as human remains is not an unusual occurrence in Scotland. But almost invariably these graves belong to the pre-historic period—to the Bronze Age. The Dunbar find, however, differs in several ways from any of the early graves. Instead of the burial-chamber being a short cist with the body placed in a contracted position, it was long and narrow, and the body lay in an extended position. The vessel which it contained also differed considerably from those of the earlier period, as it was wheel-turned,



Fig. 1. Earthenware Pot from Dunbar. (2.)

while the latter were hand-made. It is therefore obvious that we have to deal with a burial dating to a much later period than the Bronze Age. From the character of the grave and its orientation east and west, as well as from the fact that the pottery was wheel-turned, it is evident that the interment belonged to Christian times. After the Bronze Age the common custom of placing pottery or other relics in graves seems to have gone out of fashion among the native inhabitants of Scotland. During the Early Iron Age ornaments and other iron objects were placed in graves, but so far the number of such burials discovered is extremely small. An occasional Roman grave and a number of Viking graves containing funeral relics have been unearthed, but these were deposited by alien peoples. No graves corresponding to the Early Iron Age burials found in the south-east of England or the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in the eastern parts of that country, both of which have yielded much pottery and many ornaments, have been found in Scotland with the single exception of one stone cist dis-

covered near Dalmeny, West Lothian, in 1915, which contained a string of glass beads believed to be Anglo-Saxon.¹ After the introduction of Christianity, under the influence of the Church the general practice of burying grave goods ceased, even among the Anglo-Saxon and Viking peoples. Occasionally, however, objects were placed in the tombs of important personages during the Middle Ages, such as insignia of office of royalties and ecclesiastics, and small earthenware pots which contained incense or holy water were very frequently deposited.

Dr Anderson, in discussing the survival of pagan customs in Christian burial, has dealt with the practice of placing urns or vessels of clay in graves.² He has shown that vessels of earthenware were placed in graves



Fig. 2. Urn found near the Castlehill of Rattray, Aberdeenshire.



Fig. 3. Urn found in a Cairn at Memsie, near Rattray, Aberdeenshire.

during historical times in different countries in Western Europe, that in France very many pots of clay have been found in graves dating from the twelfth century to the seventeenth century, and that the custom was not unknown in Scotland. A small pot (fig. 2), 5 inches in height, with concave sides ribbed horizontally, the base wider than the mouth, and pierced with three holes in the side and one in the base, was found with two others under a flat slab at the Castlehill, Rattray, Aberdeenshire, in 1829.³ A flower-pot shaped vessel (fig. 3), ribbed horizontally, 4½ inches in height, with two pierced ears at the lip, a ledge for a lid, and the interior glazed, was found with part of an iron sword in a tumulus at Memsie, Aberdeenshire, in 1827.⁴ Both these pots are now in the National Collection, and the other two from Rattray are in the Museum at Marischal College, Aberdeen University. In 1834 four small vessels of red earthenware, bearing a strong resemblance to the Dunbar pot, but pierced with a number of holes at the shoulder, were found in a stone

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix, p. 332.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 372.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. viii, p. 182.

coffin below the old steeple at Montrose, Forfarshire, two of the vessels being placed at the head and two at the feet.¹ One of these (fig. 4, No. 1), which measures 4 inches in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and is pierced with three holes, is preserved in our Museum; and another, measuring 4 inches by 5 inches and pierced with five holes, is in the Museum at Montrose. Some of these vessels are very similar to three examples containing burning incense, placed beside a coffin, which are figured in an illustration in a fourteenth-century manuscript.²

In the vessels from Rattray the perforations had been made while the object was being fashioned and the clay soft, but in those from



Fig. 4. Earthenware Pots from Montrose, Wigtownshire, and Ayr. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Montrose they were broken through the wall subsequent to manufacture. Doubtless these holes were made to admit a current of air to facilitate the combustion of incense contained in the pot. As the Dunbar piece has no holes, and there is no trace of soot, it is probable that it had contained holy water when placed in the grave, as was the case in recorded Continental examples.

Though the number of complete or nearly complete vessels of mediæval pottery found in Scotland and preserved in its museums is very small, there are in the National Collection three other pots in addition to the Montrose example which closely resemble the specimen from Dunbar. One found in Wigtownshire (fig. 4, No. 2) is practically of similar shape and size, and is formed of the same yellowish-white ware; it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The other, found in the old fort at Ayr in 1862 (fig. 4, No. 3), is of red earthenware,

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. II, p. 460.

² *Ibid.*, vol. XI, p. 379, fig. 2.

but while it resembles the others in shape, it bears green glaze on the upper part, and is rather smaller in size; it measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the shoulder. When found it contained two silver brooches, which are also in the Museum, and 150 pennies of Alexander III., John Baliol, and the first Edwards.¹ The fourth example (fig. 5) was found with many fragments of wheel-turned pottery during the excavation of a mound at Kidsneuk, Bogside, Irvine.² As fragments of more than half of this pot were recovered, it has been possible to restore it. Though much blackened in consequence of having been used as a cooking-pot, it has been of greyish-white ware, and it differs from the others only in being rather steeper and longer between the shoulder and the lip. It measures 5 inches in height and $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter at the shoulder. The date of the pottery from this site was considered to be about the thirteenth century. Considering the general scarcity of mediæval ware in Scotland, the discovery of vessels of this type in districts so widely scattered as Montrose, Dunbar, Ayr, Irvine, and Wigtownshire indicates that they were probably in common use throughout a large part of the country at the beginning of the fourteenth century, the date of the coins found in the pot at Ayr. This is the period to which the Dunbar and Montrose interments may be assigned, which happens to approximate to the period of the manuscript containing the illustration of the incense pots to which reference has been made.

In addition to the two perforated mediæval pots, mention may be made of a small jug of dirty-white earthenware preserved in the Museum which also has holes bored in the wall (fig. 6). It was found filled with coins of Alexander III. and Edward I. and II. at Eastfield, Penicuik, Midlothian, in 1792.³ It measures 4 inches in height, 3 inches across the mouth, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the neck, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the shoulder, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the base which, like the pots described, is slightly convex on the outside. Owing to this convexity, when placed upright the jug stands tilted to one side. The handle is broad in relation to



Fig. 5. Cooking-pot from Kidsneuk, Ayrshire. (Height, 5 inches.)

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxvi. p. 60.

² *Ibid.*, vol. lli. p. 60, fig. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxviii. p. 230.

the size of the vessel and has a shallow longitudinal hollow on the outside. There are four perforations above the shoulder and one in the wall below it, the holes being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. It is quite evident that the jug could have been of no use for containing liquids after the holes were made, and its use as an incense-burner may explain their purpose. The coins determine its date as the beginning of the fourteenth century. It should be noted that the ribbed appearance which has been referred to on both inside and outside of the Dunbar pot is to be seen in the inside of the jug; it also occurs on those from Montrose, Ayr, and Wigtownshire. The five vessels show so many common points of resemblance that there is little doubt they are contemporary.



Fig. 6. Earthenware Jug from East-field, Pentenik. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The Dunbar discovery is important, as it is nearly ninety years since a similar one was made in Scotland, and the thanks of the Society are due to the gentlemen who preserved the relic, and to the Parish Council of Dunbar for so kindly presenting it to the National Collection.

THREE SHORT CISTS ON DUNBAR GOLF-COURSE.

After inspecting the site where the mediæval pot was found, Mr Ramsay and Mr Spence accompanied me to the links where the short cists had been discovered. Two of the graves lay in the bottom of the bunker approaching the ninth hole on the golf-course, and the third, which had not been cleared out pending my visit, was placed 2 feet outside the south-western rim of the bunker (fig. 7). The site lies rather more than a mile and a half east-south-east of the parish church of Dunbar, almost due east of Sloebiggin farm-steading.

At this part the links consist of blown sand covered with a good coating of turf. When I arrived at the site the turf had been rolled back from the mouth of the third and last-discovered grave, exposing the tops of the slabs of which the sides and ends were formed. The cover-stone, which probably had been exposed by denudation, had been removed at some previous time, and the chamber was full of soil and a few pieces of stone. On removing the soil from the cist no relics or fragments of pottery were found, but about a handful of comminuted incinerated bones was collected from the bottom of the grave. The cist was of very small dimensions, the sides and ends being each formed

by a single rough slab of the local sandstone about 3 to 4 inches thick; the bottom was unpaved. The main axis lay due north-west and south-east, and while the slab forming the north-east side overlapped the end stones, that on the south-west side was inserted between them. It measured internally only 2 feet 2 inches in length, 14 inches and 16 inches across the north-western and south-eastern ends, and 9 inches in depth. Whether the cist had ever contained an urn is not known, but as the type of vessel usually found with cremated remains of Bronze Age date in Scotland is the cinerary urn, and this as a rule is too big for a grave of the size of the one under review, it seems probable that there had never been an urn, and there was no necessity to make a larger burial-chamber.

A few days previous to the discovery of this grave two slabs, which evidently had formed the southern corner of another grave that had been destroyed at a former date, were encountered in the bottom of the bunker some 4 feet to the north-east. About 8 feet east-north-east of the latter burial a complete cist was laid bare, which contained the remains of an unburnt human skeleton much decayed. As both of these graves had been removed at the time

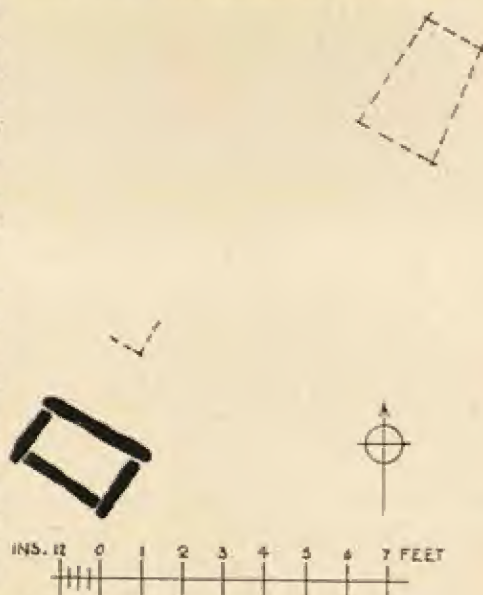


Fig. 7. Plan of Short Cists on Dunbar Golf-course.

of their discovery, I could only obtain approximate measurements of them. The complete grave had been a typical short cist formed of slabs, its length being about 3 feet, and breadth from 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet, while the main axis was about north-east and south-west. Probably the three cists belonged to the Bronze Age.

At the time of discovery the three graves lay very near the surface, but doubtless they had originally been covered with a greater depth of sandy soil which had been removed by aerial denudation. They lay on the northern slope leading up to the shelf on which the ninth hole of the golf-course is located, and which is overlooked on the south by a more extensive plateau that rises about 9 feet above it. The smallest cist lay about 2 feet higher than the two in the bunker, and the general elevation above sea-level is above the 25-foot contour line.

II.

CUP-MARKED STONES IN STRATHTAY, PERTHSHIRE.

By JOHN H. DIXON, F.S.A. Scot.

The stones hereafter described are in Strathtay. Visitors are apt to confuse the terms Strathtay and Grandtully. It seems therefore necessary to define them.

Strathtay is the part of the Tay valley in Perthshire between the village of Logierait on the east and Clunie Rock on the west, about 6 miles in length as the crow flies, half a mile more by the road. Both Logierait and Clunie Rock are on the north bank of the river Tay, but of course Strathtay includes the *ex adverso* territory south of the river.

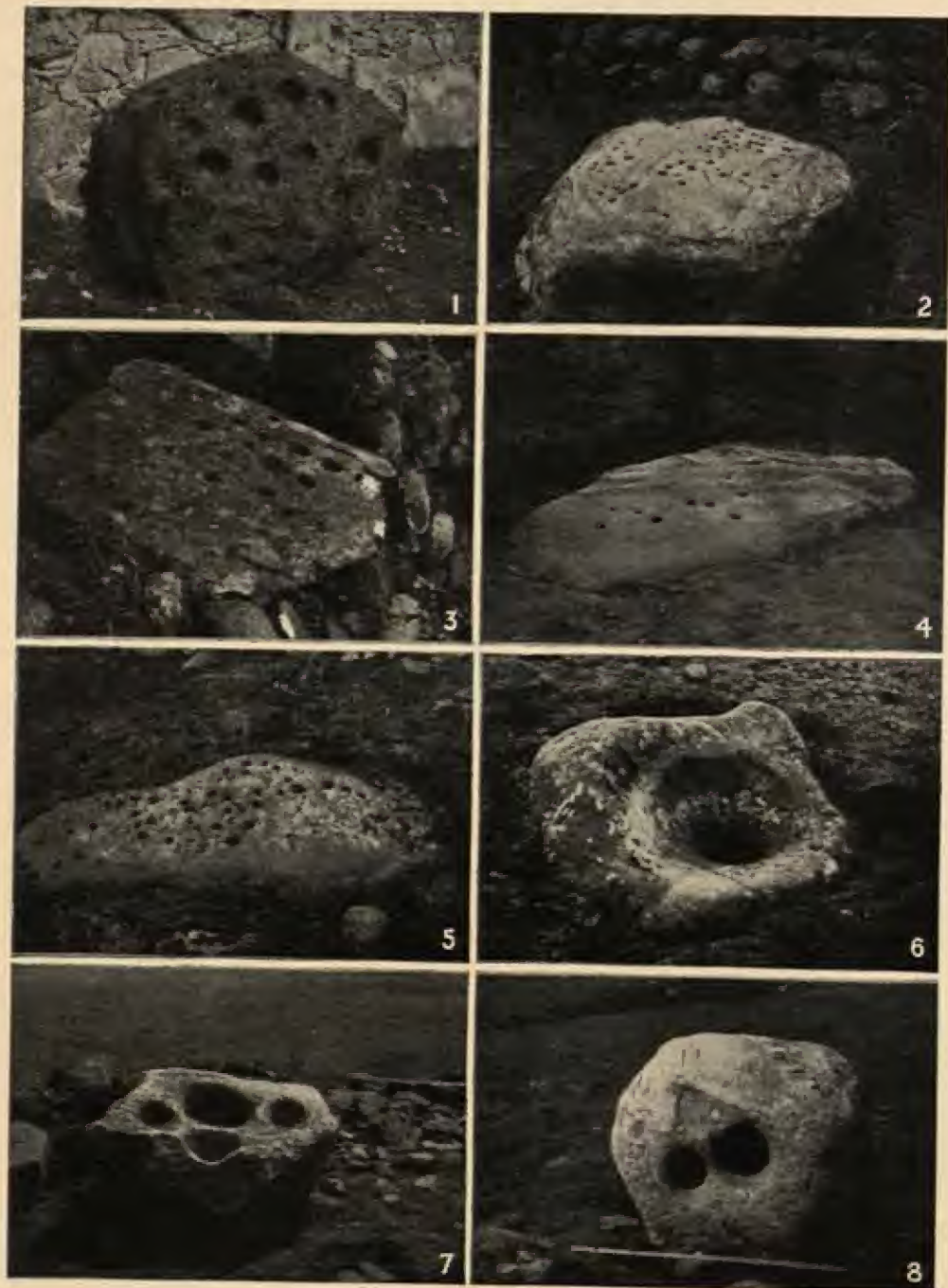
Except the 3-mile length at the east end south of the Tay, which is in the parish of Little Dunkeld, and the 1-mile length at the west end north of the Tay, which is in the parish of Weem, the whole of Strathtay is in the civil parish of Logierait.

The part of Logierait parish south of the Tay constitutes the *quoad sacra* parish of Grandtully. The Strathtay station on the branch line of railway to Aberfeldy is called Grandtully Station, and the little village on the south side of the Tay, including the station, hotel, school, stores, institute, etc., is called Grandtully. But Grandtully is in Strathtay.

Strathtay teems with prehistoric remains, to many of which the writer has been introduced by Mr W. L. Macnaughton, Bailaness, Grandtully, who knows more of the subject than any other resident, having made a hobby of the archæology of his native strath. These notes are mainly due to his information and co-operation.

TOBAIRANDONAICH CUP-MARKED STONE.

This stone is a comparatively recent discovery. Face downward it formed the doorstep of an old stable, and the cups became visible only when it had to be lifted in order that a drain below the stable might be cleared. The Gaelic name of the place means "Sunday Well." There is a holy well 30 yards to the south. Tobairandonaich, or, to be exact, Easter Tobairandonaich, is a ruined village with the remains of two farm-steading and many dwellings on the hillside above the mansion-house of Derculich on the north side of the Tay in the parish of Weem. The ruins are about 800 feet above sea-level. The distance from Grandtully Station to Derculich House is nearly 2 miles. It is a



* Fig. 1. Cup-marked Stones in Strath Tay.

stiff ascent to Tobairandonaich. The ruin of the place is complete—not a roof remains. It must have been deserted many years ago. The great size of many stones in the ruins is noticeable.

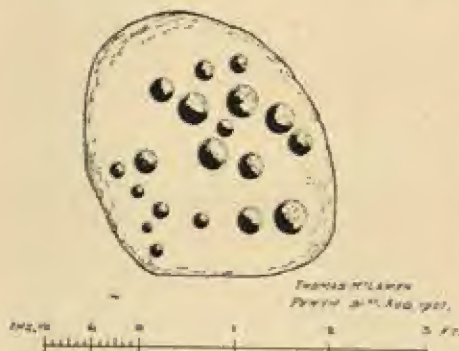


Fig. 2. Cup-marked Stone at Tobairandonaich.

The stone (fig. 1, No. 1; and fig. 2) has nineteen cups all on the same face. The largest cup is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. The next largest has the same diameter, but is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Other five of the cups are very nearly the same size. The smallest cup is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, but weathering has effected much towards almost obliterating some of the smaller cups.

The stone is of whinstone with slight veins of quartz. It is oval in form and varies in thickness from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 4 inches. Its greatest diameter is 3 feet 2 inches, and its least diameter 2 feet 8 inches.

BAILLARDUN CUP-MARKED STONE.

This fine example of a cup-marked stone (figs. 3 and 4) is on the side of and partly embedded in what appears to be a burial mound, locally called "The Dun." It is on the hillside above Cloichfoldich, about 150 yards north of the mansion-house of that name on the north side of the Tay, and is a full mile north-west of Grandtully Station. The Dun is a circular mound in perfect condition standing on an artificial terrace 6 feet to 8 feet wide, which is on a uniform level to the south but somewhat higher in other directions where it is carved out of the hillside. The Dun stands 10 feet to 12 feet high above the terrace, and its circumference is 65 yards. It is slightly over 500 feet above sea-level.

The cup-marked stone is on the south-east side of the Dun, nearly a yard above the terrace. The end (to the north-north-west) and some other parts of it are so buried in the Dun that it cannot be quite accurately measured, but approximately the stone is 5 feet 2 inches in length, 3 feet 4 inches in width, and 1 foot 8 inches in thickness. The cups in sight number, at least, seventy, and possibly there may be eight more. The three largest are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. The others are smaller, dwindling where much weathered to a scarcely measurable size. Around two of the largest cups are traces of circular rings $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, in which the surface is slightly lower than in the adjoining part of the stone. The longest axis of the stone runs north-



Fig. 3. Cup-marked Stone at Ballandun.

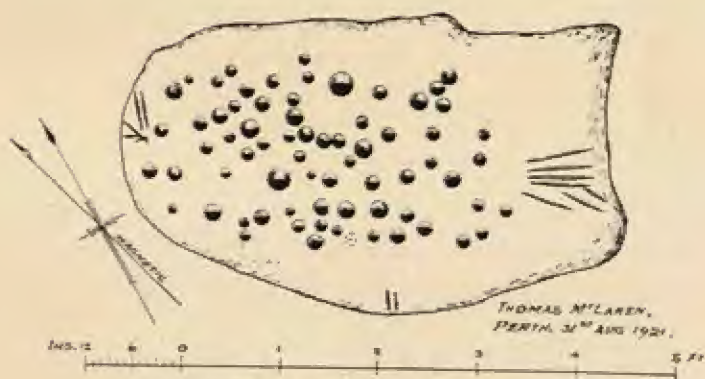


Fig. 4. Cup-marked Stone at Ballandun.

north-west and south-south-east. It is a rounded block of whinstone. The photograph (fig. 3) is much foreshortened. Three groups of well-cut grooves, one at each end and one on the west side, should be noted.

CLACH NA BUIDSEACH, OR THE WITCHCRAFT STONE.

The stone now to be described bears the Gaelic name, of Clach na Buidseach, which means the Witchcraft Stone. It is a modern name devoid of any significance as to the origin or purpose of the cups on the stone. It is on the farm of Tullypowrie, nearly 300 yards from the steading, a mile due north from Grandtully Bridge, and 800 feet above sea-level. When the writer first saw the stone some years ago

it was built into the dry-stone wall, close to which it now lies. Since then it has been removed, but is now restored to its original site. Its removal revealed the presence of two large cups on the side previously hidden by the wall. It lies prone on the ground, but by lifting it on edge (a difficult job, owing to its weight) both sides can be photographed.

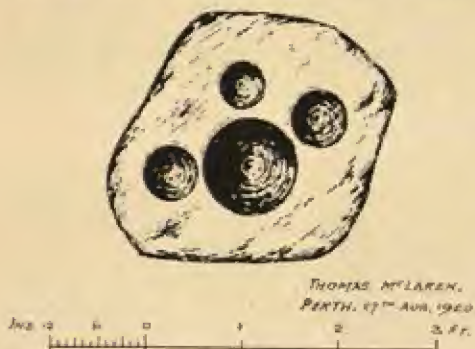


Fig. 5. Clach na Buidseach, or Witchcraft Stone, at Tullypowrie.

It is a slab of the local whinstone measuring across the largest cups on the front (the side originally

exposed) 34 inches, and in a line at right angles to that 29 inches—its extreme width being 38 inches and its mean thickness 13 inches.

Fig. 1, No. 7, is from a photograph of the front of this stone, and fig. 5 is taken from a rubbing. The following are the measurements of the four cups; they are very nearly circular in form. The first is 11 inches by 10 inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth; the second $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches; the third $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches; and the fourth $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches. A portion of the stone adjoining cup No. 2 has been broken off at some remote time. Fig. 1, No. 8, is from a photograph of the back of the stone showing its two circular cups, the larger about 9 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth, the smaller about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. There is a triangular depression above the two cups. At a first glance it seems artificial, but close examination produces the impression that it is due to the accidental detachment of a flake from the stone's surface, possibly during the forming of the cups.

Both sides of the stone and the interiors of all the cups exhibit effects of weathering, that indicate prehistoric antiquity.

The opinion has been locally expressed with much assurance (though it is not generally held) that the cups were formed and used as cressets or lamps to light monks attending midnight services, and the proximity of an Early Christian church is put forward in support of the view. Against it is the appearance of greater antiquity conveyed by the weathering of the cups, the arrangement of the cups, which is quite different from that on cressets, and also the occurrence of cups on both sides of the stone. It is certainly not a cresset.

BALNABEGGAN CUP-MARKED STONE.

On the farm of Balnabeggan, in a natural birch wood on the hill-side a mile south of Grandtully Station and about 500 feet above

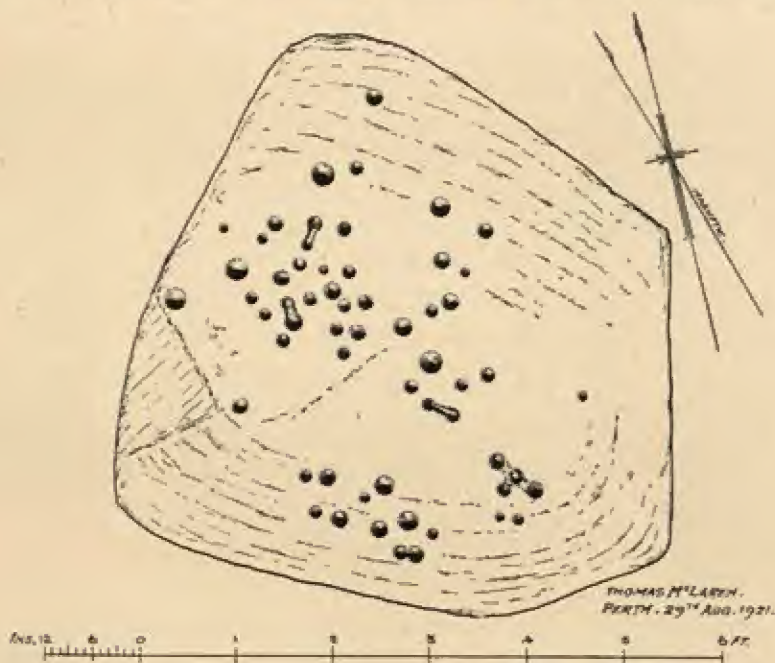


Fig. 6. Cup-marked Stone at Balnabeggan.

sea-level, is a boulder of whinstone veined with quartz (fig. 1, No. 2; and fig. 6). It is roughly hexagonal in shape, but one side is partly hidden by an old dry-stone wall built above it. The greatest width is 7 feet, whilst a diameter at right angles measures 6 feet. The

thickness or depth of the stone is at least 2 feet, but it may be more underneath, as the stone stands in a wet place in which it may have settled down.

On the upper surface of the stone are fifty-nine cups of various sizes, the largest measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and from 1 inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or less, in depth. A special feature is that four equidistant cups (three in a row and the fourth at a right angle to the centre of the row) are connected by grooves slightly less broad and deep than the cups. Three pairs of cups are also similarly connected.

The cups connected as described are discernible, but the group of four cups on the low left side of the stone does not appear in the photograph to have its fourth cup (the lowest) connected, as it really is, with the central cup of the group.

This stone and the others to be described are on the south side of the river Tay.

LETNASKEA CUP-MARKED STONE.

This stone (fig. 1, No. 3; and fig. 7) is built into a rough dry-stone wall on the farm of Letnaskea, a mile and three quarters west of Grandtully Station. It is on the side of the farm-road, 120 yards south of

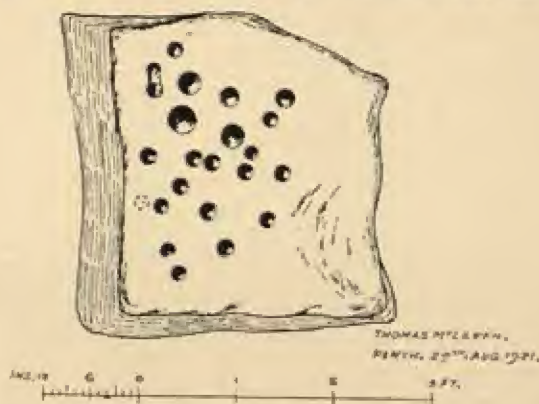


Fig. 7. Cup-marked Stone at Letnaskea.

its junction with the highroad to Aberfeldy. It is about 300 feet above sea-level. The height of the stone is 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the breadth 3 feet 3 inches.

Some of the cups are much weathered, but twenty-three can be counted. The largest are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in depth. The smallest are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth. One pair appear to be connected by a groove, but it is not distinct.

LUNDIN CUP-MARKED STONE NO. 1.

The road to Lundin farm, in the south-western extremity of Strath Tay, leaves the highroad on the south side of the Tay about two miles from Aberfeldy. Running parallel to the railway, it soon reaches the ruins of the disused Grandtully Distillery, where it turns sharply to the south.

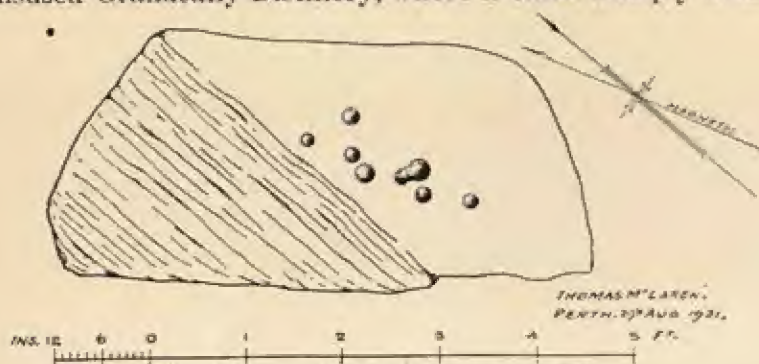


Fig. 8. Cup-marked Stone No. 1, at Lundin.

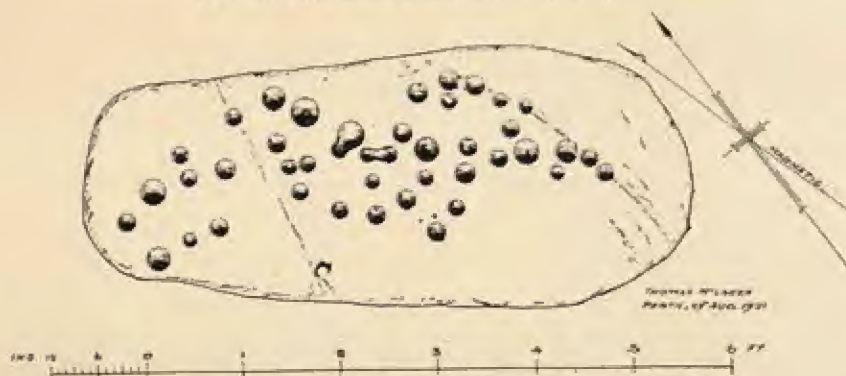


Fig. 9. Cup-marked Stone No. 2, at Lundin.

Twenty yards from the ruins are two smallish standing-stones, one on either side of the road, and between them on the very edge of the road is the Lundin cup-marked stone No. 1 (fig. 1, No. 4; and fig. 8). It does not rise more than 3 inches above the surface of the road. Its length is 6 feet 6 inches and its breadth 2 feet 7 inches as far as it is visible. It has eight or nine cups, varying in diameter from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and in depth from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch or less. It is about 300 feet above sea-level.

LUNDIN CUP-MARKED STONE NO. 2.

A hundred yards or more south of the last-described stone is the well-known Lundin circle of standing-stones on the east side of the

ascending road to the Lundin farm-steading, and separated from the road by the Lundin burn. A few yards to the south-east of the circle is the cup-marked stone No. 2 (fig. 1, No. 5; and fig. 9). It is a rounded boulder of whinstone resembling in outline, when viewed from the west, the impression of a giant human foot. It is partly buried in the ground on the side of a bank terminating in the circle. So far as visible it measures 6 feet 8 inches in length and 2 feet 11 inches in breadth at its widest. There are forty-four, possibly forty-five, cups of various sizes in sight. The largest measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, the next largest $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth, and the smallest $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth. There are traces of connecting grooves between three pairs of the cups, but they are indistinct.

THE PRIEST'S BASIN, LUNDIN.

In a report by Mr Fred R. Coles on stone circles surveyed in Perthshire, which appeared in vol. xlii. of the *Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, this stone is referred to in footnote 1 on page 135 as "a curiously water-worn stone locally called 'The Priest's Bath.'" Other local names are "The Priest's Basin" (as above), and "The Priest's Punch Bowl." The stone (fig. 1, No. 6) lies embedded in the large field on the Lundin farm, on the western edge of which stand the Lundin stone circle and the cup-marked stone No. 2, and it is about 250 yards due east of them. The stone, so far as above ground, measures 2 feet 10 inches each way. Its single cup, after being cleared of the soil and rubbish that nearly filled it, was found to be 9 inches deep. Its greatest width is 2 feet 2 inches, and a measurement at right angles gives 1 foot 10 inches. When completely emptied the cup has no appearance of being water-worn. Its interior may be described as resembling an inverted cone widened at its base, *i.e.* at the upper part of the cup.

The clean-cut appearance of the interior of the cup, especially in its deepest part, suggests that the popular theory of an Early Christian origin of the cup, as indicated by the local names given to it, may be well worthy of credence, or, at least, of consideration.

Last year I described before the Society (*Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. lv. pp. 95 and 99) two cup-marked stones, one in Glen Brerachan in the parish of Moulin, and the other at Balvarran in the parish of Kirkmichael. Although I was able to reproduce photographs of the sculpturings, I was unable to obtain rubbings. This omission is now rectified, and in figs. 10 and 11 are reproductions of the latter. It will be noted that the stone at Balvarran (fig. 11) bears a resemblance

to Clach na Buidseach in the number of the cups carved on its upper surface and in the large size of the hollows. In the Balvarran stone



Fig. 10. Cup-marked Stone in Glen Brenechan.

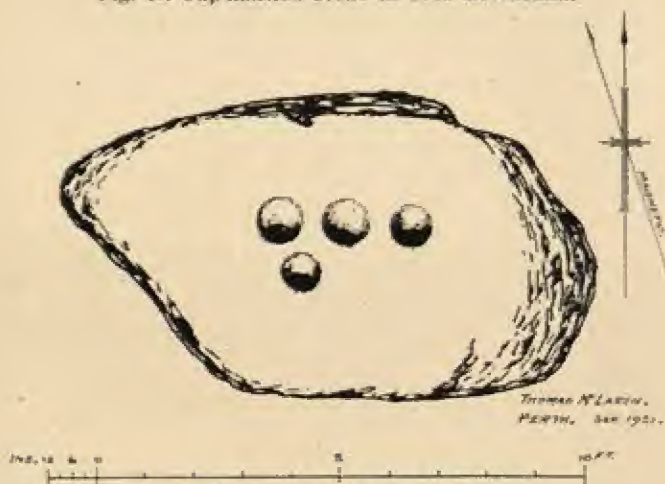


Fig. 11. Cup-marked Stone at Balvarran.

they vary from 7 inches to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth.

I am indebted to Mr Thomas M'Laren, Burgh Surveyor, Perth, for so kindly making rubbings of the stones and for making reduced drawings therefrom.

III.

NOTES ON THE DISCOVERY OF A ROCK-SCULPTURE AT GALLOW'S
 OUTON, WHITHORN, WIGTOWNSHIRE. BY THE REV. R. S. G.
 ANDERSON, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

In the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Wigtownshire*, No. 508 refers to certain rock-sculptures once known at Gallow's Outon, a farm about a mile to the north of the burgh of Whithorn, but which had again been lost. From an old farm-worker I learned that forty years ago he had exposed a rock with three "cup-and-ring" marks while ploughing on this farm. An examination of the locality along with the ploughman proved futile, as top-dressing had been liberally applied and the contours considerably changed. In conversation with the farmer, later, I learned that he also had exposed some carvings, about ten years before, near the same place. These had lain exposed for some time, visited by one or two in the district who were interested; but when the interest waned he had top-dressed the ridge with road-scrapings, and the markings were soon forgotten and lost. The farmer, Mr Rae, to whose interest and efforts I am greatly indebted, kindly volunteered to make a search for them. He was fortunately successful. On visiting the site, it was at once evident that there must be two sets of sculptures on the range of rock, as the one now disclosed was quite different from that described by the ploughman. Its position was much further west on the ridge and much lower, and instead of cups and rings the figure was that of a single returning spiral (fig. 1). The chief interest of this discovery is that this is the second spiral to be recorded in Wigtownshire, the other occurring at North Balfarn, near Kirkcinner.

Its site is in the northern corner of the first field on the right hand after crossing the railway by the cart-track that leads from the public road to the Gallow's Outon farmhouse. It lies towards the lower end of a rough, largely uncultivated piece of ground, where the underlying rock has begun to heave itself up into a low, mostly grass-covered ridge. The spiral may be found at the point where a line, 64 feet long, drawn at a right angle to the road-dyke, intersects a line, 371 feet long, drawn from the top field-dyke at a point 90 feet from the corner. The rock on which it is cut is just below the turf, and is flat and smooth. The figure is set in a small parallelogram, 21 inches by 11½ inches, formed at the one end by a natural fissure and at the other by a sharp edge of the rock, whilst the two sides are formed by broad

grooves that look as if they might have been artificially worked. The spiral lies practically parallel to these grooves. Their direction is exactly north-east by east, and the larger of the two members of the figure is the more easterly.

In length the returning spiral measures over all $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its larger member is 7 inches in diameter; the smaller, 4 inches. There are three full turns in the former and two in the latter. The figures have been very neatly and accurately cut in their curves and proportions,



Fig. 1. Rubbing of Spiral incised on rock at Gallows Outon, Whithorn.

but there has evidently been no attempt to smooth the bottom of the grooves of the spirals, where the pick-marks still show clearly. The tool has probably been blunt-pointed, and the point of no great diameter. The bearings shown in the illustration are magnetic.

No sepulchral relics have been definitely recorded as found in the immediate vicinity; but an older contemporary (now dead) of the farm-worker of whom I have spoken had told him of exposing by the plough a small hole somewhere near this corner of the field. He had inserted his "pattle," as usual thinking it might be a rabbit-hole, only to find that it was a small stone-lined chamber, about the length of the stick. There his interest ceased, except to express casually his disappointment to his companion afterwards. Many white shells have been turned up by the plough near at hand. So that fresh discoveries may yet remain to be made here.

IV.

TWO TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT. BY MISS M. A. MURRAY,
LADY ASSOCIATE.

The two following cases are well known to all students of witchcraft literature. They illustrate some of the details of that ancient religion which existed in Britain before the Roman Conquest, and which the Christian judges and clergy united to destroy. It belonged to the primitive stratum of the population, and was gradually obscured as Christianity advanced; it underlay the State religion throughout the Middle Ages and was not suppressed till the seventeenth, or even the eighteenth, century. The struggle between these two fanatical and fiercely proselytising religions was long and bitter; Christianity, however, having the law-makers on its side, was victor in the end after more than two centuries of warfare.

Many objections have been raised as to the value of the evidence given by the witches. It is argued that a questionnaire was drawn up by the inquisitors and used by all witch-hunters, hence the similarity in the accounts; also that the evidence being elicited by torture was thereby rendered valueless, for the wretched victims would recklessly accuse innocent persons. But the *Malleus Maleficarum*, the book on which the objectors base their claim as to the existence of a questionnaire, gives no details of the Sabbaths; and even under torture, the witches never accuse more than a number which makes up thirteen or a multiple of thirteen. Torture was used comparatively little, usually in cases of murder or high treason only. The objectors, who refuse to believe torture-evidence in the witch-trials, do not hesitate to accept it in political trials of the same period.

This ancient cult, to which the "witches" belonged, resolves itself, when carefully studied and the details tabulated, into one of the religions of the Lower Culture, and its ritual can be paralleled in many parts of the ancient and modern world. Its chief tenet was the belief that God was incarnate in a living human being. He was adored as the Creator and Giver of all, and it was the duty and the glory of his worshippers to serve and obey him to the utmost of their ability. When Christianity obtained sufficient power to ensure the conversion or death of all those who worshipped a different God, "witches" were brought to trial not merely for casting spells, but for "denying Christ" or "renouncing Christian baptism." Yet many adherents of the Old Religion chose the gibbet and the stake, preferring "the Devil and

hell-fire," as the Christian recorders phrase it, rather than desert their old Deity for the God of their persecutors.

Turning to the details of this hitherto-unrecognised cult, we find that, as in the case of all converts to another religion, neophytes made an explicit recantation of their previous beliefs and devoted themselves, body and soul, to the new God. This is what is meant in the witch-trials by "renouncing their baptism," and "betaking themselves to the service of the Devil." The actual ceremony is described in many trials, and follows the same lines throughout Western Europe.

Like all religions of the Lower Culture, fertility rites were common, and the prurient minds of the Christian clergy and recorders have given them an undue prominence. Every detail of such rites was elicited and recorded with the utmost minuteness; but when the cult is studied as a whole, these rites fall into their proper place as part, and a comparatively small part only, of the ritual. Equally important, though not so meticulously recorded, were the religious services and the sacred dances.

The identification of the "Devils" mentioned in various trials is an interesting point. At present, though I have succeeded in identifying several, only one is of historical interest;¹ the rest are of no importance, being little more than names. In the Torryburn case, the intimate knowledge which the Rev. Allan Logan possessed as to the persons belonging to the cult suggests that he also may have been a member, and saved himself by betraying others. Such men are found in other witchcraft trials.

In tabulating the evidence, certain local differences are visible, *e.g.* the changing of the name on admission into the cult occurs only in Scotland; even at such a little distance over the border as Wooler in Northumberland it is not found. On the other hand, the domestic familiar—cat, dog, toad, etc.—occurs only in England, usually in the eastern counties, and never further north than Lancashire.

The divining familiar, however, was common to the whole of Western Europe. When a neophyte was admitted the Devil appointed one or more species of animals or birds to be her familiars, and she was carefully instructed in the method of asking questions and "receiving responses," judging the replies by the behaviour of the animal, as was done by Roman and other augurs. In the case of Alexander Hamilton, the divining creature was a "corbie," when he required only an answer; but when he needed a concrete object, it was a man whom he consulted.

The steady decadence of the cult is visible when studied chrono-

¹ See my paper on "The Devil of North Berwick," in the *Scottish Historical Review*, 1918.

logically. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries its tenets were still held by many nobles, and the Church was not able to make many attacks upon it. In the sixteenth century the two religions fought on nearly equal terms; but Christianity had secured to itself the law-makers and the law-enforcers as well as the wealth of every European nation. The increase of power thus obtained made the Christian irresistible, and the witch-cult fell, its members fighting and enduring with a steadfast and gallant courage which, however mistaken we may consider the object, commands our admiration and respect.

I. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

This trial is very well known from the quotations made from it by Sir Walter Scott. The record is in the Justiciary Court at Edinburgh, and is now published for the first time *in extenso*.

CURIA JUSTICIARIE S.D.N. Regis tenta in pretorio de
Edr. xxii Januarii 1630. Per Magros Alexandrum
Colville et Jacobum Robertoun, Justiciarios Deputatos.

INTRAN.

Alexr Hamiltoun, warlok,

Delaitit of dyvers poyntis of sorcerie and witchcraft and consultation wt. the devill¹ anent the destruction of dyvers persones by sorcerie and witchcraft in manner speid. in his dittay and depositiones.

PERSEWARIS.

Mr Robert Burnet
Mr John Oliphant

Substitutes to Sir Thomas Hope,
His Maties. Advocat.

The persewaris producet the dittay wt. the Roll of the persones of Assyse. The Judges after reiding of the dittay having demanded of the said Alexander Hamiltoun gif the depositiones maid be him in pns. (presence) of the Lords Commissioners and sworne be him to be of veritie, war true and gif he wald abyd therewt. or reseill fra ony point thereof desyreing him thairfoir now in judgement to declair the treuth thereof and nocht to lie upone any persone as he sould ansr befoir the Tribumall seit of Chryst befoir quhome he was schortlie to compeir. For ansr thairto Be his girt and solem aith prostrat upone his kneis he Ratifeit and approvet his hail depositiones formerlie maid be him sen his apprehension in the hail particuler articles thairof except allanerlie in that poynt of the samyn deponit be him against The Lady Manderstoun quhilk (as he declairit) is altogidder untrew And for the qlk upone his kneis he cravet God mercie And theranent declairit that he had that relationn against her be the repourt and information of Jon Neill in Tueidmouth as his last deposition thereanent maid at Edr. beiris.

¹ Compare Lord Coke's definition of a witch: "A person that hath conference with the Devil to take counsel or to do some act." Such conference being proved, the accused was thereby proved to belong to an illegal society and suffered capital punishment.

The pannell eftir reiding of the dittay and his accusatioun of the severall poyntis thereof Confessit the samyn and haill poyntis thereof to be of veritie whereupone the advocatis his persewaris askit instrumentis.

ASSYSE.

Jon Couper, merchand.	Rot. Reid, butterman.
Rot. Burnie, merchand.	Jon Ritchie, merchand.
Rot. Wilsone, hat maker.	Cha. Thomas Armstrong, merchand.
Mungo Hunter, staibler.	Barnard Schaw, merchand.
J.nwa Steill, butterman.	David Flemyng, merchand.
Hew Wallace in plesance.	
Thomas Ireland, burges of Edr.	
John Fergusson, tailor.	
William Mayne, burges of Edr.	
Patrick Smeittone, baxter.	

Quhilkis persones of Assyse being ressautt sworne and admittit eftir accusatioun of the said Alexr. Hamiltoun be dittay of the crymes respective and peerticulerlie following, mentioned thereintill, viz.—Forsamekill as be the Devyne law of Almytie God set down in his sacred word agais all witches sorceraris and usearis and practizers of sorcerie and witchcraft threatening denouncing and appointing the deserved puneshment of death to be inflicted upone all sic persones as ar guiltie and culpable thair of. As also be the actis of Parliament and Municipall lawis of this kingdome maid in the dayes of our soverane lordis maist noble progenitors And namelie be the 73 Act of the Nynt parliament halden be his Maiesteis darrest guidame of worthie and famous memorie It is expresslie provydit statute & ordainit that na manner of persone nor persones of quhatsumevir estait degrie or conditioun thai be of presume nor tak upon thame at ony time thereftir to practeis or use ony maner of witchcraft, sorcerie or necromancie or gie thame sellis furth to haif ony sic skill craft or knowlege therethrow to abuse his maiesties guid people under the pane of deid as in the saidis lawis and acts of Parliament at lenth is contenit Nochtwithstanding grof It is of veritie that the said Alexr Hamiltoun schaiking of all feir of the Almytie and omnipotent God, reverence or regaird of his devyne lawis & ordinances set down in his sacred word and of the lawis and acts of pliament of this kingdome in maist feirfull manner betaking him self to the service of Sathan the enemy of his salvatioun about Michaelmes in the zeir of God 1624 zeirs he enterit in paction and covenant with the devill upone Hugstoun hillis in his coming frome the Nunland to the burgh of Hadingtoun about tuelf houres of the day Quhan the devill appeirit to the said Alexr in the schaipe and liknes of ane blak man all cled in blak without ane cloik with ane wand in his hand and there, eftir conference betuix thame and upone conditioun that the devill sould nocht let the said Alexr want nather meit cleathing nor money the said Alexr, than promiseit to be his servand At quhilk tyme the said Alexander desyret money fra him quhilk he refusit at that tyme Bot appointit the said Alexr to meit him sum few dayis thereftir upone gairnetoun hillis betuix tuelf and ane in the nyt and thair the said Alexr renewing his covenant and promiseis to him he than sould geve the said Alexr money. Lykas schortlie thereftir according to thair former appointment the said Alexr come to garnetoun hillis quhair he met with the devill his maister being rydeing upone ane blak horse to the said Alexr his appeirance Quha askit of the said Alexr how he did and gif he was content to remaine his servand or nocht Quhairto the said Alexr maid answer that he was content thair-

with Qrapone the devill made the said Alexr in maist feirfull manner to renounce his baptisme and of new agane to be becum his bundman and thair wt he delyverit to the said Alexr foure schillingis starling in Inglish money Eftir the quilk paction & aggrement maid & cund to betuixt thame the said Alexr than haifing ane battoun of fir in his hand the devill than gave the said Alexr command to tak that battoun quhan evir he had ado with him and thairwt to strek thruse upone the ground and to chaarge him to ruse up foule theiff Conforme to the whilk directioun and be streking of the said battone thryse upone the ground the devill was in use sumtymes to appeir to the said Alexr in the liknes of ane corbie at uther tymes in the schape of ane katt and at uther tymes in the schape of ane dog and thereby the said Alexr did ressave responses frome him and afor the devill his away passing the said Alexr was in use to cast to him ather ane katt or ane laif¹ or ane dog or ony uther sic beist he come be Quhilk battone the said Alexr keipit quhill he was tane in Killene Mure a thre myles frome Newcastle and at his coming to the new castell in ane house be the way qr he drank he enist the said battone in the fyre At the incasting grof in the fyre it gail ane girt noyse or crak quhairat the beholders mervelling the said Alexr said to thame be nocht effrayed for it is nothing bot the knottis of the fir that makis the noyse.² Item schortlie thaireftir the said Alexr with certane utheris his complices and associatis insert in his depositions haifing met togidder at ane tryst with the devill upone the hillis bewast the castell of Duncce quhair everie ane of thame askit libertie of the devill to do hearne to sic persones agains qm thay buir ony malice or evill will lykas the said Alexr beiring ane evill will agains Mr James Cockburne proveist of Hadingtoun in revenge of ane inurie done be the said Mr James to him the said Alexr was comandit by the devill his mr to draw thre heidis of corne furth of ilk ane of the said Mr James stakis than standing in his barne zaird and thereftir to cayrie thame to gairnetoun hillis thair to be brunt According to the whilk command the said thre heidis of corne war drawin out be the said Alexander furth of the saidis stakis and brunt be him in gairnetone hillis at the burning grof the said proveist of hadingtoun haifing ane kilfull of corne than drying in his kill the samyn be the said Alexr his devillish sorcerie and be the assistance of the devill his maister was altogidder brunt. Item Thomas Home in Clairkingtoun being bewitchet wt ane feirfull seiknes laid upone him be ane begger wyfe quha is now deid be hir laying of ane inchantit threid befor his dur Quhilk witchcraft was devyset agains James Home his father becaus he had strukin her of befor. The said Alexr Hamiltoun coming to the said Thomas Homes house and seing him visseit with the said seiknes declairit to him that he was bewitchet and promiseit to cure him thereof Lykas for this effect the said Alexr schortlie thereftir past to clarkingtoun burne besyde the rottoneraw haifing ane katt under his okister and thair wt his said battoun raisit Sathan his maister quha than appeirit to him in the liknes of ane corbie and thair instructit him be quhat meanis he sould cure the said Thomas of his said seiknes be taking of certane ulie spek³ cammomyle and heart creisch mixt and meltit togidder and to take ane wolline claith dippit therin and to rub him therwt and he haifing ressauit that respons fra the devill the said Alexr thereftir

¹ Sir W. Scott transcribes this as "a live dog," but "laif" is clearly a noun, and is an animal distinct from either a cat or a dog. By analogy with other trials, where similar ceremonies were used, one expects here a word meaning a hen or a cock.

² Compare with this the account of the burning of Major Weir's magic staff in 1870, forty years later than Alexander Hamilton.

³ "Ulie spek," *i.e.* oil of spikenard; "heart creisch" is heart grease or fat.

cuist to him the kat quha therewt vanischet away According to the quhilk instructioun and be applying the foirsaid cure to the said Thomas he be the said Alexr his sorcerie was curet of his former diseas. Item the said Alexr Hamiltoun haifing conceivet ane deidlie haitrent agains umgle Elizabeth Lausone Lady Ormestoun younger becaus the said Alexr being at her zet asking for almous she choisit him therfra saying to him "away custroun earle ye will get nothing heir" The said Alexr therupon in revenge therof accompaneit wt tua women mentionet in his depositiones come to Saltoun Woid quhair he raisit the devill and quha appeirit to him and his associattis in the liknes of ane man cled in gray and the said Alexr & his associattis haifing schawin to him the caus of thair coming desyreing him to schaw to thame be quhat means thay micht be revendget upon the said Lady Quhairupone thair was delyverit to the said Alexr be the devill the bodome of ane blew clew with this directioun to lay the threid thereof befor the zet and entrie of hir duelling place wt this certifficat that by doing therof they could get their intent agains hir. According to the quhilk devillisch directioun the said blew threid was laid down be the said Alexr & his associattis foiranent the said Lady Ormestounes zett of Woidheid and whan ane schorte tyme thereftir be the sorcerie & witchcraft practizet be thame agains the said Lady in manner foirsaid sche and hir eldest dochter tuik bayt suddane seiknes and war bothe bereft of thair naturall lyves therby. Item he being Indytit forsamekill as he haifing conservaivt ane deidlie malice agains george browm of Colstoun becaus he had banischet the said Alexr af his boundis as ane idle begger and vagabond the said Alexr in revenge therof raisit the devill his maister at ane pairt callit the monkrig above the stob stane quhair he desyret power of the devill to do harme to the said laird of Colstoun aither in his persone or guidis To the quhilk the devill maid ansr That he could nocht sua do becaus he had grantit that gift of befor to Wilsones wyf in Stobstane to harme the said Laird of Colstoun. Item being Indytit for being in companie wt Agnes Thomesoun in the panes the spous of Jon Woid thair at ane meitting wt the devill upone the Links of Prestoun Quhair ane conclusioun was laid down for destructioun of dyvers persones their guidis & schippis quhilk the devill grantit Item for being in companie wt umgle Catharene Oswald in Niddrie¹ and Catharene Gilmore thair at ane tryst and meitting keipit be thame at the heid of the brokin calsay of Nydrrie neir to the how of the Deane in the way to Edmiestoun quhair the devill appeirit to thame in the liknes of ane blak man cled in blak clothes and talked wt the tua women the spaice of ane half hor. and thereftir tuik thame up the syde of the how of the Deane whair he abaid wt thame the spaice of ane quarter of ane hor. leveing the said Alexr behind comanding him to stay thair quhill the devill & thay returnet Eftir quhais returning bak agane thair was ane new tryst appointed be him to be keipit wt thame altogidder within xiii days thereftir upon the cauldbeit mure Quhilk meitting was nocht keipit be the said Alexr for the quhilk caus and breking of that tryst the said Alexr was maist rigorously strukin be the devill wt ane battoun² at ane meitting keipit betuix thame schortlie thereftir upon gairnetounne hillis.

The quhilkis haill perticuler poyntis of dittay aboue writtin with dyvers utheris meittingis keipit be the said Alexr & his associattis with the devill ar planellie confessit be the said Alexr to be of verritie as his depositiones

¹ The record of the trial of Katharene Oswald is in the Edinburgh Justiciary Court. It consists of fifteen pages of close writing, and takes the form of narrative of eight charges; objections to the relevancy of these charges; answers to the objections, and further arguments.

² Beating was the usual punishment for disobedience.

three blew doublets, frequently, and wringing her hands. *Note*.—She got a considerable sleep in Helen Anderson's.

5th. As she went home, he had let her go, and she not only went freely, but did run violently, without stumbling in the least, the breadth of Torry Park, and he had difficulty to overtake her, notwithstanding there was both a dyke and furrows in the way.

6th. He declared, that he heard that the next day she was no better.

7th. He declared, that on the Monday before, Janet Whyte said to him, before James Alexander in Drumfin, that she would make Jean Bizet forethink what she had done to her in not paying her two barrels of ale which she sold her, on this purpose she could not get the maltman payed.

3rd. Helen Anderson being called, declared, that Jean Bizet was in her house, out of Mary Wilson's, about 5 or 6 at night the foresaid day, and she seemed to be strangely distempered. 2nd. Her eyes raised, and could drink none. 3rd. After she had slept from 6 to near 9, and when she awaked, she cried, *by God he is going to take me! by Christ he is going to take me! O Lilly with her blew doublet! O Mary, Mary Wilson! repeating Christ keep me!* Upon which Helen said to her husband, did you ever see her in this condition? He answered, never in my life, but she is too much taken up with that company, but let me to her, I shall ding the devil out of her. For this she appeals to James Tanochie and his son. She and James Whyte declares both, that they are clear to depone the same.

Agnes Henderson, wife to James Whyte, called, compeared, declared that she was sent for to James Tanochie's wife the day foresaid, who was in a great trouble, and never saw her in the like. 2^d. That she slept a while, and when she awoke, she cried, *O God! O Christ! there is Lilly coming to take me, and three blew doublets! O Mary Wilson, keep me, she is coming!* She adds that Jean was in Mary Wilson's before she came to Helen Anderson's, and she said, that she desired her to go home, for Lilly will take you and the child both. She heard her say to Mary Wilson, it was not to you that she did evil, but to your sister, what aileth her at me, I never did her any ill. And as she went home, she seemed raised, but went and spak very well, and she went with her, she heard her speak often of Lilly by the way, that she was coming to take her. And she adds, that as she came first into the Newmiln, that she looked and spoke as heartsomely as ever she saw her, and seemed no way disordered; and having carried one of James Whyte's children from the Newmiln to James's house. And on the next day, being Wednesday, she went to see how she was, and found her complaining of a sore head, and in a sweat, and she seemed not right; and she says, she is clear to depone what she has declared.

Mary Nielson being called in, said, that when Jean Bizet came to her mistress Helen Anderson her house, she was not within, but she was within when she awoke out of her sleep. 2^d. She heard her say, *O God! O Christ Jesus keep me!* 3rd. She heard her say, *O keep me! keep me! there she is coming, Lilly Adie with her blew doublet!* 4th. *O Mary Wilson! O Mary Wilson!* 5th. She said, as she went away out of the house, she did no ill to you, but to your sister. She is clear to depone all this.

Jean Bizet being called in, declares, that on the foresaid Tuesday, she came to the Newmiln in the forenoon, carrying James Whyte's son on her back from the Craigmiln, and James Whyte was with her. 2^d. She came first to Helen Anderson her house, and her husband being upon business, she went to Helen Tilloch her house. 3rd. She went to Mary Wilson's house, where Lott Nicol, with Isobel Harlay, were drinking in the room next to

the door, and she went by them to the room, where Mary Wilson filled a pint of ale and desired her to drink of it. She took a drink, but did not drink beyond a gill of it; and Helen Tilloch and Jean Tilloch, came in and drank the rest, with many others. 4th, She could scarcely have been a quarter of an hour there, and that she returned to Helen Anderson her house immediately.

Mary Wilson called, said, when Jean Bizet came to her house, she called for a choppiⁿ of ale, and stayed until that was drunk, and another was filled, and a part of that was drunk. 2^d, There was none but Helen Tilloch and Jean Bizet, and herself, at the drinking of that ale. 3rd, Euphan Nicol came in, and she took a drink of it. 4th, She declares, that Jean Tilloch was not within the door then. 5th, Robert Nicol and Catharine Mitchell and Margaret Nicol, sister to Robert Nicol, were drinking at the fire-side. 6th, She declares, that she seemed no ways disordered with drink, nor any other way. 7th, She went up to her on Thursday afternoon, and she found her lying on her bed, and straked her head, and whether she was immediately the better of it, or not, she knew not; but she left her sitting at the fire-side with her child on her knee.

Jean Bizet says, Jean Tilloch was really there. 2^d, She says it was Friday afternoon before she settled.

Torryburn, 29th July 1704.—After Prayer, Sederunt, Minister and Elders.

Lillias Adie being accused of witchcraft by Jean Neilson, who is dreadfully tormented, the said Lillias was incarcerated by Bailie Williamson about ten of the night upon the 28th of July.

Lillias being exhorted to declare the truth, and nothing but the truth, she replied, what I am to say shall be as true as the sun is in the firmament.

Being interrogate if she was in compact with the devil, she replied, I am in compact with the devil, and have been so since before the second burning of the witches in this place. She further declared that the first time she met with the devil was at the Gollet, between Torryburn and Newmilne, in the harvest, before the sun set, where he trysted her to meet the day after, which tryst she kept, and the devil took her to a stook side, and caused her renounce her baptism: the ceremony he used was, he put one hand on the crown of her head, and the other on the soles of her feet, with her own consent, and caused her say all was the devil's betwixt the crown of her head and the soles of her feet; and there the devil lay with her carnally; and that his skin was cold, and his colour black and pale, he had a hat on his head, and his feet was cloven like the feet of a stirk, as she observed when he went from her.

The next time she saw him was at a meeting at the Barnrods, to which she was summoned by Grissel Anderson in Newmilne, about Martinmas, their number was about twenty or thirty, whereof none are now living but herself. She adds, it was a moon-light night, and they danced some time before the devil came on a ponny, with a hat on his head, and they clapt their hands and cryed, *There our Prince, there our Prince*, with whom they danced about an hour.

The next time was at a meeting at the back of Patrick Sands his house, in Valleyfield, where the devil came with a cap which covered his ears and neck:—they had no moonlight. Being interrogate if they had any light, she replied, she got light from darkness, and could not tell what that light was, but she heard them say it came from darkness, and went to darkness, and said it is not so bright as a candle, the low thereof being blue, yet it gave such a light as they could discern others faces. There they abode about

an hour, and danced as formerly; she knew none at the meeting but Elspeth Williamson, whom she saw at the close of the meeting coming down by the dyke-side; and she said, she was also at another meeting in the Haugh of Torry, where they were furnished with the former light, and she saw Elspeth Williamson there also.

July 31st, 1704.—After Prayer, Sederunt, Minister and Elders.

Lillias Adie adhered to her former confession, and added, there were many meetings she was not witness to, and was at many of which she could give no particular account; and you will get more news after this. Being interrogate if she knew any more witches in the place, she replied, Agnes Currie is a witch, but she is a bold woman, and will flee upon me if I should delate her.

Being interrogate if the devil had a sword, she replied, she believed he durst not use a sword; and called him a villain that promised her many good things when she engaged with him, but never gave her anything but misery and poverty.

The last meeting ever she was at, was 14 days after the Sacrament, in the month of August 1701, upon the minister's glebe where the tent stood, their number was 16 or 18, whereof Agnes Currie was one. She added, that she made an apology to the meeting, because she could not wait upon them all the time, being obliged to go to Borrowstouness that morning's tide. She added, that she heard Jean Neilson was possessed with a devil, and troubled with a fit of distemper, but declared that she never wronged her, though the devil may do it in her likeness.

Elspeth Williamson being called, came into the prison where the session sate, and being interrogate if Lillias Adie had any envy at her, she answered, she knew no envy she had at her. Lillias being interrogate if Elspeth Williamson was guilty of witchcraft, she replied, she is as guilty as I am, and my guilt is as sure as God is in heaven.

The next time she saw the devil was about half a year ago, as she went to Culross, she saw him at the west end of the coal-fold.

Upon the affair of Janet Whyte, James Alexander being called, appeared, and declared that he never heard Janet Whyte threaten Jean Bizet in the least.

James White called, declared *ut ante*, but adds, that upon Friday was eight days, the 21st of July, he heard a great screeching when he was in the Craigmilne upon the bleaching green, beneath the said milne, and heard a second screech much greater, and clapping of hands and laughing, about twelve of the night, in the green on the other side of the burn; and it was observed by the bleachers to be all pastered, though there was no cloth at the burn, nor bleachers that night. Also, on the second of August 1704, Lillias declared before witnesses, that Grissel Anderson invited her to her house on that Lammas day, the morning just before the last burning of the witches. Grissel desired her to come and speak with a man there; accordingly she went in there about day-break, where there was a number of witches, some laughing, some standing, others sitting, but she came immediately away, being to go to Lammas fair; and several of them were taken shortly after, and Grissel Anderson among the rest, who was burnt, and some of them taken that very week. She adds, that Euphan Stirt warned her to the meeting at the Barnrod; and the said Euphan was burnt afterward, though she had been no longer a witch than a month before her death. She added, that she knew few of them that were at those meetings, especially the young sort, because they were masked like gentlewomen: and if Agnes Currie's

heart would fall, she could tell as much as any, being in the midst of the meeting, where she saw her face by the blue low near Patrick Sands.

At Torryburn, August 19th, 1704.—After Prayer, Sederunt, &c. Minister and Elders.

Elspeth Williamson declared, that shortly after the last communion, there came a woman to her door, and bade her go east the way, whom she followed the length of the church-yard, and leaned upon the dyke, and saw a bouroch of women, some with black heads, were sitting where the tent stood. The woman that called her, went straight to the meeting, and fell down upon her knees, whereat she wondered, and hearkened if there was any reading or singing of psalms among them, and when she heard none, she thought she was in the wrong place, and did not think the woman would have taken her to the devil's meeting. She thought the woman was Mary Wilson, but is not certain; and about ten at night, some time after, a young lass came to her door, and desired her to go westward a little, whom she followed, but knew not the lass, she went so fast west the town before her, and was got the length of the Gollet or she came to the west end of the town; and when she was come west near the Gollet, she saw a meeting of women and some men, and she stood at a little distance from them, and saw them go through other for the space of near an hour, and removed insensibly eastward from her, upon which she stole away.

Lillias Adie confessed, that after she entered into compact with Satan, he appeared to her some hundreds of times, and that the devil himself summoned her to that meeting which was on the glebe, he coming into her house like a shadow, and went away like a shadow; and added, that she saw Elspeth Williamson and Agnes Currie both there, only Agnes was nearer the meeting than Elspeth, who was leaning on the church-yard dike with her elbow. She added, that the devil bade her attend many meetings that she could not attend, for age and sickness; and though he appeared not to her when there was company with her, yet he appeared to her like a shadow, so that none could see him but herself. At another time, she said, that when she renounced her baptism, the devil first spoke the words, and she repeated them after him, and that as he went away she did not hear his feet on the stubble.

August 20th, 1704.—After Prayer, Sederunt, Minister and Elders.

It is to be minded, that Lillias Adie appeared before the congregation on the Lord's day, and being called up by the minister and asked if she was guilty of witchcraft, she confessed freely that she was, and had entered expressly into covenant with Satan, and renounced her baptism, the devil putting one hand on the crown of her head, and the other under the soles of her feet, and she gave over all to the devil that was betwixt his two hands, and she was come hither to confess her sins, and to get her renounced baptism back again. She also desired all that had power with God to pray for her: to this the minister and elders, and whole congregation, were witnesses.

It being reported, that Agnes Currie should have delated Bessie Callander and Mary Wilson, guilty of witchcraft; Agnes being called, compeared and declared, that Robert Currie told her Elspeth Williamson told him that Bessie Callander and Mary Wilson, were witches.

George Stewart, solemnly sworn, purged of malice and partial counsel, aged 27 years, married, deponed, that Agnes Currie said to him, I'll tell you,

but you must not let any of your folk know of it; he replied, I believe in Christ, I hope the devil hath no power over me. Ha, ha, said she, the devil hath done wrong to many, and he may wrong your friends or goods. Elspeth Williamson told Robert Currie, and Robert Currie told me, that Bessie Callander and Mary Wilson, are guilty of witchcraft. And this is truth, as he shall answer.—*Causa scientia*.

Sic subscribitur, G. S.

James Paton, solemnly sworn, purged of malice, and partial counsel, aged between 22 and 23 years, depones, he was not requiring any thing of her by way of confession of persons names to which she assented in the meantime, but Agnes Currie said to him, there are two witches in Newmilne, and one of them is at the Bridgend; upon which I replied, you must tell me, for I have a sister there. Agnes replied, her name begins with a B, George Marshall replied, is that our Bessie, she answered, you are right enough, it's Bessie Callander. As to the other person, she would not tell her name at first, but said, she is be-east your house, but after owned the person to be Mary Wilson, but desired him not to divulge it to your mother or sister, least these persons do you ill. This is the truth, as he shall answer.—*Causa scientia*.

Sic subscribitur, JA. PATON.

George Marshall, sworn, purged, &c. *ut supra*, aged 39 years, married, declared, *ut supra*, and added, that she said, ye are husbandmen, devulge it not, least your beasts get wrang; and said to Alexander Drysdale, you go to sea, you have need to take head; and she said, the other lived be-east James Paton's house, but he going away heard not her name. And this is the truth, as he shall answer.—*Causa scientia*.

Sic subscribitur, G. M.

Agnes Currie assented to this in session; and that Robert Currie told her, that Elspeth Williamson told him these things; and that Mary Carmichael in Linlithgow is a witch.

Robert Currie, called, compeared, and declared that Elspeth Williamson delated to him Bessie Callander, Mary Wilson, and Mary Carmichael, as witches, which the said Elspeth referred to the probation of the witch.

The foresaid day, Lillias Adie said to the minister, that the devil was angry that she went to church, and said, that she might do as well at home. Being interrogate if he was angry like, she said, that he never looked pleasant like.—And closed with prayer.

August 29th, 1704.

Lillias Adie declared, some hours before her death, in audience of the minister, precentor, George Pringle, and John Paterson, that what she had said of Elspeth Williamson and Agnes Currie, was as true as the Gospel; and added, it is as true as the sun shines on that floor, and dim as my eyes are, I see that.

It being reported that William Wilson knew something of Agnes Currie that was witchcraft, as also Janet Glass, they were called, and the said William declared, that about 24 years ago, Helen Johnston having overlaid her child the night after it was baptized, and the next day he was lamenting the woman's case, Agnes Currie said to him, if I had been her cummer, I could have advised her to take heed to her child; and also, that the said William was desired some time ago to bring some *slyk*¹ to a house that

¹ Thin clay or mud.

belonged to Agnes, and he answered, that his mare was in the yoke all day and could not; Agnes said she could not help it, and that day his mare died in a stank.

Janet Glass declared, that she came once into Agnes Currie's house, having something to do with Agnes, who in the time was baking bread, and broke three several bannocks, lying in three several places, and gave it to the said Janet, and she with eating the same fell in a fever.

Torryburn, 3d of September, 1704.—After Prayer, Sederunt, Minister and Elders, except Robert Baxter, John Weir, and John Wardlaw.

Agnes Currie being called, compeared, and confronted with Janet Glass; Janet declared, that about twelve years ago, she brought her cloth to her house, and Agnes was baking bread, and she broke three several bannocks that were in three several places, and gave her a piece of every bannock, and immediately she took a fever; and she adds, that she gave her a little piece of every bannock, and it was all one sort of bread. Janet declares that she is ready to swear it; also adds, Helen Lawson was so used.

Helen Lawson being called, declared, that a long time ago, Agnes Currie broke three several bannocks, and gave her a piece of every one, but she would not take the third piece; and adds, that she is ready to swear it.

Elspeith Williamson being brought in, and interrogate if she was a witch, she answered that she would not deny that.

N.B.—Lillias Addie was buried within the sea-mark at Torryburn.¹

William Cose being called, compeared, and owned, that on Sabbath morning, anno 1704, it being moon-light, he saw Bessie Meiklejohn, or the devil in her stead, in James Chalmers's bark, then lying in Leith, and he doubts not but she saw him; and adds, that she had a green plaid about her head, as he offered to depone. The session considering that the devil appeared in her likeness, it was no proof against her, they judged it not necessary to regard that matter, and thought William Cose should not be troubled, it appearing he had not spoken it from malice, nor accused her of witchcraft formerly.

March 30th, 1709.

Margaret Humble called, declared, that Helen Key said, that when she heard Mr Logan² speak against the witches, she thought that he was daft, and she had up her stool to go out of the kirk: Also declared, that Helen Key threatened to strike Mary Neilson.

Jean Pearson declared, that she heard Helen Key say, that she would strike Mary Neilson. The said Helen Key confessed what all the witnesses declared.

As to the affair of Helen Key, Mary Neilson called, declared, that she heard Helen Key say, that she thought Mr Logan was not wise when he was speaking against the witches; and she had one unseemly expression that it is not decent to be put on the records; and when Margaret Humble rebuked her, she said it was not Margaret Humble's part to speak in

¹ Her grave is still to be seen at the west end of the town, marked with a large stone.—Ed.

² The Rev. Allan Logan, the minister, is still famous all over the country for his skill in discovering witches; and used, when administering the Sacrament, to say, "You witch wife get up from the table of the Lord," when some unhappy old woman would have risen, imagining she was pointed at, and it was well if it did not afterwards cost her her life. *Daft* or not, he was certainly a most wretched fanatic of the worst description.—Ed.

Mr Logan's favours, but she would not express what Mr Logan said of Margaret Humble to her.

The session having found her convicted of prophane irreverent language against the minister and his doctrine, without any shadow of provocation, and of gross lying and prevaricating, both in private and before the session, and of threatening to strike a person because she had reported her impudent, Godless, and scandalous language,—therefore, they appoint her to sit before the congregation the next Lord's day, and to be rebuked after the afternoon's sermon.

THE END.

EDINBURGH, 1820.

MONDAY, 9th January 1922.

GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

ERIC S. ANDERSON, 5 Eildon Street.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE CULLEN, Editor, *Edinburgh and Leith Post Office Directory*, 7 Howard Street.

J. BRUCE MASON, 6 High Street, Selkirk.

CHARLES FRANCIS OCHTERLONY, Balmadies, Spylaw Bank Road, Colinton.

WILLIAM THOMSON, Rosyth, Margaret Drive, South Govan.

HENRY NEWTON VEITCH, 30 Coleherne Court, London, S.W. 5.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated:—

(1) By Captain R. W. MACLEOD of Cadboll.

Sculptured Cross-slab from Hilton of Cadboll, Ross-shire, and fragment of another from Tarbat, Ross-shire.

The Hilton of Cadboll Stone (fig. 1) originally stood near the ruins of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, under the brow of the hill on which the farmhouse of Cadboll is situated. It was utilised as a gravestone in 1676, when the ornamentation on one face was chiselled off. Afterwards the stone lay near the seashore until about 1811, when it was turned over and found to be sculptured on the under side. Later it was removed to Invergordon Castle for preservation. Portions of the sculpturings have scaled off through weathering.

It is an upright cross-slab of rectangular shape, of red sandstone, measuring 7 feet 9 inches high, 4 feet 7 inches wide at the bottom,



Fig. 1. Hilton of Cadboll Stone.

4 feet 5 inches wide at the top, 9½ inches thick, and sculptured in relief on one face, which had originally been the back.

The ornamentation is arranged in three panels surrounded by a border, forming a frame round the whole. On the horizontal portion of the border at the top is the double-disc and Z-shaped rod symbol, having the discs ornamented with spiral-work very much defaced, and the connecting bar with interlaced-work in two pieces, one on each side of the diagonal bar of the Z. On the vertical portions of the border at each side are beautiful scrolls of foliage springing from a single undulating stem and involving winged beasts and dragons in every scroll. In the top panel is the crescent and V-shaped rod, and immediately below a pair of unconnected circular discs. The triangular space at the point of the V-shaped rod encroaches upon the crescent, instead of being completely outside it, as is most usual. The small triangular panel at the lower point of the V contains a triple spiral. The crescent is divided into three panels by the sloping bars of the V; the centre one filled in with a diagonal key-pattern, and those at the sides with spiral work, composed of a triple spiral in the centre surrounded by three triple spirals and three double spirals, all with C-shaped connections. The discs are each ornamented with a similar piece of interlaced-work, composed of two series of loops arranged concentrically.

The middle panel contains a figure subject representing a hunting scene. At the top on the left is a woman riding on a side saddle, with the mirror-and-comb symbol in front at the left-hand upper corner, and two men blowing horns (as on one of the Aberlemno stones), and a hound following behind. Below this are two horsemen armed with round shields and spears, and a deer being captured by two hounds. The horse with the woman riding sideways on it has a double outline, as if to show another horse behind in perspective. The woman has long hair hanging down over her shoulders, and appears to be holding something in her hands in addition to the reins. The mirror has a long handle with a knob at the end, and the comb has teeth on two sides.

The upper half of the bottom panel only remains, but there is sufficient to show that when complete it contained thirty-two triple spirals and eight double spirals, arranged symmetrically in pairs round a central boss and with C-shaped connections facing alternately in directions at right angles to each other. The interstices between the spirals, forming the background, are ornamented with triangular and almond-shaped spots.

The cross which probably existed on the front has been entirely obliterated, and the following inscription has taken its place:—

VEIL

HE · THAT · LEIVES VEIL DOES
 SAYETH SOLOMON TE VYSE
 HEIR LYES ALEXANDER DV³
 AND HIS THREE WYVES 1676

A		DVF
K	(Cont of arms ¹)	S
C		V
H		V

(See *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 61, fig. 59.)

The stone from Tarbat (fig. 2), which is the lower portion of an



Fig. 2. Stone from Tarbat.

upright cross-slab of grey sandstone of rectangular shape, and which measures 2 feet 1 inch high, 3 feet 8 inches wide, 6 inches thick, and is sculptured partly with incised lines and partly in relief, lay in Tarbat churchyard until the middle of the last century, when it was removed to the grounds of Invergordon Castle.

The carving on the front shows the lower portion of a panel surrounded by a wide border of foliaceous and lacertine scrolls. The panel contains at the top on the left the legs of a horse and rider; below this is an indeterminate creature above two beasts behind which, to the right, are the body and legs of a man.

On the right side at the top is the crescent and V-shaped rod symbol; below this the symbol resembling a tuning-fork; next the serpent and Z-shaped rod symbol; and at the bottom an animal of some kind partially defaced. On the left side is interlaced-work sculptured with incised lines,

¹ The shield is quartered: 1st. A stag head cabossed with a star between the attires. 2nd. A hand holding a banner. 3rd and 4th. Three boars heads coupes (for Urquhart?). *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. p. 695, fig. 4.

the designs on the other faces being in relief. (See *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 73, fig. 71.)

(2) By T. STANGER, Esq., of Walkerhouse, Birsay.

Rune-inscribed Stone found at the ruined church at the Broch of Birsay, Orkney. (See subsequent communication by Hugh Marwick, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.)

(3) By Mrs LAW, Post Office, Upper Cabrach, by Huntly.

Turned Wooden Plate found in a peat moss in The Cabrach, Aberdeenshire.

The purchase of a Gold Double Crown of James VI., first coinage, was announced.

It was intimated that there had been acquired through the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer:—

Twenty-five Coins from Hoard found at Cowhill Farm, Whitburn, Linlithgowshire:—Robert III., Perth Groat; James II., Groats—10 Edinburgh, 1 Stirling, and 1 Perth; James III., 1 Edinburgh and 1 Berwick Groat, also 1 Edinburgh Half Groat (unique); James III. or IV., 3 Edinburgh Groats, 1 Aberdeen Groat, and 1 Edinburgh Half Groat; James IV., 4 Edinburgh Groats. (See subsequent communication by Dr George Macdonald.)

The following Donations of Books to the Library were also intimated:—

(1) By JOHN GIBSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Guide to the Priory Church of St Andrew, Hexham, with an Account of the Town of Hexham. By Charles Clement Hodges. Revised by the donor. Hexham, 1921. 8vo.

(2) By JOHN FLEMING, F.S.A.Scot.

Two Albums of Photographs of Old Scottish Architecture.

(3) By WILLIAM MACMATH, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Gordons of Craichlaw. 1920. 4to.

(4) By GEORGE FRASER BLACK, Ph.D., New York, the Author.

Scotland's Mark on America.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

REPORT ON A SHORT CIST FOUND AT CAMELON, FALKIRK.

BY MUNGO BUCHANAN, CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

At the west end of Camelon, Falkirk, and within a short distance of the Roman camp in the vicinity, on ground slightly sloping to the south, one section of the Falkirk housing scheme is being proceeded with. Early last year (1921), when excavating the trench for a main sewer running north and south to connect with the existing sewer in Hamilton Street, the workmen undermined a large stone, which on falling down into the trench exposed the interior of a cist. The spot was at once visited and examined by the clerk of works, the architect, and others. Everything connected with the grave was carefully handled, and the loose contents passed through a riddle. The cist, which measured internally 2 feet 3 inches long, 11 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, was constructed of rough stones and covered by a large slab which overlapped the whole of the mouth. The walls were built of rough unhewn sandstone blocks (not slabs) and boulders. The grave lay in a ferruginous compact gravelly soil, the cover stone being about 2 feet below the surface of the field. In orientation it was east-south-east. It contained a small quantity of cremated bones which lay in a heap on the hard pebbly surface of the interior a little to one side of the centre; along with the bones was a small flint scraper which appeared to have been passed through fire. These were the only relics recovered.

The bones were examined by Professor Thomas H. Bryce of Glasgow University, who pronounced them human and to be those of an adult; but, as they were so fragmentary, it was impossible completely to define them.

It would be unnecessary to do more than report the discovery of this cist were it not for the peculiarity of the structure, which was very crude. The only stone that could be described as a slab was the cover stone, which was large enough to extend everywhere beyond the walls of the cist. These walls were of the rudest character. The two longer stones forming the north and south sides were blocks of sandstone 30 inches long and roughly about 12 inches square at their thickest part; they were rough and irregular in shape, so that it was necessary to utilise small boulders to complete the sides and bring them level at the top. The east-end stone was only 11 inches broad, and lay between the two side stones, while the west-end closing

stone overlapped them. The small size of the cist and its crude construction, taken in conjunction with the relics it contained, would seem to indicate that it belonged to the early part of the Bronze Age.

II.

A CROSS-SLAB FOUND AT ST JOHN'S CHAPEL, CANISBAY, CAITHNESS. BY JOHN NICOLSON, CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

A mile east of Barrogill Castle lies St John's Chapel, on St John's Point, to the west of the island of Stroma, where the ebb tide called the "Men of Mey," coming west, rages in all its fury. On this promontory is a fort,¹ with a trench about 3 chains in length cut across the neck. Towards the eastern termination of a modern wall which crosses the landward end of the point lies the site of the chapel, the ruins forming quite a knoll.



Fig. 1. Cross-slab from St John's Chapel, Canisbay.

Being interested in the height of the wall of the chapel which was buried under the turf, in the summer of 1919 I uncovered part of the inner face of the building, laying bare the western gable, which measured 11 feet in length internally, and part of a lateral wall for a distance of 22½ feet. In digging at the inside of the doorway in the western gable I came upon a slab-lined grave, the head of the grave being at the west end. One of the side slabs, which measured 1 foot 8 inches across its widest part, showed an oblong panel bordered by two parallel lines, no

further sculpturing being apparent. On removing the slab which formed the end of the grave, I found it to be part of a cross-slab of yellow sandstone bearing a plain incised cross with hollows at the intersections of the arms and the shaft. The shaft tapered slightly towards the base. The whole design was enclosed within a rectangular panel (fig. 1). The slab measured 2 feet 10 inches in length, and 1 foot 11 inches in breadth at the widest part.

¹ *Ancient Monuments Commission: Inventory of Monuments, etc., in the County of Caithness*, p. 17, No. 40.

A CROSS-SLAB FOUND AT ST JOHN'S CHAPEL, CANISBAY. 67

The inside lintel of the door of the chapel and two other long, narrow stones formed the cover of the grave.

The slab has been removed to Barrogill Castle for preservation.

III.

A RUNE-INSCRIBED STONE FROM BIRSAY, ORKNEY.

BY HUGH MARWICK, F.S.A. Scot.

On the 24th of May last year (1921) I was spending the day—Empire Day—at Birsay, the north-western extremity of the mainland of Orkney. As the tide was suitable, I took advantage of the occasion to make a first visit to the "Broch" in order to see the ruins of the old church there. The "Broch of Birsay" is a small tidal island, rising precipitously from the sea in high cliffs on the west and north sides, but sloping down gently towards the south-east corner, where it is separated from the mainland at high water by a channel three or four hundred yards in width. At low water, however, this channel ebbs dry and, though walking is extremely difficult, it is possible to go across dryshod. On the point of the Broch nearest the mainland are still to be seen the remains of the old broch which has given the island its name. Immediately behind these stands the ruined church with its adjoining churchyard wall and other ruined buildings. Dietrichson (v. *Monumenta Orcadica*, pp. 55, 56, and 81) was quite sure that he saw the ruins of beehive cells; these ruins are on the slope above, not many yards outside the churchyard walls.

The church walls are now, for the most part, almost level with the ground, but it is still easy to distinguish the main outlines—the nave, the chancel, and the semicircular apse, which is very remarkable in an Orkney church. As the place has been so fully described both by Dryden and Dietrichson, there is no need to say much here. One change, however, must be noted, as it seems to have taken place since Dietrichson's visit in 1900. Both he and Dryden state that on the north side of the chancel there was a small window, just a little above and to the west of an ambry. Though the ambry is still *in situ*, the place where the window should be is now a plain wall, and there is no appearance of a window even built up. Hence it would seem that this north wall of the chancel had been altered quite recently. This had probably been done in order to make a better windscreen for people taking shelter there or for the sheep that pasture on the isle.

The wall here is only about 5 feet in height above the surface outside, and it is the highest portion of church wall now standing.

I had not much time at my disposal, but, as I suspected this church to have been originally an old Celtic foundation, I had a hasty look round to see if, by chance, I could find any traces of Celtic workmanship on the stones about. As I was passing on the outside of the part of the wall already referred to, my eye was caught by a longish, narrow stone lying horizontally in the wall about a foot above the ground. I noticed that the margin of the stone, to the extent of about an inch in width and half an inch in depth, seemed to have been chiselled away all round, so that the face of the stone presented to me seemed to stand out in relief. I at once suspected that this was an artificially dressed stone, and, with Celtic ideas still running in my head, I bent down to see if I could detect any traces of Ogam script. On peeping in at the upper surface—mostly hidden beneath the stones built on the top of it—I seemed to see traces of letters. I then noticed that the stone was lying quite shallow in the wall, and, when I tried to lift it out, it came away quite easily without disturbing the rest of the building at all. To my great surprise, I then saw before me a row of Norse runes.

On my informing Mr Stanger of Walkerhouse, the proprietor of the island, of my discovery, he very willingly fell in with my suggestion to offer the stone to the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities. It is thus due to his kindness and courtesy that the stone is before you to-night.

As I have just mentioned, the runes were on the upper face of the stone—hidden beneath the stones built on the top of it. Consequently, the stone had been built into the wall where I found it *after the runes had been inscribed*. Though the upper part of the wall where I found it seems to have been altered recently, there are various reasons against assuming that it has been disturbed where this stone was lying. On the inside of the wall, at the same height, the ambry is still undisturbed. Then, again, had this stone been handled in recent years, surely even the most careless worker must have noticed the runes and have thought them curious enough to preserve. But, most convincing of all, had these runes been exposed anywhere about the church at all, it is inconceivable that men like Dryden and Dietrichson, not to mention others, would not have noticed them. We may safely conclude, then, that the stone had lain for centuries in the place where I discovered it.

The two names of the church confirm this. Since Dr Barry's time it has generally been referred to as St Peter's Church, but on an old map

or sketch appearing in Low's *Tour* it is designated St Come's Church. Whether this name points to St Colm or St Columba matters little at present. The name suggests that the later church has been built on the site of an earlier one in which this stone had probably a much more prominent and honoured position. As to what that place may have been I can offer no conjecture. It is very probable that there was a primitive church here prior to both, and, in any case, it is almost certain that the stones for the church have been taken from the ruins of the adjacent broch. In fact, the proximity of the broch was probably one determining factor in the choice of site first of all.

The stone (fig. 1), which seems to be a kind of sandstone, is about 2 feet 10 inches long by 6 inches broad and 4 inches thick. It was built on its edge into the wall, with the "raised" face outwards. My friend Mr T. S. Peace, F.S.A.Scot., to whom I showed the stone, was of opinion



Fig. 1. Runic Inscription from Birsay.

that this strange appearance was due to weathering. Though his opinion on such a technical point is of great weight, I am still of opinion that it is the result of human workmanship.

The part of the face that is inscribed measures about 25 inches, and may best be considered in three sections. At the extreme left we see a faint stroke, but nothing else. From 1 to 2 (Section I.) nothing is discernible; weathering has obliterated all. From 2 to 17 (Section II.) we see plain indications of lettering, but only one or two runes can be deciphered with any certainty. Section III., however (18 to 28), is all beautifully distinct, with the exception perhaps of 18, of which the top is rather blurred, and which might be read as K but is almost certainly F. I transliterated this section as FILIBUSRYRU, but, as I could not think of any satisfactory translation, I sent rubbings to Professor A. Bugge of Christiania (son of Sophus Bugge, the great authority on runes), and Professor Baldwin Brown of Edinburgh, who, along with Mr Bruce Dickins, M.A., is at present engaged on a *Corpus of British Runes*. I have not yet heard from Professor Bugge, but Mr Dickins has most kindly suggested a very probable and ingenious interpretation. The short stroke used for S suggested to me that this was the ordinary twelfth-century type of runes, and hence I read

No. 26 as Y, thinking that the carver had found, after cutting the upright stroke, that the tail of the preceding R had left him no room for \mathfrak{A} and had consequently written \mathfrak{f} . Mr Dickens, however, thinks that this symbol should be read as \mathfrak{E} , and would then divide the letters thus: FILIBUS RAE RU, which gives a familiar runic formula—FILIBUS RAE[IST] RU[NAR], *Philippus carved (these) runes*. Though somewhat unimpressive, this, by its very conventionality, carries with it conviction to my mind. Philippus is not unknown as a Norse name; among others there was a man of that name who married Sverre's daughter, and was for a time the king of the Baglers in Norway. But, in any case, an apostolic name need cause no surprise in connection with an early church site.

The elucidation of Section II. is still more difficult. This appears to be altogether different in type:—

1. The strokes are longer—going right across the face of the stone.
2. They are also broader and shallower—as if another kind of tool had been used.
3. The most of Section III. is very much more distinct.

Now if one letter here and there varied in distinctness that might be accidental. But the whole of Section II. tends to be indistinct, while the whole of Section III. is remarkably plain. This fact tells so strongly against any theory of accident of weathering, that I regard Section II. as altogether prior in date to Section III.

Hints from the letters themselves seem to confirm my conclusion. No. 17 is extremely indistinct, and at first I noticed only λ . Close inspection now makes me practically certain of a circle above. It is very elusive to catch, but certain lights show it. Thus we have \mathfrak{X} —the older type of O or \mathfrak{OE} (as on the Ruthwell cross, etc.). Then, again, No. 9 is very obscure, but we may note the suggestion of a reversed wen, W, which points, moreover, to the Anglo-Saxon type of runes.

I shall now add a few notes on the individual letters, but I fear they are too far defaced for any convincing reconstruction.

- No. 1. A mere stroke.
- „ 2. Very faint stroke, with possible suggestion of the N rune.
- „ 3. Stroke barely visible if at all. There is, however, the trace of a curve making the letter into a \mathfrak{f} orn (th).
- „ 4. Appears to have two oblique dashes on the left, but the lower one belongs, I think, to the preceding letter. Perhaps T.
- „ 5. K or M?
- „ 6, 7, and 8. Three strokes—tops wanting. No. 6 may be T and 7+8=U.
- „ 9. Reversed wen? W?

No. 10. I think certainly I.

„ 11. I think certainly B. There is a fairly clear trace of the foot of the letter.

„ 12. K?

„ 13. ?

„ 14, 15, 16. All very obscure.

„ 17. I think O. If no circle above, the two strokes would be very like the A on Bridekirk font, etc.

If, then, as I suspect, we have here two separate inscriptions—of different dates and different type,—this stone would appear to have an accidental interest quite out of proportion to its intrinsic value. That, however, is an extremely technical question, and must be decided by skilled runologists. In itself the stone is not without interest, seeing that, apart from the famous carvings in Maeshowe, the five letters in Twig runes found a few years ago on one of the standing stones of Stenness, and the small sandstone disc at Skaill, Sandwick, no other rune-inscribed stone has, to my knowledge, been hitherto reported from Orkney.

Postscript.—Since writing the above I have been in communication with Professor Magnus Olsen of Christiania—the chief Norwegian authority on runes. From my rubbing (handed over to him by Professor Bugge) he deciphered the word *Filipus* also. I then sent him two photographs of the inscription, but he writes me that he does not like to hazard any further interpretation at present, *i.e.* until he has an opportunity of viewing the stone itself.

IV.

THE MONYPENNY BREVIARY. BY ALBERT VAN DE PUT,
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The perennial attractiveness of the theme of Scotland's foreign relations in the later Middle Ages has recently been exemplified by a French provincial publication, according to which eleven Scots families had houses at Bourges between 1436 and 1500.¹ The statement fits admirably into the accepted picture of contemporary Franco-Scottish intercourse, e.g. as conveyed by Francisque Michel's *Les Écossais en France—les Français en Écosse* (1862), or by William Forbes-Leith's *Scots Men-at-Arms and Life-Guards in France* (1882); but it likewise suggests the existence of much unworked material for a revision of the subject.² To the extensiveness of the field for research—and it is recalled that some of these families established themselves also in the Champagne—is no doubt due the existence of a point at which even a family of baronial rank ceases to exercise inquiry on one side, ere awakening curiosity on the other.

Some such considerations have suggested themselves to the writer in connection with his discovery, in a manuscript lately brought to England from a convent at Los Arcos, near Jerez de la Frontera, in south-west Spain, of portraits and arms of the Monypennys of Ardwenney, a family which held lands in the duchy of Berry in France from the mid-fifteenth to the mid-sixteenth century. The MS. in question—a thick tome with numerous illuminations—is one of which it is difficult to write exhaustively without the leisure essential to finality from the historical, artistic, iconographical, and heraldic standpoints. The aim of these remarks is rather to bring so interesting a volume to the notice of Scottish antiquaries, and in some measure to sub-

¹ René Gordon, *Les Écossais en Berry: Paroisse Saint-Outrillet de Bourges, Nevers* (Impr. de la Nièvre), 1919.

² By letters-patent of the 10th November 1428, James I. was given an option to either the duchy of Berry or the county of Evreux, in exchange for the county of Saintonge, which, with the chatellany of Rochefort-sur-Charente, had been conferred upon him also under letters-patent issued by Charles VII. earlier in the month. The option was to mature upon Charles VII. recovering with the help of the Scots the parts of France, especially the duchy of Normandy, then held by Henry VI. An immediate grant of Saintonge had been specially stipulated for by the Scots monarch in return for military aid and the marriage of the Princess Margaret with the Dauphin Louis (under the treaties of Perth and Chinon, July to October 1428). The lapsing of these treaties prevented James from obtaining any of the fiefs in question, but there is evidence that the French anticipated the possibility of a claim to Saintonge as late as 1436; see the more recently published work by L. A. Barbé, *Margaret of Scotland and the Dauphin Louis: an historical study based mainly upon documents in the Bibliothèque Nationale*, 1917, pp. 27-28, 107.

stantiate its claim for their consideration as a work of art and a monument to an old, well-nigh forgotten, Scottish worthy and his house.

That the Monypenny Breviary cannot claim to be Scottish is perhaps unfortunate, if not altogether unusual in such a case. The book is a production of the school of Bourges of the early sixteenth century, its best miniatures the work of artists who may be counted among the last notable French illuminators, and of a period when miniature compositions have the pictorial breadth characteristic of works upon a much larger scale than mere book-illumination demands. Both Jehan de Molisson and Jacquelin de Molisson—the latter of whom was certainly one of the principal illuminators of the Breviary—were, as documentary records testify, decorative painters. Here it is hardly necessary to recall that, since the exhibitions of the so-called primitives of Flemish and French art, at Bruges (1902) and at Paris (1904) respectively, gave a fresh impetus to the study of the Northern schools of mediæval pictorial art, the stylistic interdependence of panel- and miniature-painting in those regions has been amply demonstrated; also, and as one of the contributory causes of this, the identity of the practitioner, in some of the principal pictures and manuscripts alike.

I.

Of Roman use¹—*Ordo breviarii incipit secund(um) ritu(m) sacrosancti romane ecclesie*,—the Breviary is written in double column (28 lines to a column) of lettre-bâtarde; its 822 vellum leaves include 49 pages decorated with one large and one small miniature, connected by an architectural framework, upon margins in colour; 11 pages with smaller miniatures and with broad borders of arabesque or floreated ornament upon diagonally striped fields; a 12-page calendar, each page having an architectural framework enclosing as many as five separate miniature designs; and a frontispiece to the text of the Breviary, consisting of a full-page composition of the Crucifixion.

Shields of arms, etc., occur as follows:—

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| (a) ff. 4 recto.
4 verso.
479 r.
530 r. | } Quarterly: 1, 4, or a dolphin haurient embowed azure; 2, 3, gules three crescents, each surmounted by a crosslet fitchy, or; MONYPENNY. |
| (b) f. 736 v. | |
| | } Per fesse (a) or a dolphin haurient embowed azure, (b) gules three crescents, each surmounted by a crosslet fitchy, or; MONYPENNY (dimidiated): impaling Or a fesse chequy azure and argent; STEWART (fig. 1). |

¹ The liturgical use of the MS. is discussed in Appendix II. by Mr Eeles, who has revised the descriptions of liturgical details in the miniatures.

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| (c) f. 316 v. | { | The quarterly coat of MONYPENNY, and a crosier depicted elsewhere in the border. |
| ff. 470 r.
647 v.
713 r.
745 v. | | |
| (d) ff. 316 v.
324 r.
647 v. | { | Wild men and women support the coat (a), as upon the seal of William Monypenny (fig. 2), or are introduced without the arms. |
| | | |



Fig. 1. Monypenny Arms dimidiated with Stewart.



Fig. 2. Wild Men supporting Monypenny Arms (with crosiers).

Sir William Monypenny of Ardwenny, the ambassador, summoned as a peer about 1460, quartered the crescents and crosslets fitchy with a dolphin *azure* upon *or*.

That he was among the first, if not the first, of his house to do so may safely be surmised,¹ but the nature of the quartering does not appear to have been determined. As figured in the Breviary, the arms suggest that Monypenny had received an augmentation of the insignia of the Dauphin

¹ Important French, if not the earliest, evidence for the quartered coat, in all likelihood applying to Sir William, is afforded by the armorial of Gilles le Bouvier, Berry herald, A.D. 1450-55, ed. Stodart, *Scottish Arms*, I. pl. 9 (*le sr de Menipenny*), II. p. 69, which shows the dolphin *haurient* to the sinister. The seal of "Willelmus Monypeni," of that ilk, also with the coat quarterly (crest: a peacock in his pride ppr.; supporters: 2 wild men), is attached to Panmure charter of 1468: Laing, 1850, No. 589; Macdonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals*, No. 2014, gives the dolphin upon it as *haurient embowed*. It follows that the pose of the dolphin as described in this seal, in the arms in the Breviary and in the Berry armorial, agree as to its being *in pale haurient* not *naïant*.

of France.¹ A parallel as a concession, but to quarter the arms of France, is found in the grant of 1427-28 to Sir John Stuart of Darnley, who had received the lordships of Concrèssault subsequently to the battle of Baugé, 1421, and of Aubigny in 1423—both situated in Berry. Monypenny's style—*natif d'Escoce escuier descuieres* to the King of France, in the safe-conduct issued to him upon the occasion of his mission in 1447, to conclude an alliance between Eleanor, fourth of James I.'s daughters, and the Dauphin Louis²—indicates that he had then already received distinction from the house of France.

By April 1450 Sir William Monypenny had himself obtained the lands of Concrèssault (fig. 3),³ a possession which helped to shape the history of his family, as also to connect it with the manuscript in question. The evidences for the acquisition of Concrèssault may be described as hardly less obscure⁴ than the circumstances of the dolphin quartering. Concrèssault, on the left bank of the Grande-Sauldre, a tributary of the Cher, is to-day a modest *chef-lieu de commune* in the department of that name. But its situation, at least from the time of Philip Augustus, was held to be of military importance. The remnant of its castle, rebuilt by John,

¹ Considerable research was expended upon this point ere happening upon the statements in Nisbet, *System of Heraldry*, new ed., 1816, p. 357, supporting the theory, but alleging the use of the dolphin *naïant* by Monypenny of Pitmilly, *haurient embowed* by the Lords Monypenny. This distinction lacks corroboration from the Monypenny seals catalogued by W. R. Macdonald, *Carrick (op. cit., Nos. 2009-20)*, which include two of Pitmilly: John (1417) and David (1546-47), both without the dolphin. Yet the Lords Monypenny were cadets of Pitmilly. The unquartered coat occurs also in the Berry armorial, where its probable identity with Pitmilly naturally suggested itself (Stodart, *op. cit.*, p. 61, and pl. 10). It remains to be said that if Monypenny received such an augmentation from Louis [XI.], Dauphin of France (*i.e.* of Viennois), 1423-61, the grant is untraceable in printed sources; Ducange eltes none such. But statements as to the authentic grants of the royal lilies are themselves difficult to discover although, according to Barthélemy Chasseneux, Louis XI. conceded these to many persons (*Catalogus gloriæ mundi*, 1569 ed., 17 v., where the question whether his successors might revoke such concessions is discussed). Du Bouchet's silence on the point in his history of the Courtenays, 1661, referred to later, is strange if the augmentation be a fact; his engraving of the arms, taken from a tomb, reverses the order of the quarterings. The theory which suggests itself that the dolphin was adopted in canting allusion to the family name and with reference to the finding of the tribute money (*denarius*) in the mouth of a fish (Matthew xxii. 19, Luke xx. 24) has a parallel in the open chest of coin, figured in a smaller miniature of the Breviary depicting an oratory with, presumably, the family of the second Lord Monypenny at their devotions.

² *The Scots Peerage*, vi. 276. The projected match came to nothing, Eleanor married Sigismund of Tyrol in 1449. Eleanor's eldest sister, Margaret (d. 1444) was Dauphiness at the time of Monypenny's previous embassy, in 1442, for the marriage of their sister Isabella to Francis I. of Brittany.

³ A letter of James II. to Charles VII. of France, of the 23rd April 1450, mentions "Willelmu Monypenny de Conquihirsault," the latter's ambassador, councillor, and chamberlain (*Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France* (Rolls series), 1801, i. 209).

⁴ According to *La Thaumassière, Histoire de Berry* (1600), 2nd ed., Bourges, 1865, liv. v., cap. lxxix. pp. 210-11, Beraud [Bernard] Stuart sold Concrèssault to Alexander Monypenny, and this may be said to represent French tradition in the matter. Francisque Michel mentions the grant of the *terre* of Vila (*sénéchaussé* of Agen) to Guillaume de Menypenny, sr. de Concrèssault, his chamberlain, by Louis XI. in 1474 (*op. cit.*, pp. 203-204).

Duke of Berry, consists mainly of the shell of a vast hexagonal tower or donjon, the upper works of which may have been added by the Monypennys. A little roofless seigneurial chapel, on the south side of the choir of the church, is also attributable to the family.¹ Until it was granted to



Fig. 3. Map of part of Berry and of Bourbonnais. (From *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Centre*, vol. xxix.)

Sir John Stuart, Concessault formed with Aubigny one of six centres of homage (*ressorts*) for the immediate fiefs of the duchy of Berry. Homage for these was rendered also at the donjons of Bourges, Issoudun, Dun-le-Roi, Mehun-sur-Yèvre, and Vierzon; but, from the period of the

¹ Buhot de Kersers, *Histoire et statistique monumentale du département du Cher*, 1895, vii. pp. 246-56; the popular pronunciation of the name is still Conquersaut. According to Expilly (*Dict. géogr. des Gaules et de la France*, 1764, ii. 439), it lies nine and a quarter leagues from Bourges; the church is dedicated to St Peter: the arms of John, Duke of Berry, with a bear and a swan (supporters), are visible in many places; Charles VII. gave it to Beraud Stuart; the surrounding country is fertile and agreeable, rich in cattle and horses: "le volaille et le gibier y sont abondans." The last statement finds illustration in the different breeds of dogs, etc., of the chase depicted in the Breviary (ff. 18, 24 v., 37, 165, 479, 486, 654 v.).

Stuart tenure of Aubigny, the latter, together with Concressault and their subordinate fiefs, were held of the Grosse Tour de Bourges.¹

Sir William Monypenny married a lady whose name was Katherine Stewart, and whose grandmother was Marjory Stewart, but her parentage has not been ascertained.² In the impaled shield (*b*) of Monypenny dimidiated with the plain Stewart fesse, we may have a negative clue to the branch of that house to which she belonged. Katherine Stewart was not, apparently, of the line of Sir John Stuart of Darnley and Aubigny, whose augmentation, from 1427-28, of the arms of France (quarters 1, 4) would hardly have been omitted here. The marriage had apparently taken place ere October 1458—a matter of thirty years before the last mention of Sir William, and about a year or two before his summons as a peer of Scotland, between 1459 and 1464. Sir William's elder son and heir, Alexander Monypenny, married Marguerite, daughter of Patrice Flockhart, Lord of Saint Jean "d'Angers," Badefol, and Mirados, senechal of Saintonge.³ Alexander Monypenny figures in charters between 1483 and 1488 (when he is styled Lord Monypenny), and he was sued in 1508. A French genealogist describes him as councillor and chamberlain to Louis XII. (1498-1515) and *chevalier d'honneur* to that monarch's second wife (1514), Mary of England.⁴ His daughter, Anne, married successively John Stewart of Henriestoun, Lord of Oizon, (2) Jean de Montferrand, Lord of Bourg, and (3) Antoine de la Rochechandry.⁵ That Anne was, by 1528, the heiress may be inferred from the seal her second husband attached to a document of that year, which bears her arms impaled by those of Montferrand.⁶

¹ Raynal, *Histoire de Berry*, 1844, i. lvi-lviii. For Aubigny, upon the Nère, in the neighbouring canton of that name, see Buhot de Kersers, *op. cit.*, i. p. 165 (*cf.* map, fig. 3).

² *Scots Peerage*, vi. 277-8.

³ Francisque Michel, *op. cit.*, p. 204; *cf.* Stodart, *op. cit.*, pl. 5 (from Workman's MS.), li. p. 156. Saint-Jean "d'Angers" suggests Saint-Jean d'Angles; he is further described as councillor and chamberlain to Charles VII., captain of his Scottish bodyguard and governor of the person of Charles, Duke of Guienne; he was senechal of Saintonge, under Louis XI., in 1472.

⁴ Du Bouchet, *Histoire généalogique de la maison de Courtenay*, 1661, p. 328; Alexander Monypenny's family appears to have consisted of:—

Charles, slain at the battle of Terranova, 1495;

Louis, Lord of Varenne, in Berry, captain of 100 Scots men-at-arms;

Anne, heiress to Concressault; and

Françoise, wife of François de Courtenay, Lord of Arrablay; their daughter Gilberte de Courtenay, living 1500, m. François de Chamigny. Du Bouchet mentions Françoise first, as the wife of the Seigneur d'Arrablay. But other Monypennys are cited by La Thaumassière and Francisque Michel, and the family was recognised as noble in 1585: La Thaumassière, 2nd ed., liv. xii., cap. xvii.

⁵ *Alias* Rocheandry. Buhot de Kersers (*op. cit.*, vii. 248) states that La Rochechandry held Concressault, 1511-46; then M. de Boucard, who sold it in 1548 to the Lallemand, or Allamand, of Bourges. La Thaumassière dates the sale, by Anne Monypenny to Boucard, as having taken place in 1548.

⁶ J. Roman, *Inventaire des sceaux de la collection des pièces originales du cabinet des titres de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, 1909, i., No. 7741: *Four pales within a bordure bezanty, impaling*

The person to whom the third armorial (c) applies can but be a son and namesake of Sir William, and a younger brother of Alexander, the second peer, identifiable as "Guillelmus" Monypenny, commendatory abbot of Saint-Satur in Berry, and a person of sufficient prominence to have been nominated to the see of Bourges upon the death of the Archbishop Michel de Bucy (1505-10), to whom Andrew Forman, Bishop of Moray, succeeded, after a prolonged election in 1512. It is of a piece with the rest that the exact dates of Monypenny's rule at Saint-Satur, a house of Canons Regular of St Augustine, near Sancerre, have still to be discovered. The editors of the *Gallia Christiana* were inclined to confuse him with a thirteenth-century Guillelmus¹; otherwise their list of the abbots of Saint-Satur fails to mention Monypenny, whose existence as a ruler of that house was, however, vouched for by La Thaumassière. As to this some researches most obligingly undertaken in the Archives of the Cher by Monsieur Turpin, of Bourges (a past-President of the Société historique, littéraire et scientifique du Cher), have elicited the period 1489-1520 as approximately that of Guillaume Monypenny's abbacy.²

Lastly, the panels in the framework to miniatures upon two pages of the book contain, several times repeated, yet another index of an heraldic nature:—

(c) ff. 470 r. 636 r.	}	<i>Azure semy of fleurs de lys or a bordure engrailed gules;</i> the arms of the duchy of Berry (fig. 4).
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A Roman breviary written and illuminated for individuals of the status of the Monypennys of Concressault might well have been executed elsewhere than in Berry, at Paris more especially. As it happens, however, this representation of the Berry insignia,³ without doubt an allusion

Quarterly, 1-4, a dolphin; 2-3, "trois croix posées sur un croissant"; no legend. To a receipt to the comptable of Bordeaux—"Jean de Montferrand, chevalier, seigneur de Bourg." La Thaumassière fails to mention this one of Anne Monypenny's three marriages.

¹ *Gallia Christiana*, ed. altera, II. 188. Between the eighth abbot, Odo II., 1294, and Johannes II., 1287, comes Guillelmus—"Forte vero hic est Guillelmus de Menipeny frater Alexandri domini de Concressant quem inter abates S. Satyri Sammarthani recensent absque nota temporis."

² Monsieur Turpin draws attention to the fact that the gap from 1485 to 1520 in the list of abbots of Saint-Satur (*Gall. Christ.*) had been filled neither by M. Gemähling, "Monographie de l'abbaye de St Satur" (*Compte rendu des travaux de la Soc. du Berry à Paris*, 13^e année, 1866), nor by Dom Demaisons, "Histoire de l'abbaye de St Satur" (*Revue du Berry et du Centre*, 1911-12). In turning over the voluminous inventory of the abbey deeds in the *Archives du Cher*, Monsieur Turpin found a certain number of leases granted in the name of Guillaume de Monypenny, commendatory abbot, dating from 1489 to 1520. Demaisons giving the nomination of the abbot Pierre-Antoine, in 1523, by Francis I. under the Concordat, Monypenny may therefore have held the abbacy until then. With regard to his candidature to the see of Bourges, he was really but a capitular nominee. A complete account of Forman's election, from the documents of the cathedral chapter of St Stephen of Bourges, is given by Raynal, *op. cit.*, II. 187-89.

³ From the reign of Louis XI. (1461-83) Berry was held in appanage by—his brother Charles, afterwards Duke of Guyenne (d. 1472); Francis, son of Louis XI. (d. 1473), and Jeanne of Valois (1498-1504), the repudiated first wife of Louis XII., and foundress (1501), during her retirement at Bourges, of the Order of Annonciades. The Breviary has also the arms of France Ancient illuminated in panels on f. 525 v.

to the *mouvance* of their seigniory of Concessault, is further eloquent of the artistic origin of the book.

Portraits.—While throughout the volume the Monypenny arms are almost as often accompanied by the abbatial crozier as not, it is to be observed that the striking picture upon f. 24 v. depicts a layman, and that in the scene below a family of four are represented (fig. 5). The period of Guillaume Monypenny's abbacy at Saint-Satur being *circa* 1489-1520, which dates include those of the book itself, the question arises whether the elderly personage kneeling in devotion to the Man of Sorrows can be accepted as a representation of William, Lord Monypenny, the father of the abbot and of Alexander, second lord. William is stated to have died between 1485 (October) and 1488 (July); his eldest son and successor, Alexander, is mentioned between 1483 and 1515. It may also be recalled that the earliest occurrences of the family arms in the Breviary (*i.e.* f. 4, the calendar for July and August) show them without the crozier, and that the next allusion of a personal character encountered in turning over the pages is this portrait (f. 24 v.).

In the miniature at the foot of the same page, of a man, woman, and two children, at prayer in a private chapel, it would seem that we have represented Alexander, second Lord Monypenny, his wife, and two of their children. If, however, the principal portrait be that of Alexander Monypenny, then it is not easy to identify the group below with either of his sons: Charles, the elder, slain in 1495; the marriage of the younger, Louis, Lord of Varene, is not recorded, and he is said to have left no issue. Nor would the lower miniature appear to depict Alexander's daughter and heiress, Anne Monypenny, Dame of Concessault, with one of her three husbands: Stewart d'Oizon, Montferrand, or La Rochechandry; because in any case no posterity is attributed to her by any of these alliances. On the other hand, the representation of the Monypenny arms dimidiated with those of Stewart, well towards the end of the volume (f. 736 v.), seems to refer these pictorial allusions back to the elder William Monypenny, of his line first baron and Lord of Concessault, and to his heir, respectively.



Fig. 4. Arms of Berry.

II.

It may at once be said that the impression of surpassing richness, which the Monypenny Breviary yields at a first glance, is more than sustained under closer examination. The ideal of book-ornamentation which concentrated upon occasional pages a wealth of pictorial and



Fig. 5. Monypenny Breviary (f. 24 v.): Family portraits.

decorative design, to which the intervening text acts as a foil, is here seen fully developed. The text upon these illuminated pages is confined to some six or eight lines in double column written upon the only portion of the vellum left blank, which hangs like a charter from the partition between the upper and lower miniatures, and often impinges upon the background of the latter. This arrangement, which might otherwise incur the criticism of artificiality, ensures a due major proportion to the upper composition in relation to the one beneath. The top miniature is in fact twice or thrice the effective height of the lower one free of the bottom line of the text, which is shifted, with great artistry, slightly to one side so as to disclose a little of the upper background of the smaller and lower composition.

Book-decorators were among the most conservative of artists, and here the convention described was so strongly rooted as to have governed the planning of most of the illuminated pages of the Breviary. The actual frame of the miniatures is a pair of columns with roll bases, or, of canopy pilasters standing upon a flat floor which also projects before the lower picture. The capitals of the columns are surmounted by figurines of Roman soldiers, as then imagined, in canopied and gabled niches supporting the more or less elaborately moulded cornice or beam which encloses the composition at the top. Even this framework is contrived in reversed proportion of the two miniatures, the respective scales of the column and canopied figure above being those of the larger and smaller miniatures. Frames with columns of the type so affected in the Monypenny Breviary are met with in other MSS. of the period which can be referred to Bourges, but they exhibit greater variety here, especially in the ornamentation of the columns themselves.

By far the greater number of the illuminated pages have margins stained in one colour, against which angels of various types are depicted supporting the framework to the miniature composition. The motive, which is derived from Fouquet,¹ is not of course free from banality when repeated again and again, as here; yet a certain suggestion of infinity in the serried forms is appropriate to many of the paintings. An observation of more importance is that margins of this type appear to characterise the compositions of one of the groups into which (as will be seen) the miniatures class themselves according to style.² The margins of the other and smaller series of miniatures have a totally different ornamentation formed of combinations of festoons with escallops; wings laced

¹ The paintings of the Hours Fouquet executed by 1461 for Étienne Chevalier present a similar treatment of the forms of angels within the compositions themselves; Gruyer, *Les quarante Fouquet*, pls. xxii., xxiv., xxv.

² Group B; yet not exclusively: the miniatures of the Death-bed scene (f. 18), and the Monypenny portraits (f. 24 v.) with angels in their margins, appear to belong to group A.

together (hawks' jesses?), arabesques, or chaplets, upon monochrome grounds.

As to the miniatures: two or three—at least two—different hands are revealed by the physical types and accessories portrayed in their respective compositions, as by their planning and arrangement. For convenience of reference, it is proposed to designate them as A, B, and C.¹

Group A.—This artist executed most of the Old Testament subjects—the figures drawn on a rather large scale; among the male heads a strongly marked type, with broad brow, thick lower lip, heavy chin, and forked beard; the cheek bones prominent, with patch of shading below. Gestures somewhat exaggerated, hands poorly rendered.

The scenes are mostly interiors, in which the crowds are ably massed, the features of heads in the background distinct, as in the Fouquet manner; the lighting effects skilful, whether overhead or from windows behind. In the small miniatures are landscapes of much beauty, but the artist's habitual scale was evidently cramped in the lower space, and his figures, occasionally dwarfed or disproportionately large, are sometimes represented three-quarter length. The margins have generally an ornament of festoons, arabesques, wings, or chaplets.

If somewhat heavy in style, this miniaturist's work is of a high order, in breadth, richness of colour, and in the technical rendering of accessories, costume, and material. To these qualities, variety of type in the face-drawing and truth in architectural delineation hardly correspond.

A representative page by this artist is that (XVIII., f. 316 v.) having for its larger miniature a somewhat uncertain subject which may be the Slaying of Adoniah by Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada (1 Kings ii. 19-25) (fig. 6):—

Solomon and a queen [Bathsheba?] are seated upon a throne covered with a light green cloth, set in an apse inlaid with blue and red marble panels; he wears a gold mantle patterned with rosettes outlined in red, with an ermine edging and tippet. The queen—her fairness in marked contrast to the ruddy faces of the men—has a red mantle over an ermine *cote-hardie*. A group of courtiers in pale purple, blue, and green robes stand to the right of the king.

In the left foreground a man in green with sword brandished aloft, and another in pale purple, in the act of drawing or sheathing his weapon, advance upon a third person who is bleeding from a wound on the temple. This man is clad in red and gazes up inquiringly at the wild man supporting the Monypenny arms, at the same time resting his left hand against the base of the niche behind the figure.

A person in blue garments is seated upon a stool at the foot of the

¹ For a list of the miniatures, see *infra*.



Fig. 6. Monypenny Breviary (f. 316 v.): i, the Slaying of Adoniah by Benaiah (5); ii, the Judgment of Solomon.

the throne, his back to the encounter, whilst a man on the right, seen in profile, also has his eyes fixed upon the Monypenny armorials.

This composition, with the smaller miniature of the Judgment of Solomon, below, is enclosed within the usual gold framework, outlined in brown ink. The chocolate-tinted margins have an ornament of widely spread wings, in gold.

Group B.—The scale of figure-drawing employed by this artist is more reduced than that of his collaborators; with few exceptions the facial types are undistinguished, and those on a small scale are summarily, even roughly, indicated. A large part of the scenes he depicts are outdoor, the street views and architecture being minutely and faithfully delineated; half-timber houses especially are excellently rendered. This illuminator's style is altogether different in its delicacy from that of the preceding group, and his colouring is less rich, but the refined painting of his best miniatures—which, in the originals, serves to disguise some weakness in draughtmanship—is, unfortunately, lost in reproduction. Masterly effects are obtained in some of his smaller compositions by accomplished grouping and the realistic action of the principal figures.

The miniatures upon the page commencing the common of martyrs (XLIX., f. 766) illustrate sufficiently well the style of the second illuminator, and may at any rate, from the circumstance that it bears his signature, be considered a representative work of his (fig. 7).

The cohort of martyr-saints is headed by a group of three: to the left St George, in plate armour of silver, and hawberk edged with gold, holding a tournament shield and a lance, both emblazoned: *argent a cross gules*. The gigantic stature of the saint on the right, with his tree-trunk staff, might at first seem to mark him for an unconventional representation of St Christopher if he were not quite certainly James the Less. In the centre is a warrior saint with banner and surcoat emblazoned: *azure a cross argent cantonné by four fleurs de lys or*; corresponding to St Theodore of Heraclea, whose statue is found at Chartres in similar proximity to one of St George.¹ The saint, like St George and another behind him, has a red hat, but his terminates in a high crown with a gold fringe. The trio, if peculiar in itself, is not less so as occurring in a book produced at Bourges and illuminated, wholly or in part, for a family of Scottish origin. It comprises neither a name patron

¹ In the left bay or door of the south porch of the cathedral. The saint's head—he was a legion commander under the Emperor Licinius—was brought from Rome to Chartres in 1120. The statue portrays him as a knight of the time of St Louis; only the dexter half of the shield is visible: the arm of a cross flory and two fleurs de lys. Cf. Bulteau, *Monographie de la Cathédrale de Chartres*, 1888, li. 323; Marriage, *The Sculptures of Chartres Cathedral*, 1909, pl. 98, p. 217; E. Houbert, *Cathédrale de Chartres, portail sud*, 1920, i., pl. 5 and pls. 16, 17 (for the head with its long hair).

of the Monypennys, nor has reference to the patrons or titulars of Connessault, of Bourges, or of Saint-Satur. That these heads do not exhaust the possible clues to the further determination of persons connected with the work is evident from the fact that an inscription upon the garment of the most prominent of the saints here depicted—to wit, the St James the Less—contains the name of a Bourges artist of the period. A glance at the appended catalogue of the book's illuminations shows that they are by no means wanting in a class of detail, the general significance of which need not be insisted upon since Monsieur de Mély has discussed the claims of such inscriptions to acceptance as artists' signatures.¹ The deliberately haphazard assemblage of letters, whether upon the edges of garments or friezes of buildings, as mere decoration—at the time probably accounted of a mysterious kind—certainly explains the majority of these inscriptions. Among the remainder the plain signatures of artists are of great rarity, and this even at a period when the rôle of lettering in decoration was constantly maintained.

The Monypenny Breviary offers, as may be seen, not only representative series of inscriptions, legible and illegible, but some also in which actual words are set in a mass of meaningless letters. Belonging to this latter class are two important examples:—

The miniature of the Changing of Aaron's Rod into a Serpent before Pharaoh (XIII., f. 174) presents, below the bases of the columns in the background, a band of lettering containing the monarch's designation somewhat thus:—

... OVESIHAIKVOXINCWENFARAONREXELNRVASV
RONDEIVDEENIMSS²

The second instance of this type is the inscription already alluded to in connection with the figure of St James the Less in the miniature

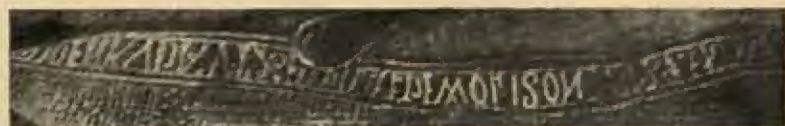


Fig. 8. Enlarged detail showing Inscription in miniature on f. 706 v.

of the martyr-saints (fig. 7). The band of lettering, upon the edge of the toga hanging from the right shoulder of this saint, is of minute execution; as, moreover, it comprises several letters reversed or otherwise difficult to express typographically, the reader is referred to the enlarged facsimile of it (fig. 8).

¹ F. de Mély, *Les primitifs et leurs signatures: Les miniaturistes*, Paris, 1913.

² The letters are here in italics which appear to refer to the subject depicted.

A scrutiny of its entire length shows that the only portion offering characters in legible combination occurs not far below the kind of



Fig. 9. Miniature signed IOHANNES DE MONTELVICIO ME PINXIT, MS. 438, Arsenal Library, Paris. (From *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, 1904.)

loop in the left edge of the toga which is brought over, and partially interrupts, the lettering on the opposite edge.

Here is clearly discernible the word DEMOLISON—the L with its

horizontal stroke at the top; the N reversed, or having its diagonal in an opposite direction. The characters immediately preceding this combination of letters appear to be illegible, so that a distinctive first name does not here accompany what was in fact the appellative of at least two painters who are mentioned in the town-accounts of Bourges between 1477 and 1504.

Jehan de Molisson or Molusson, painter, received payment for various artistic commissions for the town in 1477, 1485-87, 1489, and 1492, which included more especially paintings *à ystoires* and one of Our Lady of Pity. This artist has been identified with the illuminator whose signature, IOHANNES DE MONTELVCIO ME PINXIT, occurs in a miniature in a Book of Hours (MS. 438) in the Arsenal Library, Paris (fig. 9). His relationship has not transpired to Jacquelin de Molisson, Molusson, or Monlusson, the payments to whom for art-work for the town of Bourges between 1487 and 1504 are chronologically preceded by one, of 1483, when he was living at Tours, for painting a shield for the Duke of Orleans.¹ Several designs for stained glass were rendered by Jacquelin de Molisson, whose activity in the service of Bourges was applied to much the same types of work, especially to the adjuncts of fête-decoration.²

Group C.—The equestrian combat at f. 339 is by a different hand from those of the painters of the larger miniatures in the two preceding groups. This miniaturist's style, while freer and less finished than that of Group B, and less massive than the strongly individual style of the A Group, may be described as falling in some respects between the two. But his colouring is hotter, and his realistic compositions have little of the dignity of his collaborators' designs. While it is not easy to discern to which group (B or C?) certain miniatures should be assigned, there are probably not more than half a dozen by this painter.

III.

The attribution of the Monypenny Breviary to the school of Bourges, the point next to be considered, is not to assign it—whatever be its individual merit—to a school of illumination of the universal repute which Paris or Tours in France, Bruges in Flanders, Winchester, Canterbury, or East Anglia in England, have severally acquired. Between 1400 and the end of the Middle Ages the city stands credited with no such efflorescence of miniature-painting as results from a tradition of the art maintained locally through generations of masters formed in

¹ *Nouvelles Archives de l'Art français*, 1880-81, 2^e série, II, p. 304.

² Transcripts of entries in the civic accounts relating to Jean and Jacquelin de Molisson, printed in the *Archives de l'Art français*, etc., are given in Appendix I.

the same ideals and differing chiefly in talent or individual idiosyncrasy. Bourges was, nevertheless, the scene of great activity in the arts throughout the fifteenth century. The court of John (1340-1416), third son of John II. of France, brother of Louis, Duke of Anjou, of Philip II., Duke of Burgundy, and uncle of Louis, Duke of Orleans, was the lodestone which attracted to the capital of Berry a host of artists and craftsmen, native and foreign; in fact, the history of contemporary French illumination is, for the most part, that of the Duke of Berry's relations with André Beauneveu of Valenciennes, Jacquemart de Hesdin, and Pol de Limbourg and his brothers, as, conversely, the best extant memorials of his patronage of art remain the group of MSS.—especially the *Psalter*,¹ the *Grandes*,² and the *Très belles Heures*,³ and the *Très riches Heures*,⁴ which he commissioned of those artists.

Jacques Cœur, the other great Mæcenas, whose name is connected more exclusively with Bourges, during the twelve years that preceded his fall from power in 1451-53 carried the tradition of artistic magnificence, inaugurated by the Duke of Berry, to a degree hardly preceded at that time, either in a subject or a minister of the crown. But, as it happens, the *argentier* of Charles VII. has bequeathed to posterity no very clear evidence of his patronage of the art of the book; the only illuminated manuscript that has been connected with him is undoubtedly of later date.

If, in the present state of knowledge concerning provincial French illumination of the fifteenth century, it is possible to cite but a very few manuscripts that were illuminated at Bourges, these at least show their authors to have had an homogeneous conception in decoration, and in the selection of their designs. The oneness of style and treatment would alone indicate a centre for the art were there not other indices, both documentary and of an interior nature, pointing to the same. That the illuminators or miniaturists who worked at Bourges in the last quarter of the fifteenth century may be regarded as belonging to a wider school which embraced also those of Touraine, of Poitou, and of the Bourbonnais, is a view of the facts which, though enunciated

¹ Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Fr. 13091. With twenty-four miniatures by André Beauneveu, b. 1360, dwelt at Bourges from 1386, was dead in 1403.

² Bib. Nat. Paris, Latin 919. By Jacquemart de Hesdin, living at Bourges in 1400, mentioned c. 1413; and others. Cf. J. A. Herbert, *Illuminated Manuscripts*, pp. 250-51.

³ The *Très belles Heures très richement enluménées* of the ducal inventory, Bib. Roy., Brussels, 11000-61. Begun, in or after 1404, by Jacquemart de Hesdin.

⁴ Musée Condé, Chantilly, 1284. Some fifty-five miniatures had been executed by Pol, Hermand, and Jehannequin de Limbourg, when John of Berry died in 1416. The duke gave Pol a house at Bourges in or after 1400; by 1434 the artist had long been (his brothers probably were) dead. Jean Colombe added over a dozen large miniatures to the original series in 1485; Count Durrien's *Les Très riches Heures de Jean, duc de Berry*, 1904, reproduces all the Limbourgs' and a few of Colombe's miniatures, for the rest of which the photographs by Giraudon (Paris) can be consulted.

by recognised authorities, does not prevent the differentiation of local centres, especially of those where painters of individuality flourished. That at this period, on the other hand, any such centre carried on its development—much less had originated—quite independently of others, is not the case. Even the art of the great Fouquet had its roots (as Count Durrieu points out) probably as much in Paris as in Touraine,¹ of which school he is the representative, and whence his style influenced the better French illumination of the day. Jean Colombe, the foremost of the as yet identified illuminators of Bourges, was, supposedly, a near relative—a nephew or a brother—of the famous Tours sculptor, Michel Colombe; of his activity at Bourges we have examples dating from 1482 till 1486, or from about twenty to twenty-five years later than Fouquet's last notable work.

The two sets of illuminations the attribution of which to Jean Colombe rests upon documentary evidence are the additional miniatures to an *Apocalypse* in the library of the Escorial and to the *Très riches Heures* of John, Duke of Berry, at the Musée Condé, Chantilly. The original portions of either manuscript—of the *Apocalypse*, with miniatures executed (1428-35) by Jean Bapteur of Fribourg, and by Péronnet Lamy of Saint-Claude, for Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy²; and of the *Très riches Heures*, by Pol de Limbourg and his brothers for the Duke of Berry—were eventually inherited by Charles I. of Savoy, for whom Jean Colombe was working at Bourges from 1482 till 1486.³ The evidence of style afforded by these works has enabled Count Durrieu to attribute other manuscripts to Colombe, whose talent as an illuminator can be safely assessed, however, from his contribution to the *Très riches Heures*. Colombe's style is based upon that of Fouquet, and his miniatures exhibit technical devices, a shading system, etc., similar to Fouquet's; his designs are occasionally characterised by a certain grandeur of conception, and his renderings of landscape and architecture are especially able. The test of proximity between his work and that of the Limbourgs, in the *Très riches Heures*, is a severe one, as comprehending in the first place a difference of style;

¹ *Les Antiquités Judaïques et le peintre Fouquet*, 1908, pp. 115-16.

² Dufour and Rabut, "Les peintres et les peintures en Savoie du xiii^e au xix^e siècles," in *Mémoires publiés par la Société Savoisienne*, 1870, xii, 60-61, 64, 66. The entries from the Treasury rolls of Savoy, in the Turin Archives, are quoted more fully by A. Baudi di Vesme and F. Carta, in *L'Arte*, 1901, iv, 38.

³ Colombe's work on the *Apocalypse* (ff. 30-49) was attested by a document now lost, recorded by Cibrario, *Economia politica del medio evo*, 1889, p. 332; and forgotten, till cited by A. de Champeaux, in *Chronique des Arts*, 1895, p. 154, though erroneously in relation to the manuscript as a whole. For an examination of the evidence confirming Count Durrieu's identification of this MS. as the one recorded in the documents (Durrieu, "Manuscripts d'Espagne remarquables," in *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, 1893, liv., and separately pp. 22-26), and for the general bibliography of the question, see Baudi di Vesme and Carta, *op. cit.* (with illustrations). Count Durrieu's *Les Très riches Heures*, 1904, cap. vii., resumes Colombe's share in both MSS.

but if the comparison be instituted with Fouquet's miniatures, the exemplar of his own art, and due allowance be made for Fouquet's originality and serene sublimity of conception, it is clear that the illuminator identified by Count Durrieu as Jean Colombe was relatively an artist of secondary rank.

Though Colombe failed to emulate Fouquet to any real extent, he is nevertheless an important personality in the history of illumination in Central France, if only by reason of the length of his career (1467-1529) at Bourges, which covered the appearance of masters and of books that reflect his influence in greater or lesser degree. At this period miniature art was becoming ever broader at the hands of men who, as the records show, were by turn fête-painters, gilders, and polychromers of statuary, designers of stained glass, as well as panel-painters and book-illuminators. Fouquet's style was not unsuited to such developments, but the perfection of refinement he attained at his best was beside their aim; and the effect of much of their work, if generally one of rich display in the elaboration of architectural and other ornamental accessories, is equally one of rusticity and provincialism in detail. Figure compositions are frequently crowded, and are not more successful, as drawings of the face and form, than the compositions in some of Fouquet's own MSS., which suggest that they were entrusted to pupils; the figures and scenes owe much to perspective and lighting effects. Colour, which is strong and contrasted, is toned by shading profusely in gold, which also is employed as a decorative tint for architectural framework, statuary, armour, and the like. It is sufficient to compare the frameworks and other decorative adjuncts of the series of miniatures representing Jean Colombe's contribution to the *Très riches Heures* with the like in the Monypenny Breviary, to be convinced of the near artistic relationship of their author to Colombe. In either artist's work of this nature architectural forms reign supreme. Colombe's are more elaborate, but the settings of his miniatures are built up of several storeys, pillar rising from pillar and statued niche supporting niche. There is more sobriety in the general design of the Monypenny frames; the niche with its figurine is carried upon a single thick column, but there are the same dark shafts, their gold diapered surfaces reflecting the light; there are lions masking in the same way the bases of columns; and strange birds fill the medallions in the bases of columns or in the framework.¹

Extending the comparison to the miniatures, a similar affiliation must be admitted of at least two compositions in either manuscript:

¹ In the Monypenny Breviary figured on a large scale in the frame of the Joachim and Anne miniature (f. 479), these monsters are depicted in those of the Purgatory, Invention of the Cross, Assumption and Martyrdom of St Andrew, in the *Très riches Heures*.

those of Christ hanging upon the Cross, and of the Assumption. As to the first: the general grouping—the Holy Women to the left; the centurion's horse looking back, away from the Cross, on the right; the forest of lances interrupting the view of the city and hills behind—have a common inspiration. As to the Assumption picture, the identity of the conception in its main lines comprises the design of the heavenly throne, and the facing towards the spectator of the lateral groups of the Blessed. But, whereas Colombe's larger page allowed of a greater precision in the painting of the faces, his design¹ seems to lack the atmosphere which the Monypenny miniaturist (B group) imparts by the cloud-drift before the throne, and the circular and radiating formation of the angelic choirs around it (fig. 10). The points of contact with Colombe's heavier style could not be better typified; and, to resume, Colombe in depth, in freedom, in sentiment, in the actuality of his conceptions, must here be considered inferior to an artist who challenges him so definitely upon his own ground.

The group of manuscripts to which the Monypenny Breviary belongs includes, besides the different MSS. attributed to Jean Colombe,² a Franciscan Missal (No. 514) in the Municipal Library at Lyons,³ the Cœur Hours at the State Library, Munich,⁴ and the later (1537-47) Bourges Hours (No. 666) of Jean Lallemand, the younger, in the Royal Library at the Hague.⁵

The Cœur book of Hours (Codex lat. monac. 10103) was written for a member of that family—most probably for Jacques Cœur, grandson of the minister—and is a production of the reign of Charles VIII. (1483-98). It is a volume of 197 leaves (16·2 by 10·5 cm.); the calendar, which is that of the Dominican order, is written in red and blue, with the principal feasts in gold. Here, as on certain pages of the text, a framework of knotted or ragged staves (*bâtons noueux*), sprouting, or entwined with branches of flower and foliage, runs round the text,

¹ Of which the prototype may be indicated in Fouquet's Hours of Étienne Chevalier, completed by 1461, Musée Condé, Chantilly; Gruyer, *Les quarante Fouquet*, pl. xxvi.

² Cf. Count Durrien, *Les Très riches Heures*, 1904, pp. 111-12; his fuller list of attributions is given by Thieme, *Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler*, vii. 245.

³ Abbé V. Leroquais, *Bibliothèque de la ville de Lyon: exposition de manuscrits à peintures. Catalogue descriptif*, 1920, No. 45, pls. xlvii.-xlviii. The designs of the Crucifixion miniature in this and the Monypenny MS. are noticed further on.

⁴ Published with reproductions, as "Jacques Cœur's Gebetbuch," by F. Boll, in *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, 1902-03, p. 49; the attribution to Charles VII's minister was revised in a note to L. Delisle's "Les Heures de Jacques Cœur," in *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, 1904, lxx. 126, embodying criticisms by M. P. Gauchery.

⁵ P. Gauchery, "Le livre d'Heures de Jehan Lallemand le jeune, seigneur de Marmagne," in *Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiquaires du Centre*, 1911, xxxiii. 313. This MS. (No. 132 in the Portrait Exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 1907) has thirteen full-page miniatures; in each the penitential figure of Lallemand is introduced as a spectator of the subject depicted.



Fig. 10. Monypenny Breviary (f. 702 r.): i, the Assumption of the B. Virgin; ii, subject unidentified.

forming also a lower rectangular compartment within which is the usual series of compositions depicting the occupations of the months. Other pages have the ragged staff and a floral border to the outer margin of text. The large miniatures are characterised by backgrounds of florid architecture in gold, or landscapes, and include a picture (double-page) of the Annunciation within a gold framework, the sides of which are formed by stout columns upon bases with winged lions' jambs at the angles, and an elaborately accurate view (ff. 148 v.-149) of the famous house of Jacques Cœur at Bourges, its pinnacles flying banners of the Cœur arms. On f. 15 v. is portrayed a young man, probably Jacques Cœur the younger, kneeling at a prie-dieu. From the shoulders of an angel below hangs a scroll with the family motto: AVAILANS [CŒURS] RIENS IMPOSSIBLE; this angel supports a shield upon which a strange coat has been painted over that of Cœur. Other mottoes, and the escallop shell, in allusion to Jacques Cœur's name-patron, are found in the borders throughout. Approximately the pages of the last third of the book have borders extending to the outer margins only of the text, and small miniatures showing three-quarter-length figures.

It is important to the question of the inclusion or otherwise in this group of Bourges MSS. of another manuscript that has been mentioned, the Arsenal Hours with miniatures by Jean de Montluçon—as also in connection with the signature it bears—that it was written for a member of the Chappes family of the neighbouring duchy of Bourbonnais, bearing the arms: *azure on a bend argent three crescents sable*. The village of Chappes being situated near to Montluçon, which was no doubt the native place of Jean de Montluçon or Molisson (otherwise IOHANNES DE MONTELVICIO), is a circumstance that, it is alleged, removes the manuscript from the Bourges sphere, at all events during the periods 1477, 1485-87, 1489, and 1492, when, as has been said, his presence at that town is documentarily attested. It has accordingly been advanced that the Chappes or Arsenal Hours were completed "shortly after the middle of the fifteenth century, and some years before the artist's departure for Bourges."¹ As to this, some seven

¹ Cf. the paper by Monsieur Fournier-Sarlovèze, "Quelques primitifs du Centre de la France," in *Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne*, xxv., 1909, 113, 180, identifying the Chappes ownership of the Hours by Jean de Montluçon, and grouping it with an altar-piece in the Church of Montluçon (donor, a certain Michel de Lège), 1485-1500; with the Comeau Hours (Count Durrieu coll.), and the famous La Tour d'Auvergne triptych (1494-98), engraved in the history of that family by Baluze (1708), and now in a Paris collection. The paper, being well illustrated, can be consulted with advantage for some idea of the *air de famille* pervading these works. Count Durrieu alludes to the likeness of the Comeau illuminations to those by Montluçon, and to the better execution of the former. The Montluçon altar-piece may possibly, in the writer's opinion, be by the painter of the Monypenny miniatures B group.

years elapse between 1477 and 1485, the first two dates recorded of the artist's sojourn at Bourges, during which interval our knowledge of his movements is a blank; in the writer's opinion the Arsenal MS. is undoubtedly as late as this unknown stage of Jean de Montluçon's career.¹ The details of a manuscript, in the fact of its signature so important to the Monypenny Breviary, are briefly as follows:—

The 152 leaves of the Arsenal Hours (16.3 by 10.8 cm.) contain twenty-nine large miniatures within architectural frameworks in gold upon dark purple margins dotted over in a lighter shade of the same colour; and forty-three smaller ones, as in the Cœur MS. The pages containing the smaller compositions exhibit the convention, noted also in the Cœur Hours, of a border extending along the outer lateral margin of the text, composed of arabesque and natural flower sprays upon a gold ground. Each calendar page (there are two pages to each month) has, below its text, a miniature of an occupation of the month, the one and the other separately enclosed by a running knotted branch in gold, forming in its entirety an irregular figure of 8.

At least two artists appear to have collaborated in the book as it stands; to the second and inferior of them are due, more especially, a series of the Sibyls, at the end of the volume. The principal miniatures are the series of very vigorous and original calendar designs, one of the Espousals of the Blessed Virgin and one of the Affliction of Job; etc. The accompanying illustration renders superfluous a detailed description of the Espousals miniature, the more so as the fact of its signature by the illuminator has rendered it to a certain degree famous.² The border of the high priest's tunic bears in Roman capitals the inscription: IOHANNES DE MONTELVICIO ME PINXIT (fig. 9).

There are marked affinities of composition, of form and feature in the types portrayed, between these miniatures and the corresponding details in the Monypenny Breviary, as well as in accessories—e.g. the gilt columns with their bases masked with small figures. In the Arsenal Hours the face of Job (f. 39) is the typical male physiognomy affected by the illuminator of the A group in the Monypenny Breviary. But the miniatures of the former MS. are less accomplished generally, and their colouring warmer; yet the Espousals miniature reveals correcter

¹ A Pierre de Chappes is recorded to have made 300 tokens for the Bourges Cathedral Chapter in 1495; D. Mater, *Études sur la numismatique du Berry*, 1906, p. 9.

² Described in detail by M. Henry Martin in his *Catalogue des manuscrits de l'Arsenal*, i. 296-97, this miniature has been reproduced also in the same author's *Les miniaturistes français*, 1906, p. 91, fig. 11 (also in *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, 1904, p. 615, pl. 11); it figured in the Exposition des Primitifs Français, Paris, 1904, No. 183, and is discussed by F. de Mély, *Les signatures des primitifs*, 1913, pp. 247-50, under the date 1477, when Jean de Montluçon is first mentioned in the accounts of Bourges (Appendix I.).

architectural draughtsmanship than that of the frameworks that enclose the Monypenny composition.

The locality of origin of the Arsenal Hours—in its relation to the Monypenny Breviary—is a problem which, having been formulated, need not be pursued here beyond the statement that Jean de Montluçon's (IOHANNES DE MONTELVCIO'S) miniatures approximate rather to the A group illuminator than to those of groups B or C, in the latter work.

The possible determination of the DEMOLISON of group B of the Monypenny illuminations is seen to depend primarily upon his work itself. If so, what evidence of their author's nearer identity, it may be asked, does this series of miniatures offer, the exclusion of IOHANNES DE MONTELVCIO as their illuminator being implied upon grounds of style?

The answer is found in the miniature of the martyr-saints, which bears the signature DEMOLISON. The occurrence of the name upon the robe of St James the Less, whom as his patron the artist endowed with heroic stature in comparison with his fellows SS. George and Theodore, reveals convincingly, in the writer's opinion, *Jacquelin de Molisson* (or Montluçon) as the illuminator of this group of the Breviary's miniatures.¹

On the 12th June 1505 the Mayor and *échevins* of Bourges directed the municipal treasurer to pay to Ursine, wife of the late Jacquelin de Molisson, "en son vivant peintre demourant en la dicte ville," the sum of 14 *livres tournois* which were due to the deceased for the painting of various decorative accessories to the recent Corpus Christi procession. We have therefore a terminal date for the miniatures of the B group, and that within the abbacy of William Monypenny (c. 1485-1520). Assuming the execution of the Calendar to have been allotted to the same hand, there seems no reason to doubt the completion of the Breviary approximately by that date. The point is not of primary importance, because of the lesser artistic value of the miniatures of the third or C group; they may well have been painted contemporarily to those of Group B, among which they for the most part occur.

In his study of the *Très riches Heures*, completed by Jean Colombe at Bourges in 1485 for Charles I. of Savoy, Count Durrieu remarks of another manuscript, the miniatures of which he assigns to Colombe—the *Romuléon* of Sébastien Mamerot,—that this attribution alone supposes them to be the work of one through whose hands the *Très riches Heures* had passed: certain details being merely copies from

¹ It is perhaps possible to read . . . LIN . . . before DEMOLISON in the enlargement (fig. 8), the L with its horizontal also at the top.

the miniatures in the original series painted by the Limbours for the Duke of Berry.¹

To turn the leaves of the Monypenny Breviary is to perceive in more



Fig. 11. Monypenny Breviary (f. 136 v., larger miniature): Christ Healing a Man.
(The fortress of Mehun-sur-Yèvre in the background.)

than one place an element or motive in its designs derived not only from Colombe's art but, through Fouquet, even from the manuscripts of John, Duke of Berry. The resemblances between the Breviary's Calvary and

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 112.

Assumption pictures and those Colombe contributed to the *Très riches Heures* have already been noticed.¹ Here Jacquelin de Montluçon's designs are variants of compositions affected by the other Bourges artist. Less obtrusive is the inspiration derived from the Duke of Berry's miniaturists. The backgrounds of several miniatures by Montluçon reproduce the huge fortifications of Mehun-sur-Yèvre (fig. 11) and others, as though their author had in mind the famous calendar series of the Duke of Berry's castles in the *Très riches Heures*. The head of Heraclius in the miniature of the Exaltation of the Cross (fig. 12) is strangely reminiscent of Fouquet's Shalmaneser in the *Josephus* of the Bibliothèque Nationale; and, consequently, but to a lesser degree, of the Heraclius in the Duke of Berry's *Belles Heures*; and of the sun god in the calendar lunettes of his *Très riches Heures*. In all these the protagonist bears aloft the Cross—in the type of the mediæval medal of Heraclius which John, Duke of Berry, is known to have possessed—seated in a triumphal car.² That Jacquelin de Molison presents Heraclius nevertheless as an equestrian figure, like the Constantine of the companion medal, accords well with his eclectic, yet original talent.³

The Breviary, to judge from the cleanness of its pages, mostly of very fine vellum, has had an uneventful history. It contains not the least note or inscription relating to its subsequent ownership, nor as to how it found its way from Berry to a remote corner of Andalusia. That it was possibly in the Peninsula not so very long after its completion would appear from the binding, which is of dark red leather with arabesques and cartouche work inlaid in purple and dark green, and is sixteenth-century Spanish in its rich elaboration, if French in type. Los Arcos and its religious houses, including the Franciscan convent of *La Encarnacion*, whence the book passed into the hands of Mr Lionel Harris (of the Spanish Gallery, London), at Seville, are not even cited in Beer's *Handschriftenschatze Spaniens*, the best guide to Spain's collections of MSS., private and public.

¹ The Calvary scene of the Breviary is far closer, however, to that of the Franciscan Missal at Lyons, of which unfortunately two miniatures only have been published, by Leroquais, *op. cit.* The style of the second miniature of this book, a calendar painting, is very similar to that of the calendar paintings of Jean de Montluçon's Hours (Arsenal Lib.).

² The first three miniatures of the *Josephus* date—the second and third in their present condition—from before 1416, and are attributed by Count Durrieu to Pol de Limbourg's school; Fouquet's eleven miniatures were completed by 1477. Count Durrieu, *Les Antiquités Judaïques et le peintre Jean Fouquet*, 1908, pl. xxxiii., reproduces the Shalmaneser, the Heraclius of the *Belle Heures*, and the medal. Cf. the chariot of the sun in his *Les Très riches Heures*.

³ In the result also, except that, like Fouquet's Shalmaneser, Jacquelin de Molison's Heraclius is hatted, his version of the head itself approximates rather to that of the Constantine medal, but in the carrying upward of the procession along the right edge of the miniature the composition agrees with Fouquet's Shalmaneser. For these medals, see G. F. Hill, "Notes on the Mediæval Medals of Constantine and Heraclius," in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, x., 1910; and Pisanello, 1905, pl. 26.



Fig. 12. Monypenny Breviary (f. 654 v.): I., the Exaltation of the Cross; II., Heraclius bears the Cross into Jerusalem.

LIST OF THE MINIATURES.¹

- f. 1 *recto* [*Calendar*]: *Januarius*. (a) A man at table to whom a servitor brings in a dish; a nude figure pouring water from a gold vase [*Aquarius*].
 (b) The sun upheld by a female figure (pink) in a chariot drawn by one white and one black horse, a man falling through space below; SOL FETÔ: nude women, one bathing, and a blindfolded, nude man with a bow.
 (c) The Almighty on a throne surrounded by red seraphim, white angels outside with blue wings.
- f. 1 *verso*: *Februarius*. (a) Man seated warming himself at a fire; two fish swimming [*Pisces*].
 (b) MERCVRIVS (purple) with caduceus, pipe, cock, and mask; LUNA (red), a woman in chariot drawn by a black and a white horse, upholding moon.
 (c) Michael driving a devil into Hell.
- f. 2 *r.*: *Marcus*. (a) Man cutting wood; ram [*Aries*].
 (b) SASTVRNVS (*sic*) (blue, with red mantle) grasping winged dragon and babe, children below; IVPITER (blue, lilac mantle) within a vesica, crowned, holding arrow; eagle above, child beneath.
 (c) God creating the earth.
- f. 2 *v.*: *Aprilis*. (a) Man holding flowered spray in each hand; bull [*Taurus*].
 (b) MARCIVS in black armour, enthroned, with dog; TEMPRENTIA (blue, with pink mantle), holding two jugs; pig and dish below.
 (c) The Almighty creating animals.
- f. 3 *r.*: *Mayus*. (a) Man and woman on a horse; man and woman embracing in a thicket [*Gemini*].
 (b) PRVDENTIA (red, with green mantle), the back of her head a man's mask, holding statue with blue mirror, dragon on floor; FORTITAS (in black breastplate, red skirt, and green mantle), with lion's head-hood, snapping a column in half, a lion below.
 (c) God, with arm outstretched towards three angels supporting man's body on the ground.
- f. 3 *v.*: *Junius*. (a) Two men with scythes; crayfish [*Cancer*].
 (b) IVSTICIA (red, with blue mantle) with sword and balance, and crane at foot; CARITAS (pink, with blue mantle), uncovering flame on breast, scattering blossoms from vase; pelican in its piety below.
 (c) The Trinity (three Persons enthroned, issuing at the waist from one garment), Adam kneeling, angels behind.
- f. 4 *r.*: *Julius*. (a) Two men reaping; lion sejant [*Leo*].
 (b) SPES (green, with pink mantle) with phoenix; FIDES (blue,

¹ The List designates the calendar miniatures according to their position in the framework: (a)=at top; (b)=at side; (c)=below.

The miniatures in the body of the Breviary: (a)=large miniature; (b)=smaller miniature; the remainder are designated as "Text miniatures."

The authorship of the miniatures is indicated as follows:—

the first miniaturist (Jean de Montluçon)= (A)
 " second " (Jacquelin de Montluçon)= (B)
 " third " (unknown)= (C)

The subjects of many of the smaller and some of the larger miniatures of the fully illuminated pages in the body of the Breviary have been identified from the *Golden Legend*.

with red mantle) holding chalice and Eucharist in right hand; dog below.

(c) God crowns the kneeling Adam.

At the top outer angle of the border are the Monypenny arms (quarterly) supported by a cupid.

f. 4 v.: *Augustus*. (a) Man and woman threshing; woman with palm [Virgo].

(b) GRAMATICA (pink, with purple mantle) holding two-handled vase in left hand, short baton in right; LOGICA (green, with red mantle), a dragon covered with a white veil with red spots perched on her left wrist.

(c) The creation of Eve.

At top outer angle the Monypenny arms.

f. 5 r.: *September*. (a) Man and woman at wine press; nude figure holding balance [Libra].

(b) RETORICA (black helmet and breastplate, blue skirt, and red mantle) with sword and two angels with trumpets; GEOMETRICA (red, with blue mantle), a woman standing to the knees in cloud, a rectangle, a triangle, and a diamond in the sky.

(c) God, Adam and Eve, and the tree.

f. 5 v.: *October*. (a) The acorn harvest; scorpion [Scorpius].

(b) ARESMETICHA (*sic*) (red, white veil), her head irradiated, counting coins; MVSICA (blue) seated on swan, playing pipe, instruments in foreground.

(c) Satan in hell.

f. 6 r.: *November*. (a) Man killing pig: centaur [Sagittarius].

(b) POETICA (blue, red mantle), seated at fountain, playing pipe and pouring water from a jug; PHILOSOPHIA (pale blue, black breastplate) holding dark blue chamfron shield.

(c) Adam and Eve, and the serpent (human-headed) in the tree.

f. 6 v.: *December*. (a) A baker putting loaf into oven; goat issuing from shell [Capricornus].

(b) ASTROLOGIA (lilac, red mantle), with blue wings (?), book, and staff; THEOLOGIA (red, blue mantle) with male mask at back of head, rising from starry sphere.

(c) The expulsion from Eden. [*End of Calendar.*]

I. f. 7. The Crucifixion. PASSIO DOMINI NOSTRI IHESV XPI RSTI (*sic*). (B)

II. f. 8. (a) St Paul calling on the Romans to awaken from sleep (Romans xiii. 11). (A)

(b) Moses, Aaron, and the elders of Israel. (A)

III. f. 18. (a) Death-bed scene, the soul borne up by angels; Christ (as the Man of Sorrows) and Satan in the foreground.

(b) Aged king in bed (David), visited by a woman (Bathsheba) and a priest (Nathan) (1 Kings i. 15 *et seq.*).

A cheetah or hunting leopard¹ at base of either column, below. (A)

¹ The contemporary French monarch, Louis XII. of France (1498-1515), to whom the second Lord Monypenny was a councillor and chamberlain had, like his great-grandfather, Gian Galeazzo, Duke of Milan (father of Valentina Visconti, Duchess of Orleans), the leopard in his "equipage de chasse"; he hunted in the neighbourhood of Blois, le Plessis-les-Tours, and Pont-le-Roi; La Curne de Sainte-Palaye, *Mémoires sur l'ancienne chevalerie*, ed. C. Nodder, 1839, ii. p. 323.



- IV. f. 24 v. (a) In a chapel a man, to half length, in greyish doublet, clean shaven, short grey hair, kneeling at an altar, above which the Christ of the Passion appears, surrounded by seraphim in a blue cloud. The altar has a frontal, and a linen cloth embroidered with blue crosses at the end. Upon it stand two golden candlesticks with lighted candles.
 (b) Man with long fair hair, his hat hanging upon his back, kneeling, with a woman clad in a long-sleeved *corset*, and two children, in a chapel; in the background two altars, and in left foreground an open chest of gold coin. Outside, on right, sheep, an ox, and a herdsman rapping on door with a stick.
 Sleeping spaniels below (fig. 5). (A)
- V. f. 37. (a) The Tiburtine Sibyl and Augustus.
 (b) The Sibyl Persica with two groups of disputants.
 White deerhounds¹ below. (A)
- VI. f. 56 v. (a) St John the Evangelist raising Drusiana to life, in a town square.
 (b) St John praying in an open grave, a crowd behind.
 Eagles below. (B)
- VII. f. 97. (a) The Marriage in Cana.
 (b) A saint (Paul?) hands an epistle to three followers.
 Porcupines below. (A)
- VIII. f. 130 v. (a) Noah driving animals up a gangway into the ark.
 (b) Christ preaching from masted boat, to a crowd on the shore. (B)
- IX. f. 136 v. (a) Christ, attended by the Apostles, blessing a man seated on the ground, a crowd of observers at a distance. In the background the gate, walls, and towers of the castle of Mehun-sur-Yèvre.²
 (b) The sacrifice of Abraham.
 Porcupines below (fig. 11). (B)
- X. f. 145. (a) Christ tempted by Satan.
 (b) The confusion of tongues.
 Lions sejant below. (B)
- XI. f. 156 v. (a) Jacob obtains the blessing of Isaac, who stands in a vaulted hall with jewelled columns and bas-reliefs.
 (b) Esau on horseback pursuing a stag. (A)
- XII. f. 165. (a) Joseph sold by his brethren to the Ishmaelites.
 (b) Reuben gazing down a well.
 Collared civets below. (A)
- XIII. f. 174. (a) Aaron's rod changed into a serpent before Pharaoh. (For inscription, see above, p. 86.)
 (b) Pharaoh and his host drowned in the Red Sea. (A)
- XIV. f. 183. (a) Christ in the temple; a crowd, some with stones in their hands.

¹ *Lériers d'Écosse*.² Monsieur Camille Enlart, the distinguished mediæval archaeologist and Director of the Musée de Sculpture Comparée, Paris, at once identified this as the great fortress of Mehun-sur-Yèvre, completed about 1260 by John, Duke of Berry. The statue over the gate, one of three which actually existed, is shown also in the view in the *Trois riches Heures*, ed. Durrien, pl. lviii. Charles VII. died at Mehun in 1461.

- (b) A bearded man in a landscape; issuing from his mouth, on a scroll: A. A. A. DOMINE · DE(US) · NESCIÖ · LOQVI. An angel in the air holds a scroll inscribed: PRIN(sic)SQVÄ · FORMARE · IN · VTERO · NOVI · TE (Jeremiah i. 5).

Cupids seated below.

(A)

- XV. f. 193. (a) Christ, riding an ass, approaches Jerusalem.

(b) Two disciples leading an ass and its colt from a city.

A blank shield in the framework between the miniatures.

Two cupids below playing with a ball.

(B)

- XVI. f. 267 v. (a) A *Corpus Christi* procession, the monstrance borne by a bishop between two assistants, holding a gremial of the arms of France ancient below the gloved hands of the celebrant; above is a canopy with fringe alternately white, blue, red, and green. The bishop wears a green dalmatic, gold cope, white mitre and white gloves, the assistants gold copes over full surplices. The torch-bearers are clad in blue, those holding the canopy in red. They and the two assistant priests have round their heads a kind of padded red wreath; in the background a crowd, and the gables and walls of a city.¹

(b) A procession consisting of a boy with holy water, two servers with folded arms, two carrying lights, cross-bearer with cross, all in unapparelled albes and amices, followed by seven clergy, two in red copes, two in blue, three in gold copes, all in dark red caps. A grey curtain behind has the initials I and E, joined by a lover's knot, powdered over it in gold.

The framework above is inscribed: DE NOVO TESTAMENTO ET DE NATIVITATE CHRISTI (fig. 13). (B)

- XVII. f. 278. (a) Elecanah offering sacrifice; Eli enthroned in the background; his sons, the priests Ophni and Phineas, lean upon the altar at each end. The altars are represented as Christian altars of the time, with cloth-of-gold frontals and dorsals.

(b) Anna hands the child Samuel to Eli; the two priests and an altar behind.

(A)

¹ This miniature must be taken as a record, if not within its limits an exceptionally accurate one, of the *Fête-Dieu*, a feast of the Church, than which none was annually celebrated with more pomp at Bourges. The customary procession included the cathedral-chapter, the municipality, the mayor, and the *échevins* (who bore the canopy); its passage was kept clear by chains held by sergeants; others drove back the crowd with "bouloises," or large stuffed balls, painted *azure semé of fleurs de lys or*. They are not figured in the miniature, here attributed to Jacquelin de Montluçon, although he is recorded to have made these and other appliances for the procession of 1505 (Appendix I.). The number of torches seen in the miniature is nineteen (of the twenty-four known to have been used round the canopy); among other details of the procession, brought out by Baron de Girardot, "*Histoire du chapitre de St Étienne de Bourges*," in *Mémoires de la Société archéologique de l'Orléanais*, II., 1853, it is stated that the assistants wore wreaths of violets and carnations, which may account for the wreaths given to the assistant-priests and the canopy-bearers in the miniature. The celebrant was usually a canon of Bourges, exceptionally the Archbishop, as here depicted. Baron de Girardot states that the Bourges *enfants de chœur* wore violet, at the chapter's expense (*op. cit.*, p. 53); the lower miniature depicts the choir boys in white.



Fig. 13. Monypenny Breviary (f. 267 v.): Corpus Christi Procession, and another.

- XVIII. f. 316 v. (a) The slaying of Adoniah by Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada.
 • A king and a queen (Solomon and Bathsheba) enthroned, a combat between three men, and an observer, in the foreground (see above, p. 82).
 (b) The judgment of Solomon.
 Within niches on either side are a wild man and a wild woman supporting the Monypenny arms.
- XIX. f. 324. (a) Below are wild men and women holding croziers (fig. 6). (A)
 (a) Job, his wife, sons, and daughters, seated in a vaulted hall, a herd of animals seen through a loggia at the back.
 (b) Job, on a heap of straw, beaten by two demons with knotted sticks.
 Wild men and women, seated, sounding curved trumpets, below. (A)
- XX. f. 330. (a) In a city street the aged Tobit in the foreground, lifting one of four shrouded corpses; a banquet in progress in a house behind; a crowd in the distance.
 (b) Tobias carrying a fish, an angel following.
 Dragons below.
- f. 333 v. Judith cuts off the head of Holofernes. (*Text miniature.*)
 f. 336 v. Ahasuerus crowning Esther at a feast: a green curtain behind is powdered with the initials A and E, joined by a lover's knot. (*Text miniature.*)
- XXI. f. 339. (a) Alexander overthrowing Darius and the kings of the earth (1 Macc. i. 1). A battle, with two kings in the foreground, one transfixing the other with a lance; behind, two other kings.
 (b) An aged king (Alexander?) in bed, bestowing crowns on four young men.
 Lions sejant below. (C)
- XXII. f. 352. (a) An unicorn standing upon the roof of a castle which is tied round with a chain; a bearded man on left pointing up to the animal. (Daniel's vision of the he-goat?, viii. 1, 2, 5.)
 (b) The vision of Ezechiel. (A)
- XXIII. f. 368. (a) David playing upon a harp, which Saul strikes with a rod.
 (b) David slays Goliath. (A)
- f. 394 v. David standing in prayer. (*Text miniature.*)
 f. 404. David and an angel. (*Text miniature.*)
 f. 411. David kneeling in prayer. (*Text miniature.*)
 f. 419. David has a vision of the instruments of the Passion. (*Text miniature.*)
 f. 430. David praying in an orchard. (*Text miniature.*)
 f. 438 v. David has a vision of the Annunciation. (*Text miniature.*)
 f. 450. David has a vision of the Trinity. (*Text miniature.*)
- XXIV. f. 470. (a) The martyrdom of St Andrew.
 (b) St Andrew knocking at the door of a room; the legend of the bishop and the devil disguised as a woman. The bishop wears a rochet, and has a hood over his head, with its cape on his shoulders.
 On the side pilasters are the arms of the duchy of Berry, and below, those of Monypenny charged upon croziers. (C)

- XXV. f. 479. (a) The meeting of SS. Joachim and Anne at the Golden Gate of the temple.
For a second miniature there is substituted a golden framework with roundels of fabulous birds, monsters, etc.
In the initial E the Monypenny arms.
A greyhound running; and three cupids on each side, below. (B)
- XXVI. f. 486. (a) Martyrdom of St Thomas, Apostle.
(b) St Thomas and the newly married couple; the man holding a fruited branch.¹
Four white greyhounds with red collars on either side, below. (C)
- XXVII. f. 513 v. (a) St Matthias led to execution.
(b) Decollation of St Matthias. (C)
- XXVIII. f. 517. (a) The Annunciation. The Blessed Virgin's halo is inscribed: *MRIA ESTO NE TEMEAS MARIA SEPIRITVS SANCTVS (sic)*. In the background the interior of a Gothic church, with an altar having frontal and dorsal enclosed by curtains hung from rods between four massive pillars: the dorsal is in addition to the curtain behind.
(b) A white unicorn touching a stream with his horn; animals on the opposite bank drinking, and dragons issuing from the water.
Three kneeling angels, playing instruments, on each side, below. (A)
- XXIX. f. 520 v. (a) St Mark dragged by a cord round his neck down the temple steps.
(b) St Mark and Anian, the shoemaker.
Two griffins on each side, below. (B)
- XXX. f. 523. (a) St Philip, apostle, led by two men to crucifixion.
(b) St Philip and the dragon slaying unbelievers. (C)
- XXXI. f. 525 v. (a) Invention of the Cross. St Helena, empress, wears a *cote-hardie* ermined, like Bathsheba (XVIII).²
(b) Constantine's vision of the Cross.
The side pilasters have central panels emblazoned: *azure semy of fleur de lys or*. (B)
- XXXII. f. 530. (a) Martyrdom of St John the Evangelist.
(b) A man carrying faggots to a fire upon which is set a large cauldron.
The Monypenny arms supported by angels, at either side of upper miniature. (B)
- f. 544. St Barnabas dropping coins at the Apostles' feet. (*Text miniature.*)

¹ The Indian legend of St Thomas is the subject of a thirteenth-century window in the nave (north side) of Bourges cathedral; Cahier and Martin, *Monographie de la cathédrale de Bourges*, i. 146, 148, pl. ii.

² But the dame in the Monypenny family group (miniature IVb) wears a *corset*; the decline of the *cote-hardie* before the *corset* during the fifteenth century is noted by Monsieur Enlart in "Le Costume" (*Manuel d'Archéologie française*, 1916, iii, p. 108), though, as Bourdichon's miniature of Anne of Brittany and her patron saints testifies, it continued in favour, for pictures of female saints and scriptural personages, until the sixteenth century.

- XXXIII. f. 555. (a) Nativity of St John the Baptist.
 (b) SS. John the Baptist and Evangelist, each accompanied by a doctor wearing a gown with fur-lined hood. (A)
- XXXIV. f. 565 v. (a) SS. Peter and John working a miracle; Simon Magus flying in the air surrounded by devils.
 (b) Simon Magus on the ground attacked by a dog. Lions sejant below. (C)
- XXXV. f. 500 v. (a) St. James the Greater baptizes Josias upon the scaffold; the scene is a town square.
 (b) Three devils bring Hermogenes bound to St James. Four swans on either side below. (B)
- XXXVI. f. 001 v. (a) The Transfiguration; Moses and Elias (in Carmelite habit) as half-length figures in the sky.
 (b) Apostles asleep in a rocky landscape. (B)
- XXXVII. f. 608 v. (a) Martyrdom of St Lawrence.
 (b) St Lawrence, in unapparelled albe and amice and red and gold dalmatic, shows a lame man to Decius. (C)
- XXXVIII. f. 618 v. (a) The Blessed Virgin confers the girdle on St Thomas, Apostle. The latter's neckband inscribed: . . . VSTHOMAS.
 (b) The death of the B. Virgin. (B)
- XXXIX. f. 636. (a) Martyrdom of St Bartholomew.
 (b) St Bartholomew, the angel, the king, and the Ethiopian. On the side pilasters the arms of the duchy of Berry. Dragons below. (B)
- XL. f. 647 v. (a) The Presentation.
 (b) Birth of Blessed Virgin. Groups of four wild men on either side below, each pair supporting a shield of Monypenny charged upon a crozier (fig. 2). (B)
- XLI. f. 654 v. (a) The Exaltation of the Cross. Heraclius, on horseback, bearing the Cross upright, with his army, approaching Constantinople.¹
 (b) Heraclius, barefoot, carries the Cross into Jerusalem. Two hounds on either side below (fig. 12). (B)
- XLII. f. 664 v. (a) St Matthew, Zaroës and Arphaxas (the magicians), and the two dragons. St Matthew's robe has the letters: EMONASTRAGOVRRRIERES
 (b) St Matthew about to raise the king's son to life. (B)
- XLIII. f. 700. (a) SS. Simon and Jude emptying their mantles of serpents upon the magicians.
 (b) SS. Simon and Jude meet two tigers. (B)
- XLIV. f. 702. (a) Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (fig. 10).
 (b) [Unidentified; perhaps taken from the Book of Tobit.]
- XLV. f. 713. (a) St Martin divides his cloak with a beggar.
 (b) St Martin singing Mass: the miracle of the sleeves. The altar has a red frontal and dorsal, both powdered with gold stars. St Martin wears a gold chasuble over a blue dalmatic. Behind him the deacon and subdeacon wear gold dalmatic and tunicle. The

¹ The long roof between the two postern towers suggests Saumur as the original of the town in the background; cf. Durrieu, *Tria riches Heures*, pl. ix.

- albes and amices are unapparelled. Behind again is a large desk with four cantors in golden copes. On the bases of the pillars below are the Monypenny arms upon a crozier. (B)
- XLVI. f. 736 v. (a) St Barbara taken to execution.
 (b) A female saint in a cave to which soldiers are marching; elsewhere two men and a woman, and locusts on the ground.
 In the frame between the miniatures the arms of Monypenny dimidiated with Stewart (fig. 1).
 Two demy lions on each side below. (B)
- XLVII. f. 745 v. (a) Martyrs being beaten with rods in a vaulted hall, an emperor presiding.
 (b) Martyrs being led towards a row of lions' cages; in the distance an execution by beheading.
 Four cupids astride of logs, on each side, below.
 An angel in alb and dalmatic, supporting the Monypenny arms charged upon a crozier, on each side of the larger miniature. (B)
- XLVIII. f. 750. (a) Christ standing between SS. Peter and James the Greater, behind them a company of male saints; a castle in the background.
 (b) A landscape with apostles scattered singly about; SS. Peter and John in the foreground. (B)
- XLIX. f. 766. (a) The company of male martyrs: SS. George, Theodore of Heraclea, and James the Less, in front.
 (b) The martyrdom of five saints.
 Four lions sejant on either side below (fig. 7). (B)
- L. f. 801. (a) Death, with a javelin, meets a pope, an emperor, and a king, walking in single file; a walled city, mountains, and a gallows in the distance. Above is the inscription: TOVS CHIEVS QVI SOT ET SEROT PAR SET PAS MORTEL PASSERONT.
 (b) The day of Judgment.
 Skulls below. (B)
- f. 805 v. A man seated at a lectern reading. (*Small miniature.*)
 f. 821. "Et sic est finis." [*End of Breviary.*]
 f. 822. "Sequens ymnus dicitur." [*Addition.*]

APPENDIX I.

JEAN AND JACQUELIN DE MONTLUÇON AT BOURGES.

(Documents.)

JEAN DE MONTLUÇON.

"A la date du 12 octobre 1477, le lieutenant du garde de la prévôté de Bourges mande au receveur de Berry de payer à *Jehan de Molisson, peintre demeurant à Bourges*, la somme de XX sols tournois . . . pour ses peines et salaires d'avoir faict et peint en 4 feuilles de papier, en la grant forme, la figure de messire Jehan de Chalon, chevalier, prince d'Orange, comme pendu par les piedz à ung gibet et ses armes renversées, ainsy que ung traistre et

desloyal au roy. . . pour chacune d'icelles feuilles de papier et figure estre attachée ez 4 carrefours de la ville de Bourges, en ensuivant le bon plaisir et vouloir du roy nostre seigneur. . . La quittance de Jean de Montluçon est du 18 octobre suivant (t. VI., f. 160^r et v^e)."

(Bibliothèque de Rouen, MS. 5870 (Recueil Menant), vi. f. 160. B. Prost, "Quelques documents sur l'histoire des arts en France," in *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 1887, 2^e série, xxxv. 329.)

1485-86. A Jehan de Molisson, peintre, 6 l. t. pour 4 tournelles et 4 escussons qu'il a peincts aux armes du roy et de la ville, qui ont esté mises aux quatre grans tourches, appelées estandarts, qui ont esté portées à l'entour du corps N.S., en faisant la procession de la Feste-Dieu, ainsy qu'il a esté par cy devant faict, et pour la peinture de douze bouloyses à fleurs de lys, qui ont esté baillées à douze sergens, pour faire mectre en ordre le peuple en faisant lad. procession de la Feste-Dieu.

1487. A Jehan de Molisson, pour des peintures à ystoires et aux armes du roy de la ville.

1489. A Pierre Lemesle, ymaigier, 4 escus d'or pour ung grant ymage de N.-D. et ung angelot, mis au portal Saint-Privé.

A Jehan de Molisson, peintre, 6 l. pour avoir peint cette statue.

1492. A Jehan de Molisson, 60 s. t. pour avoir faict 4 tournelles garnies des armes du roy, de la royne, et de monseigneur le dauphin avec 4 écussons faiz aux armes de ladite ville, pour les torches de la procession qui fut fete pour les bonnes nouvelles de la nativité de monseigneur le dauphin.

1492. A Jehan de Molisson, 60 s. pour avoir painet ung image de N.-D. de pitié avec les deux anges, estans à l'entour dudit image, tant d'or que d'azur, qui a esté mis sur le portal du pont d'Auron.

(Baron de Girardot, "Les artistes de Bourges depuis le moyen âge jusqu'à la Revolution," *Archives de l'Art français*, 1861, 2^e série, i. 238, 240, 243, 244.)

JACQUELIN DE MONTLUÇON.

1487. A Jacquelin de Molisson, 4 l. pour avoir fait ung panneau de verre auquel il y a deux anges qui tiennent les armes du roy, et semée de feuillages bien richement; icelui mis à la maison de ville.

1497. A Jacquelin de Molisson, 21 l., pour avoir painet les armes du roy en ung penonceau de fer, enchassé de fer, qui est sur le puits de la Croix-de-Pierre.

Id., 20 s. pour 4 escussons, mis à 4 grans torches, à la procession de la Paix.

Id., pour avoir faict le patron des geetons à compter, qui ont esté faicts pour la chambre de ladite ville, 5 s.

1499-1500, A Jacquelyn de Molisson, pour ung patron de voyrières et pour l'escripture de ladite voyrière, 20 s.

A Jacquelyn de Molisson, peintre, 4 l. 10 s., pour avoir faict de son mestier 4 douzaines de petits moutons, faicts de batture d'or et d'argent sur toille perse, à 10 d. pièce.

Item, pour avoir fait ung patron de voirière, où est une nativité Notre Seigneur, que M^e J. Fradet a fait mettre en la maison de ville, 20 s.

1500-01. A Jacquelin de Monlusson pour 5 chappiteaulx garnis d'ystoires d'armoyries et fleurons pour la procession du corps de Dieu.

C s., pour cinq patrons de voirines, aux armes et devises de MM. les maire et eschevins, pour la salle de la maison de la ville.

1503. A Jacquelin de Monlusson, 40 s., pour deux patrons ou pourtraicts de deux verrières pour ladite salle de la maison de ville.

1504. A Jacquelin de Monlusson, 4 l., pour 4 patrons de verrière aux armes et devises de honorables hommes Jehan Lalement, M^e Gilles Pain, naguières maire, M^e Hémery, Gentilz et Et. de Cambray, échevins d'icelle ville, pour asseoir en la salle de l'Ostel de la ville.

(Baron de Girardot, *op. cit.*, 1861, 2^e série, i. 242, 246, 248.)

Les Maire et Eschevins, commis et esleuz aux gouvernement et affaires communs de la ville de Bourges, à Claude Pichonnet, recepveur des deniers communs de la dictie ville, salut. Nous vous mandons que desdicts deniers communs de vostre recepte vous payez, baillez et delivrez à Ursine, vefve de feu Jacquelin de Molisson, en sont vivant peintre, demourant en la dictie ville, tant en son nom que comme ayant le gouvernement et administracion des enfans dudiet deffunct et d'elle, la somme de quatorze livres tournois, qui deue estoit audiet deffunct pour avoir fait la besoigne qu'il s'ensuit, c'est assavoir.

Pour cinq grans chappiteaulx garniz d'istories, d'armoiries et fleurons, lesquels ont esté mis et assis en cinq grans torches qui ont esté portées à l'entour du corps de Dieu à la procession de la Feste-Dieu derrièrement passée, ainsi que l'on a acoustumé de faire.

Item, pour six escussions, faiz de bateure sur papier renforcé, les cinq aux armes de la dictie ville et l'autre aux armes de Monsieur le Maire, qui ont esté actachez ausdictes torches au dessoubz desdicts chappiteaulx.

Item, pour cinq petiz chappiteaulx, armoiez aux armes de nous, Maire et Eschevins, qui ont esté mis aux torches de nous, Maire et Eschevins.

Item, plus pour avoir garny de paincture d'asur et semé de fleurs de liz trente six bouloises [*cf.* p. 103, n. 1], lesquelles ont esté distribuées par nous aux Officiers du Roy de ladicte ville et à autres, ainsi que l'on a acoustumé de faire par cydevant.

Laquelle besoigne dessusdictie lediet feu *Jacquelin de Molisson* a faicte par nostre commandement et ordonnance, et icelle baillée et délivrée en la Chambre de ladicte ville, comme nous a certifié de bouche Denis Hyon, Clerc des œuvres et affaires communs de ladicte ville, et, par rapportant ces presentes et quictance de ladicte vefve audit nom, ladicte somme de XIII l. tournois sera allouée en voz comptes partout où il appartiendra sans difficulté. Donnée en la Chambre de ladicte ville, soubz noz manueiz, le XII^e jour de juing, l'an mil cinq cens et cinq.

J. SALAT. — F. PERREAU. — E. HOUET. — TALLIER.

(Bibliothèque nationale, Cabinet des titres, pièces originales.)

(Ulysse Robert, "*Jacquelin de Molisson, peintre (1483-1515).*" *Nouvelles archives de l'Art français*, 1800-81, 2^e série, ii. 304.)

APPENDIX II.

A NOTE ON THE LITURGICAL USE OF THE MONYPENNY BREVIARY.

By FRANCIS C. EELES, F.S.A.Scot.

This is a book containing the full daily services of the Church written for an individual of high ecclesiastical rank and belonging to an important family. It has been enriched with illuminations regardless of time and cost. Very richly illuminated books are usually written for private use, and contain only small selections from the public services of the Church, such as what were known as the Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or the Service of the Dead, the Litany, the seven Penitential Psalms, and various forms for private prayer. It is comparatively rare to find a Breviary or a Missal upon which such wealth of artistic treatment has been lavished. These books, though often beautifully written and sometimes containing a certain amount of illumination, were generally prepared for use in church, rather than with a special view to the artistic taste of their owners.

The Breviary is the service book which contains, not the Mass or any of the sacramental services, but the ordinary choir services, said or sung day by day, the main parts of which are the orderly and continuous recitation of the psalter and the orderly and continuous reading of holy scripture. These were diversified by anthems and hymns, a certain number of short prayers called collects, and some other matter. The principal service was the long one of Mattins, at which three or nine lessons were read, originally said in the night, and later in the early morning. Next in importance came Evensong; and a morning service called Lauds, which was added to Mattins. In course of time, monastic influence added the services of Prime in the morning and Compline in the evening, and the three lesser hours of Terce, Sext, and None, properly said at nine, twelve, and three during the day. These formed the contents of the Breviary.

The Breviary services, like those of the Missal, varied in accordance with the liturgical use to which they belonged. In early days, in Western Christendom, there were two widely distinct varieties of liturgical rite—the Roman, and the non-Roman or Gallican. About the time of Charles the Great, and under his influence, the Gallican was largely dispossessed by the Roman. But the Roman absorbed many non-Roman elements, and thenceforward, during mediæval times, rites which were, broadly speaking, of the Roman type grew up with many Gallican and local elements in them which varied in different places. Thus we find that almost every diocese in France had its own use, and that in our

own country the Missal and the Breviary were not the Roman Missal or the Roman Breviary, but the Missal and Breviary according to the use of Sarum or Salisbury, which was the predominant English use and was adopted all over Scotland. Certain limited areas in England followed the uses of York and Hereford. The religious orders had their own uses. But all the books—save those of the religious orders—which have survived to us from before the Scottish reformation are according to the liturgical use of Sarum; and when the great Bishop of Aberdeen, William Elphinstone, printed in 1509 a Breviary according to Aberdeen use, which he claimed to be for the use of the Church of Scotland, that rite was a conservative reform of the use of Sarum.

The Breviary under consideration, although written for a member of a distinguished Scottish family, can in no sense be looked upon as a Scottish liturgical book. It follows with very considerable strictness the Roman rite as used in Rome or as used by the Franciscan Order, and shows no trace of any adaptation for Scotland. There are no additions of forms for the commemoration of Scottish saints, nor are there even names of Scottish saints in the kalendar, as might possibly have been expected in a book written for the personal use of a Scotsman living outside his own country. The kalendar follows very closely those of Roman Breviaries of the early printed period, the only important difference being the addition of the following names, all connected with the French diocese of Bourges:—

- 10 Jan. Et guillermi archiepiscopi et confessoris.
- 7 Mar. Satyri saturinij.
- 30 April Eutropii episcopi et martiris.
- 6 June Vincencij episcopi et martiris.
- 17 July Et sancte marine virginis.
- 18 Sept. Victoris martiris.

The sanctorale, however, does not contain services to correspond with these entries in the kalendar—save in the case of St Satyrus, for which the full rite with nine lessons has been given, and in that of St Victor, who has a collect. These are at the end of the sanctorale, and not in their places in March and September. The full service for St Barbara follows that for St Satyrus. There is no approximation to the liturgical use of the diocese of Bourges beyond the single service for St Satyrus, the collect for St Victor, and these few names in the kalendar.

The sanctorale does not entirely correspond with the kalendar, apart altogether from these Bourges entries. For example, the kalendar contains the Translation of St Anthony of Padua (15th February), that of St Augustine (28th February); SS. Patrick (17th March), Gabriel (17th

March), Joseph (19th March), Vincent Cf., and Mary of Egypt (5th April), Peter M. (29th April), *Dedicatio S. Marie de Angelis* (2nd August), St Anthoninus (2nd September), Translation of St Louis (8th November), *Dedicatio basilicæ saluatoris* (9th November), Presentation of B.V.M. (21st November). Yet the sanctorale does not contain corresponding services.

On 7th February the kalendar has *In crastino lex debet fieri off[iciu]m solemne pro defunctis fratribus et benefactoribus nostri ordinis*, and on 28th November *Hic fit officium solemne pro fratribus et benefactoribus nostris*. These rubrics indicate a religious order.

In the sanctorale the rubric before the Translation of St Francis contains the words *beati patris nostri*. There are full services for the Franciscan feasts of St Bernardine C. (20th May), Translation of St Francis (25th May), SS. Anthony of Padua (13th June), Clare V. (12th August), Louis B.C. (19th August), *Impressio sacrorum stigmatum beati Francisci* (17th September), Translation of St Clare (2nd October).

This is probably sufficient evidence to show that the manuscript was written for someone connected with the Franciscan Order. Some connection with the diocese of Bourges is also indicated by the local feasts in the kalendar already referred to. And a special association with St Satyrus is shown by the fact that his is the only local feast for which a proper office is given in the sanctorale. The last facts support Mr Van de Put's suggestion of intimate association with the second son of the first Lord Monypenny, who was Abbot of the monastery of St Satur in the diocese of Bourges. But this was an Augustinian, and not a Franciscan house. If the book was written for the Abbot, it is hard to account for its definitely Franciscan character unless we assume either that Monypenny the Abbot had some special personal connection with the Franciscan Order, or else that the Austin Canons of St Satur followed the Roman rite. Augustinian or Black Canons did not all follow one rite, like some religious orders who had a more centralised organisation in such matters. In liturgical details each Benedictine house was autonomous, and each house of Augustinian Canons. They were often greatly influenced by the rite of the province or diocese in which the house was situated. Thus, some churches of English Benedictines used books which were very much akin to those of Sarum. Certain Augustinian houses, such as Barnwell near Cambridge and Bodmin in Cornwall, seem to have followed the Sarum use, while others, such as Oseney, followed a use of their own. Among the latter may be reckoned our own Augustinian Canons of Holyrood. We know of no case of Benedictines or Augustinians in Great Britain following Roman use, but it is not impossible that the eclecticism of some French houses of Canons

may have taken this direction.¹ At the same time it must be admitted that this is a mere guess unsupported by evidence.

A strong Franciscan element is common to all Roman Breviaries of about this time. The Grey Friars in their early days between 1210 and 1223 adopted an unusually short form of the divine service which had been evolved by the busy members of the Roman Court. They then shortened it still further, with the result that it was not long before the Roman Curia themselves adopted the Franciscan Breviary—probably between 1227 and 1277,—so that the Franciscan rite and the secular Roman rite are practically the same all through the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and indeed down to the time of the Tridentine reform of the Roman books in 1568 and 1570. The exact amount of the definitely Franciscan element varies. Some Roman books provide for more Franciscan saints than others. It must be admitted that this book seems definitely Franciscan. It is certainly remarkable that a book so incomparably splendid in its illuminations, and evidently produced regardless of expense, should exhibit so great a lack of correspondence between the kalendar and the sanctorale.² And it is also difficult to understand the placing of the proper office of St Satyrus at the end of the sanctorale, like an afterthought, yet in the same hand as the rest, unless upon the supposition that the book from which the copyist worked was one which was prepared for ordinary Roman or more probably Franciscan use.

A much more probable explanation of its origin may be that the book was a costly present given by the Abbot of St Satur to one of the Monypenny family who had gone into a Franciscan convent or who was closely connected with one—perhaps even the Spanish house, or one in the same district, where the book was found. Personal devotion to St Satyrus on the part of the Abbot or his relation or friend would explain the existence of the full service for that saint. If the recipient of the book was named Barbara, that would account for her full service following the office of St Satyrus. This theory would also account for the omission of important Bourges saints that one would expect to find in a book written for actual use in that diocese, and it would explain the presence of the Abbot's arms in a book which it would be unlikely that he would use himself.

¹ Although the diocese of Paris had a very persistent and powerful use of its own, the Royal Chapel of St Chapelle in Paris followed the use of Rome.

² This is not infrequent in mediæval books: it is very apparent in Sarum books adapted for Scottish use, in which Scottish saints are added to the kalendar without any provision of services for them: it is also found in pre-Tridentine printed books of Roman use, though seldom to so great an extent as in the present instance.

MONDAY, 13th February 1922.

GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Before proceeding with the regular business of the Meeting the Chairman regretted to have to announce that Mr Notman had intimated to the Council his desire, on account of impaired health, to resign the treasurership of the Society, and that the Council had with great regret accepted his resignation. Mr Notman had been appointed Treasurer in 1899, and had thus had charge of the finances of the Society for the long period of twenty-two years. The Chairman felt sure that he voiced the feelings of the Society in expressing their deep sense of appreciation of Mr Notman's services and their sincere regret at his resignation, especially looking to the fact that it was due to ill health. He begged to move that the Society record a most cordial vote of thanks to Mr Notman for his valuable services and to express their earnest hope for his speedy restoration to health. This motion having been unanimously carried, the Secretary was instructed to forward to Mr Notman an excerpt from the Minutes of Meeting of the same.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

Sir JAMES ADAM, K.C., C.B.E., King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Champfleurie, Linlithgow.

JOHN ALEXANDER BARRIE, 15 Abbey Road, Eskbank.

FRANK W. HAYCRAFT, Park Cottage, Ware, Herts.

RITCHIE GIRVAN, M.A., University Lecturer, 3 Derby Crescent, Kelvin-side N., Glasgow.

HUGH HANNAH, Solicitor, 6 St Bernard's Crescent.

THOMAS JOHN JEHU, M.A., M.D., Professor of Geology, University of Edinburgh, 35 Great King Street.

Rev. MALCOLM MACLEOD, M.A., United Free Church Manse, Lochgilphead, Argyll.

JAMES MONEY, Architect, 3 Princes Square, Strathbungo, Glasgow.

JOHN MOONEY, J.P., Cromwell Cottage, Kirkwall.

Rev. JOHN EDWARD MOSTYN-JONES, B.D., 65 Fairbridge Road, Upper Holloway, London, N. 19.

WILLIAM MUIR RITCHIE, 11 Walkinshaw Street, Johnstone.

J. MACDONALD SMITH, Killiney, Colinton, Edinburgh.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated:—

(1) By Rev. WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK, Minister of Kinneff:

Perforated Stone, oval, discoid, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, showing two irregular holes, one in centre, countersunk from both sides,

probably the top stone of a small quern, found in the new extension of the Kirkyard at Kinneff, Kincardineshire.

- (2) By PETER H. JOHNSTON, Kirkwall, through WILLIAM KIRKNESS, F.S.A.Scot.

Bronze Pin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with mallet-shaped head sufmounted by a slight projection, the stem encircled by two grooves at the centre, found at Birsay, Orkney.

- (3) By WILLIAM MANSON, H.M. Geological Survey, 33 George Square.

Waterworn Stone, triangular with rounded corners, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness, with a perforation widely countersunk from both sides, found in a moss, 1 mile west of Tobermory, Mull.

- (4) By D. TAIT, H.M. Geological Survey, 33 George Square.

Stone Axe of clay iron-stone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found at Rosyth Dockyard, Fife.

- (5) By Captain H. W. MURRAY, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A.

Bone Dagger, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, formed from the femur of a cassowary, from New Guinea.

Seventeen Lance Heads, of stone, chert, bottle-glass, and porcelain from telegraph insulators, collected amongst the aborigines of the Kimberley district, Western Australia, in 1921.

- (6) By Captain H. L. NORTON TRAILL, F.S.A.Scot.

Two Stone Axes of paleolithic types, two Greenstone Charms, and a collection of Beads of glass, vitreous paste, rock crystal, and stone, from Nassarawa Province, Northern Nigeria.

- (7) By THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY, G.C.I.E.

Bronze hoard, consisting of (1) a Socketed Dagger, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; (2) a Razor, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with V-shaped indentation at the top of the blade and a perforation below; both found together in the Moss of Quoykea, Parish of St Andrews, Orkney. (See subsequent communication by Mr J. Graham Callander.)

- (8) By J. B. RAWLINSON, through WILLIAM KIRKNESS, F.S.A.Scot.

Button-mould of Slate, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, found at Haugh Farm, Ballindalloch, Banffshire.

(9) By MALCOLM M'NEILL, Oronsay.

Fragment of small Object of Bone of flattened oval section, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{11}{32}$ inch by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, encircled near the end with two parallel incised lines, and having a small perforation, found on Carn nan Bharraich, Oronsay, Argyll. (See *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 272.)

(10) By Miss H. P. ROCHEAD, Wellridge, Newton Terrace, Blairgowrie.

Shako, Epaulet, and Gorget of brass belonging to the uniform of the Prince of Wales's Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers, worn by Lieutenant John Rothead, grandfather of the donor, about 1813.

(11) By Rev. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, F.S.A.Scot.

Oval waterworn Pebble of granite, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing on one side an incised cross with circular terminals to the arms, found at Standingstones Farm, New Deer, Aberdeenshire.

Purchase for the Museum:—

The purchase was announced of a hoard of six bronze objects, consisting of two Flat Axes measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $\frac{1}{32}$ inch, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $\frac{1}{32}$ inch; the cutting half of another; two Knives measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, and an Armlet measuring 3 inches and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter externally, found at Auchnacree, Fern, Forfarshire. (See subsequent communication by Mr J. Graham Callander.)

It was intimated that the following books had been presented to the Library:—

(1) By G. M. FRASER, Public Library, Aberdeen, the Author.

The Old Deeside Road (Aberdeen to Braemar): its Course, History, and Associations. Aberdeen, 1921. 4to.

(2) By ANGUS MACGILLIVRAY, C.M., M.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Highland Dress. Pamphlet.

The purchase of the following book for the Library was also intimated:—

A Text-Book of European Archaeology. By R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., F.S.A. Vol. I.—The Paleolithic Period. Cambridge, 1921. 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

ANCIENT SCULPTURINGS IN TIREE. BY LUDOVIC MACLELLAN
MANN, F.S.A.Scot.

During five days at the end of August and beginning of September of last year I visited Coll and Tiree for the fifth time in some twenty years. Tiree (which alone I shall now deal with) must have been an attractive place to the early Hebrideans because of the abundance and fineness of its pasturage. In early Christian times it was quite renowned for its production of grain. There is evidence that, like four other islands in the Inner Hebrides, it was inhabited during Azilian times, and, of course, during the later prehistoric periods. Rarely in Britain within the same extent of area have so many stone implements been recovered as in Tiree. The sculpturings of the island are (1) prehistoric carvings of such figures as cups and ovals on the living rock-surface and on a standing-stone; (2) prehistoric carvings of large, deep, mostly oval cavities on the shore rocks; and (3) Early Christian carvings on slabs.

During my last visit particular attention was paid to the rock-surfaces in the hope of detecting cup- and ring-markings, not easy work owing to the weathering of the surfaces and the growth of lichen. On the other hand, the extreme hardness of the native gneiss and of the ice-carried granite boulders has occasionally permitted the survival of these markings, even if they have never been thickly coated by vegetation.

Dr Erskine Beveridge in his *Coll and Tiree* remarks briefly only one instance of rock-markings—those on an ice-carried granite boulder called the Clach-à-Coille, the Kettle or Ringing Stone. He seems inclined to side with the popular view that the cavities, so obviously artificial, have been made by the people striking the stone to hear it ring; but this can scarcely be correct. The boulder, poised on the shore rock 3 feet above high-water mark, is 5 feet 7 inches high and at a height of 3 feet has a girth of 26 feet 5 inches. Upon it are sixty regularly cut cavities, circular and elliptical, ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in diameter, and having a maximum depth of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, distributed over all parts except the underside and the base of the sides of the boulder. They have been very carefully polished in the interior and show no tool markings. The largest specimens are set on the vertical sides of the boulder.

In Tiree granite boulders are very rare. The only other showing sculpturings is a little north of the manse at Gott Bay, and, like the Ringing Stone, its base is washed by high tides. There are six small circular cups upon it, very difficult to detect, as the surface is roughened

by weathering and is peeling off. The sculptured face (fig. 1) looks out across the south-end of the bay towards the opposite promontory, where the new pier is built.

In the extensive meadow half a mile east of Island House is a great, isolated, quadrate boulder, cut with six small circular cups and two vesica-shaped cavities.

At Balinoe is a large isolated rock with a smooth, slanting face in a field 50 yards south of Mr M'Arthur's store and on the other side of the road. Upon it are sculptured thirteen cups and a straight channel, and perhaps an oval cavity, which, however, is much weathered.

At Hynish House, some 900 yards from the signal station, is a rocky hillock called Cnoc Linain, the Linen Rock. On clearing its surface of a heavy growth of lichen I discovered sculptured upon it eighty-six cups and an oval cavity.

Near the centre of the island at Cornaig is Cnoc Fionigir. This prominent, central place was unfortunately chosen as the site for the recent Peace bonfire, the authorities being unaware that the rock-surface of the summit was sculptured with deep and regularly cut cups. The fire lighted upon them has destroyed the majority, and only forty-four survive, some badly injured. Among them are three pairs of overlapping cups.

At Cornaigmore is a conspicuous boulder with a group of cups. To the north, and 24 feet from the edge of this sculptured area, is a low-lying rock bearing isolated upon it a marking like an animal's hoof (fig. 2, No. 1). Hoof-prints occurred on the Blackshaw Rock, Ayrshire (now unrecognisable owing to weathering, the turf not having been put back on its surface since the time of its discovery, thirty-seven years ago). Similar markings are to be found on a stone at Fern Churchyard, Forfar, and l'Andresse, Guernsey, and many other places.

At Soroby, Port na Luinge, a little north of Balamartin, Balinoe, there is an old ecclesiastical site, certainly the *Campus Lunge* of Adamnan and the *Campus Navis* of Magh Luinge of the Irish Chronicles (Reeves, *Monograph*, p. 240; and Adamnan, p. 59; Beveridge, *Coll and Tiree*, p. 144).

In the graveyard is a cross of about the ninth century. A little north of the graveyard was found a prehistoric cemetery, and not far distant, in the middle of a marshy field called Cuigeas (perhaps from "cuig," a cup) is a flat rock, rising just a little above the grass. Sculptured upon it,

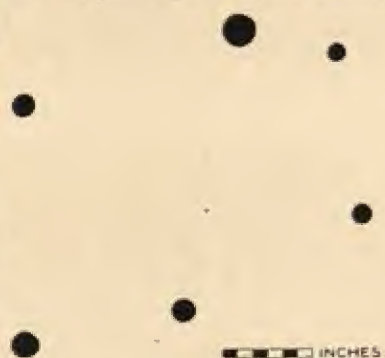


Fig. 1. Cup-marks on boulder a
Gott Bay, Tiree.

amongst other cavities (fig. 2, No. 3) is one of deep boat-shape (fig. 2, No. 2), and another of shallow, triangular, tray-like form (fig. 3). Such boat-shaped hollows are rare, but one appears on the Cochno Rock, Dumbartonshire.

An assemblage of prehistoric carvings occurs a short distance to

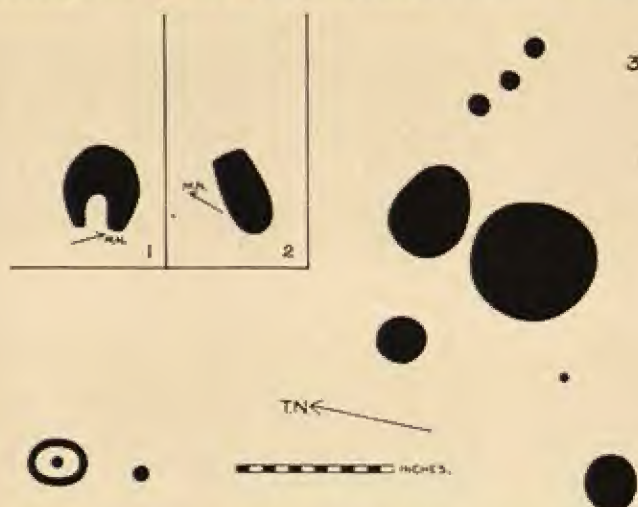


Fig. 2. (1) Hoof-shaped Sculpturing at Cornaigmore, Tiree; (2) Boat-shaped Cavity and (3) other Sculpturings on rock at Cuigeas, Tiree.

the north, at Caesusach, a place which has got on to the Ordnance map under the guise of "Caensa," the *u* evidently having been misread by the map-maker as *n*. This new place-name has now become current, the islanders having begun to use it in their correspondence, though they still pronounce it correctly.

There is a group of twenty-one cups on the living rock-surface of the high ground called Cnoc na Cuilean'an, and 3 feet from the margin of this carved area is another comprising

twenty-four cups. On making the rubbings of these I was assisted by Mr Hector MacLean of Upper Balinoe, and on the following day, when I returned to the spot on receiving a message from him, he pointed out a finely-cut cavity on a little conical rock 174 feet 9 inches from the centre of the larger group, and 11 feet from a well.

On the farm is a standing-stone, 12 feet high and particularly broad. On the eastern face were noted eighteen cups, one partly ringed (fig. 4),

and a few much weathered on each of the other sides. The eastern sculptured area, of which I took a rubbing, was just on the point of peeling off, and probably by this time the cups have vanished.

It has recently been said that cup-markings on stones which form or



Fig. 4. Cup-marks (one partly ringed) on Standing-stone at Ballinoe, Tiree.

formed part of circles of stones are restricted to those of the northern Scottish circles. In 1921, in Coll, I found cups cut on a monolith. I have seen cups on standing-stones, either now or originally part of an assemblage of standing-stones, over a wider field; as in Crinan, Perthshire, Arran, Cumberland, Lancashire, and the Channel Islands. On the Continent I discovered last year cups cut on the great obelisk at Dol, Normandy, and on many menhirs in the alignments at Carnac, in Brittany.

About twenty groups of rock-markings of the ordinary types are found well distributed over Tiree.

There is still to be noted another class of ancient carvings in the island—groups of large, often deep, circular and oval basins nearly always on the shore. These I noticed in 1920 on the shore rocks of the

Island of Risga, Loch Sunart, where about one hundred occur, some associated with small circular cups. Several on Risga are situated well under high-water mark.

Since the Risga discovery, Messrs John B. Simpson and V. A. Eyles, of H.M. Geological Survey, having had their attention drawn to the carvings there, noticed some of these basins on the rocks of the neighbouring islets of Carna and Oransay. During their survey work in Coll in 1921, they observed many of these artificial cavities, and consequently asked me to visit that island, where they kindly pointed them out. Like carvings occur in Eilanmor, off Coll, inland in Western Wigtownshire, Mid Argyll, and Yorkshire, and in Switzerland.

Mr J. Sands (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xvi. p. 459) referred to shore basins in Tiree, and, like most critical observers, dissented from the popular idea of the islanders that the cavities were modern and made for keeping bait. The cavities differ in all respects from the natural pot-holes, only of geological interest, to be seen, though rarely, on the shores of Coll and Tiree.



Fig. 5. Group of Littoral Basins on shore near Hynish House, Tiree.

Miss K. J. Cadell of Edinburgh, who assisted me in Tiree, found, after I left the island, twenty-six oval and circular cavities on the south side of Gott Bay, not far from the pier, and cup-markings at Balaphetrish, where three human foot-prints occur in line. Messrs Donald Munn and Archibald MacLean showed me a group of forty-five at Baugh, Tiree, at the point of a low promontory, under high-water. Some were noted at Ballymartin, Heanish, and Scarinish harbour. They occur along the shores of Coll and Tiree. On the Red Ledge (Leachach Ruadh) at Hynish House there are thirty-seven, the depths of the two largest being 8 inches and 8½ inches. An adjoining group has fourteen, and another twenty-eight, cavities. Sometimes the cavities coalesce. A group with this characteristic is in the middle of the bay there (fig. 5), and there is a trio at Traigh Sgiobasail. Perhaps the largest group (about one hundred specimens) is near Arnagour in Coll.

In Tiree the maximum vertical depth of their positions under the level of living sea-weed is 5 feet 11 inches, which indicates a submergence of the land since the period of the sculpturings. Last year I found many submerged prehistoric sculptured surfaces. Some, now washed by the waves, are near Brodick, in the Island of Arran, and on the Dyck Rock, Havre des pas, Jersey. These facts are to be

added to many other pieces of archaeological evidence as to a submergence of Western Europe since the Bronze Age.

With five fishermen, a minute scrutiny was made of the small, uninhabited island of Eatharna. We discovered there a little rocky plateau with a wonderful, closely-set assemblage of these basins. Such littoral basins are reported to me as occurring also on the north-east corner of Scotland, about high-water mark from Roseheart to Aberdour, and at several places such as Scattald Marches in Unst, the northmost island of the Shetland group; also at Funzie in Fetlar; in Yell; on the



Fig. 6. Sculpturings on natural rock surface of floor of Kirkapoll Chapel, Tiree.

north side of the Voes of Snarravoe; and near Palyabag and Clivocast, Uyua Sound, Shetland; and in the Outer Hebrides.

There is another set of archaic sculpturings in Tiree. These involve cruciform figures. Some of them belong to the earliest part of the Christian era, but others may be of pagan origin. The most interesting of these groups is at Kirkapoll, inland some 400 yards from the middle of the shore at Gott Bay. Here are two ancient chapels 100 yards apart; the older and smaller has no graveyard and is unenclosed. It is referred to by Thos. S. Muir (*Characteristics*, p. 151; *Ecclesiological Notes*, p. 30); Joseph Anderson (*Scotland in Early Christian Times*, i. p. 67); MacGibbon and Ross (*Ecclesiastical Architecture*, i. p. 88); and Beveridge (*Coll and Tiree*, p. 149), but all very briefly.

What struck me on entering the smaller chapel was that the floor still retained its undulating natural rock-surface. On clearing the rock from growth of nettles and long grass a group of eleven cups and one

oval cavity were revealed (fig. 6). The "Kerrepol" Chapel seems to have been built upon a much earlier sacred site, and to be referred to by Unger and Huitfeldt (*Diplomatarium Norvegicum Christiania*, 1867, v. vii., No. 293, p. 307) as dedicated to St Columba, and by Munch (*Chronicle of Man*, pp. 186-7), as noted in a Vatican document of 1375.

On scrutinising a west sloping rock-surface which outcropped above the fine grass in the immediate neighbourhood of the chapel, there were noticed, some 189 feet to the north, cut in the living rock, a



Fig. 7. Sculpturings on Rock north of Kirkapoll Chapel.



Fig. 8. Sculpturings on Rock north-north-west of Kirkapoll Chapel.

cruciform figure accompanied by four cups, a pointed oval cavity, and a short channel with pointed end (fig. 7).

To the west, 69½ feet from these carvings, I found on a south-west sloping rock-surface carvings of a cruciform figure, an irregular oval, and three circular cavities (fig. 8). From the centre of the chapel to this rock-surface is 219 feet. A plan of the area (fig. 9) is submitted. The crosses had been seen five years ago by the farmer when casually rubbing off the lichen with his walking-stick.

It is unusual to find crosses cut on the living rock-surface except in caves, as in Fifeshire and Arran, but pagan cruciform figures are not unknown in Scotland. One is to be found, now almost obliterated by weathering, set within an oval on one of the cup-and-ring-marked rocks at Cochno, Dumbartonshire.

On speaking to Mr Malcolm MacLean of Hynish House about these

matters he showed me a little quadrate pillar-stone with a cross cut upon it (fig. 10). Dr Beveridge had heard of a cross in this locality (*Coll and Tiree*, p. 155, note 2), but could not trace it. Mr MacLean also pointed out a slab 4 feet 2 inches long, 18 inches broad, and 9 inches

THREE ADJOINING ROCK SURFACES
SCULPTURED WITH 2 CROSS (CHAPERS), 3 PAIR AND 16 OGDAL CHARTS
AT KIRKAPOLL TIREE. *Thompson 1884*

A SKETCH OF THE
THREE ADJOINING ROCK SURFACES
SCULPTURED WITH 2 CROSS (CHAPERS),
3 PAIR AND 16 OGDAL CHARTS
AT KIRKAPOLL TIREE.



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Fig. 9. Plan of Kirkapoll Chapel, Tiree, and adjoining Sculptured Rock Surfaces.



Fig. 10. Cross-slab (No. 1)
at Hynish House, Tiree.



Fig. 11. Back of Cross-slab
(No. 2) at Hynish House, Tiree.

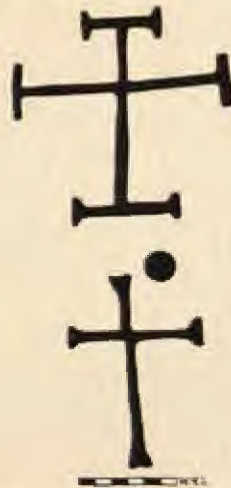


Fig. 12. Face of Cross-slab
(No. 2) at Hynish House, Tiree.

thick, which formed part of the pavement of the byre buildings. Cut upon its surface is a cross with nearly equal arms furnished with transverse channels at the terminals, and accompanied by two cups (fig. 11). I asked him to get the stone lifted, and, if any sculpturings were seen on the other side, to let me know. I have since received from him a letter, with a rubbing, stating that the slab had been lifted, when two crosses were discovered carved upon the under surface of a like

character to that on the upper surface (fig. 12). These, again, were accompanied by cup-markings. At Hynish gate is a fine slab with traces of an incised cross. The Hynish slabs seem to have been associated with an ancient graveyard in the district.

The association of cross and small cavities recalls the so-called dots which occur with crosses on other early Christian slabs and in the early Christian MSS.

A slab with cross and cups was once on Eilean Mor, Loch Sween (*Early Christian Monuments*, p. 402). Another like slab is at Taynish House, Loch Sween (*ibid.*, p. 406).

These little cavities are associated with cruciform figures on some of the Wigtownshire stones (*Archaic Sculpturings*, pp. 41-47), in early English and Welsh monuments and early MSS., and on a silver chain (*Early Christian Monuments*, p. 407).

II.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATION OF A CAIRN, AND OF THE REMAINS OF FOUR OTHER CAIRNS IN THE PARISH OF MUIRKIRK, AYRSHIRE, AND THE DISCOVERY OF A DEPOSIT OF BURNT HUMAN BONES AT BORLAND, OLD CUMNÖCK, AYRSHIRE. BY ARCHIBALD FAIRBAIRN.

CAIRN NEAR LINBURN PLANTATION, MUIRKIRK.

In September 1913 my attention was attracted to a low, green mound, with a few boulders showing through the turf, and surrounded on all sides by heath and bent lands.

The situation is flat, the ground sloping sharply from the summit of Middlefield Law, 1528 feet, down to wide, undulating moorland. The position of the cairn is 80 yards north-east of the northern end of Linburn Plantation, on the lower slope of the moorland, and at an elevation of 1050 feet. The view to the east and south is wide and open, extending to the hills beyond Dippol and Glenbuck, and across the valley to the heights of Cairntable and Wardlaw.

The late proprietor, J. G. A. Baird, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., decided on a trial excavation. When the turf had been removed, it was found that the peat on the west side had overgrown the cairn to a depth of 3 feet 10 inches, and that the stony mound of the cairn at the centre was 4 feet above ground level. It is circular (fig. 1), measuring from margin to margin 23 feet in diameter. It had been built on the clay

overlying the clayband rock, a fact ascertained when the surrounding subsoil was laid bare.

Excavation* was begun in the centre, by throwing the stones and

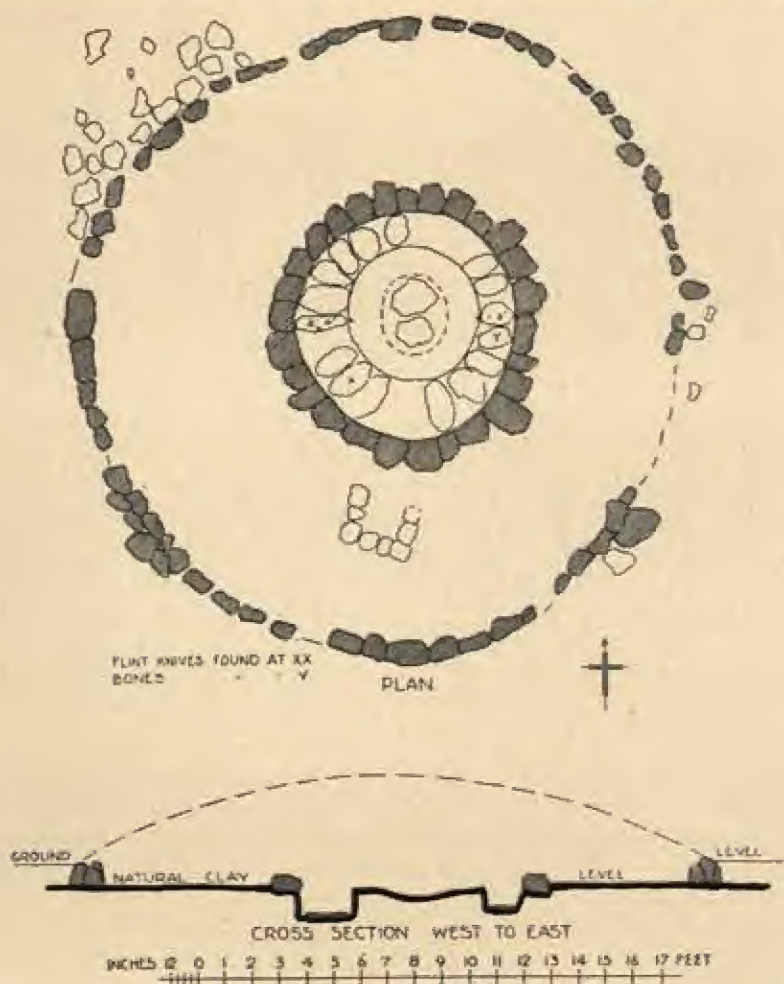


Fig. 1. Plan and section of Cairn near Linburn, Muirkirk, after removal of mound of stones.

peaty soil back over the boundary of the cairn, leaving a wide outer margin with kerb of boulders in position. The excavation was carried down to a level of 1 foot 6 inches above the ground without result. To test the theory of a possible hut circle, suggested by the flat situation, a section of the margin was entirely removed on the east side

in search of a probable entrance. No entrance was found, but appearing on the ground level were three large stones on edge, forming the segment of a circle in the stony mass of the cairn. While this discovery proved of great interest towards the close of the excavation, it had the effect at the time of strengthening the hut circle theory by suggesting the inner setting of a circular wall. Reluctance to pull the construction further to pieces, combined with the absence of relics to point to its character, brought the exploration to a close for the time being. After the lapse of years, and acting under the direction of Miss E. C. Broun Baird, now Mrs Broun Lindsay, the proprietrix, I undertook, with two willing assistants, the completion of the excavation in July 1921. Working from the centre, and removing the stones from the interior, I discovered, under a particularly firm covering of stones, charcoal or carbonised oak in large quantity, associated with evidence of burnt bone. A further section of this covering was taken up, the black charcoal underneath acting as a guide. The charcoal and incinerated bone were carefully removed to the rock floor at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches. Much interest was added by the discovery of a worked flint knife in the deposit. It was seen that the charred material in the opening thus made was passing under that part of the cairn which had not been removed. The excavation in this dark layer was now carefully widened, as the charcoal deposit was followed up, when it was found that this opening was in reality a section of a circular trench. The greatest care was taken to keep to the original ground level along the upper edges of the trench; while the sides remained clearly defined by their having been cut through the clayband subsoil. The excavation of the trench had proceeded half way when a chert knife was found within it. The relic is rudely worked on one face. It had been deposited among the burnt bone and charcoal.

The central platform encircled by the trench was now carefully cleared. Two large stones, one measuring 22 inches by 16 inches, covered the middle portion. They were found to be overlying a layer of dark yellow clay 4 inches in thickness. Underneath the clay there was a thick deposit of charcoal with burnt bone much broken up. The circular platform is 4 feet 10 inches in diameter, and its surface is 1 foot below the general ground level of the cairn. There is a hollow depression in the centre 1 foot 6 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep.

The three stones forming the segment of a circle—mentioned in the trial excavation of 1913—now came into prominence. They proved to be a continuation of the covering of the trench, all of which was well arranged and firmly put together.

Meanwhile, the incinerated bone recovered had been submitted to

Mr A. O. Curle for examination, who pronounced the bone deposit to be of human origin, and the exploration proceeded on the assumption that this cairn had contained a burial after cremation.

The outer part of the cairn surrounding the trench was now carefully removed, with the exception of part of a course of massive boulders protecting the trench on the west side and still in position. Only the narrow marginal outer kerb was left intact. The loose soil and also the subsoil were minutely examined for relics or fragments of pottery, but without success.

The remainder of the trench on the east side was now uncovered and the contents, consisting of dark-coloured earth, charcoal, and burnt bone, removed and examined. One very sharp flake of flint was discovered in the deposit.

It will be seen from the accompanying plan that the trench was a continuous and complete circle, with a diameter of 8 feet 4 inches. The width varied from 2 feet 3 inches south to 1 foot 3 inches east, and the bottom width varied in proportion. The depth also varied from 1 foot 6 inches west to 9 inches east, following the upward trend of the clayband rock.

It is interesting to note the greater width and more massive style of construction of the cairn on the south and west sides; the measurements are, roughly, from centre of platform to outer edge of kerb, 13 feet on the south and west, 11 feet on the north, and 10 feet 6 inches on the east side.

There appears on the plan a small arrangement of stones 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches set on edge and open towards the centre of the cairn. The interior was carefully examined and it contained nothing but very dark-coloured soil.

There was no evidence of the cairn having been disturbed previous to excavation. The solid platform of clayband rock, surrounded by the trench, was much reddened by fire. This, with the great quantity of charcoal contained in the trench, suggests the cremation of a body on the spot; but not till after the trench had been formed and the centre of the platform hollowed for the reception of the incinerated ashes. The trench must then have been formed as the receptacle for the remains of the funeral pyre, the flint and chert knives added, in view of the after life, the trench and the surface of the platform securely protected, and the massive cairn formed over all.

It is noteworthy, that beyond the limits of the trench, there was no vestige whatever of bone or charcoal, as showing the infinite care taken in the carrying out of the final ceremony.

On the Yorkshire Wolds, Canon Greenwell¹ speaks of finding, within

¹ *British Barrows*, p. 6.

the barrows, rare cases of enclosing circles of stone, and of encircling trenches, but always in an unfinished state. With the stone circle, a space was left vacant; and in the trench, one portion or more, which was necessary to complete the circle, was left unfinished. Four round barrows only are described as containing trenches, all more or less incomplete.¹ In the parish of Rudstone, a barrow, No. 63, contained a trench—"formed into compartments by narrow divisions of chalk left undisturbed."²

In the opening of the Eddertoun tumulus, Ross-shire,³ an account is given of a trench—"about 3 feet deep which seemed to surround the tumulus, but of which no trace appeared on the surface." Within the trench an urn was found. "It contained incinerated bones, and several very minute fragments of oxydised bronze." Within the area enclosed by the trench, underneath the mound, was a cist constructed of sandstone slabs. "It contained fine black mould and sand, with a sprinkling of burnt bones at the bottom, also a small piece of bronze, apparently the point of a blade, and a bead of streaked glass." Particulars are not given regarding the completeness of the trench.

None of those instances is quite analogous to the cairn under description, and, within my limited knowledge, I do not know of any other cairn quite like it. I desire to express my indebtedness to Mr C. P. Bell for preparing the plan.

FOUR CAIRNS IN MUIRKIRK PARISH.

Cairn No. 1.—About half a mile south of the cairn above Linburn Wood, and 200 yards west from Linburn Farm, at an elevation of 850 feet, are the remains of a round cairn. Previous to excavation it appeared as a slight addition to a green knoll, about 1 foot 6 inches in height. After the removal of turf and soil the diameter of the cairn proved to be 15 feet 6 inches. There is a marginal kerb, and the circle is almost perfect. On clearing off the debris, it was seen that the greater part of the cairn had been removed at some former time. A cist occupied the centre, lying north-east and south-west and slightly below ground level. The cist is fortunately well preserved, and is constructed of small flat stones (not slabs) set on edge, intermixed with undersized cairn stones. It measures 5 feet in length and 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches in marginal breadth, tapering to the bottom to 9 inches at each end, and 1 foot 6 inches across the centre, and 2 feet deep. There was no trace of cover stones. It was filled in with surface soil and stones, which could have had no connection with the original interment. On making a

¹ *British Barrows*, pp. 166, 201, and 227.

² *Proceedings*, vol. v, p. 311.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 145.

minute examination of the cist in July 1921, I found adhering to the crevices of the rock-floor, a sprinkling of charcoal and also one fragment of thick hand-made pottery 1 inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. There was no evidence of burnt bone.

Within the circle of the cairn, some 3 feet south-east of the centre, is a basin-like compartment 1 foot 10 inches in diameter. It had a flat cover stone but nothing was found within the cavity. It may be considered somewhat analogous to the small compartment without relics mentioned in the account of the former cairn.

The fragment of pottery is evidently part of an urn of the Bronze Age, and the cist with the cairn encircling it is, no doubt, referable to that period.

Cairn No. 2.—The cairn in question overlooks the upper portion of the Ayr valley. It is situated 65 yards east of the main tributary of the March burn, on the lower edge of the moor, and at an elevation of 830 feet. On discovery, it was merely the highest point of a grass-grown elevation, surrounded by heather, with a suspicion of stones underfoot. It was explored on the 15th November 1918. On removal of the turf and wind-blown soil, the greater part of the kerb was found in position, and the diameter of the cairn was seen to be 16 feet. Most of the structure above ground had been removed. One row of flat stones, laid end to end, was noticeable and led to the centre. The interior was cleared out to the undisturbed soil at a depth of 3 feet. Near the centre, at a depth of 2 feet, underneath forced soil, was a thick layer of yellow clay. Underneath this clay there was a concentrated deposit of charcoal, resembling burnt oak, intermixed with dark gray mould containing a sprinkling of bone. There was no evidence of a cist, and neither pottery, relics, nor flints were discovered. Immediately south-east of the cairn there are three hut circles—one oblong and two circular—faintly showing above ground.

Cairn No. 3.—This structure is situated near the south-east margin of Ayr Moss and 210 yards south-east of the monument to the Rev. Richard Cameron and the brave men who died with him there, in 1680, in defence of religious freedom.

The mound was, previous to excavation, 1 foot above ground level, and more noticeable from its having stopped the progress of the plough. A trial exploration took place in 1915. The structure was of a circular shape, and the diameter both ways was 17 feet. The central area was explored to a depth of 3 feet, the cairn stones being continuous for 2 feet below the present level of the mossy ground. At this level, much charcoal in small pieces was met with, intermixed with dark-coloured soil. One unworked flake of flint was discovered.

In November 1921, the excavation was again resumed under the personal supervision of Major and Mrs Broun Lindsay.. The interior was explored beyond the limits of the former excavation, exposing a portion of paving of rough stones, 6 feet 4 inches in length and 4 feet 2 inches in width, at a depth of 2 feet, leading from near the centre to the south-west margin. In the crevices of the paving there was conspicuous evidence of charcoal—chiefly of oak. The paving was taken up and the ground examined underneath to the undisturbed soil. Neither relics nor fragments of pottery were discovered. At the south-east end of the paving there are signs of a narrow entrance in the rounded corners of the margin. The plough, however, has carried away many details. The interior of the construction—chiefly the inner margin—was strongly formed with whinstone boulders.

There is no evidence, beyond the presence of charcoal, of sepulchral rites, nor yet is there evidence—such as a hearth—of occupation.

Cairn No. 4.—This cairn, the last under review, occupies the highest point of a wooded ridge called Rineknowe—700 feet—near Wellwood. It has a diameter of 18 feet north and south and 17 feet east and west. The west side is slightly concave in form, with well-defined corners. The south-west corner has still its original corner-stone, measuring 2 feet 6 inches, supporting it. In excavation, a narrow margin was left intact, and the stones and earth of which the cairn was formed were thrown back over its boundaries. On the ground level, in the centre of the cairn, a heavy flat whinstone 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 4 inches and 10 inches thick, was found on edge facing east and west. In conjunction with it were two flat boulders of sandstone, all suggestive of the ruined remains of a cist.

The soil in the vicinity was passed through a riddle, and five fragments of a Bronze Age urn were recovered. The largest fragment seems to have been part of the lip of a beaker urn, and has four thin transverse lines of decoration.

The interior was minutely examined down to the boulder clay below ground level, but there was no evidence of bone, nor of flints, and, curiously enough, not a vestige of charcoal of any kind.

The excavation was finished in November 1918 and the cairn restored within its boundaries.

A DEPOSIT OF BURNT HUMAN BONES FOUND AT BORLAND, OLD CUMNOCK.

On the 18th May 1921 I visited what appears to be a mote, locally called Borland Castle, near Borland Farm, a short distance from the main road between Old and New Cumnock. Behind the

eminence facing the railway—which passes at its base—there is a sand pit encroaching on the hillock. In the face of the pit I observed fragments of burnt bone, and, on making a closer inspection, discovered, near the summit of the cutting and 4 feet 6 inches below the present ground level, a deposit of burnt bone, appearing through the sand and evidently undisturbed. On carefully exposing the deposit, it was found to be contained within a space of 6 inches by 6 inches, very compact, and surrounded by dark-coloured soil, which had been filled in over it. After a most careful scrutiny, no evidence whatever of pottery or other relics could be found, nor were there any signs of the stones of a cist which might have fallen below. There is good reason to assume that the deposit lay as it had been buried in the sandhill, at the depth stated. In the filling in of the interment, the darker surface soil, surrounding and covering the bones, was very noticeable, in contradistinction to the undisturbed strata of the surrounding sand.

In the Dick Institute Museum, Kilmarnock, there is a prehistoric exhibit labelled “Broken Cinerary Urn found at Borland Castle, Old Cumnock, 1899.”

This fragment of Bronze Age pottery is decorated with four dotted parallel lines and one perpendicular line.

The site of Borland Castle is the property of the Marquis of Bute, and Mr Kennedy, his lordship's agent at Dumfries House, very kindly granted me permission to examine the deposit.

III.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF HUNTLY CASTLE.

BY W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Huntly, or Strathbogie Castle, situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron, a short distance northward from the town of Huntly, ranks among the noblest old baronial ruins in Scotland. In former times it was celebrated far and wide as "a full fayre house"—"the best furnished of any house I haue seen in the country"—to use the words of an English ambassador in 1562.¹ Repeatedly injured during the civil broils of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, the castle, phoenix-like, rose each time from its ruins in greater splendour than before. Under the first Marquess of Huntly, in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I., it reached the summit of its political consequence and architectural glory as the residence of the "Cock o' the North," the chief of the great Gordon family. But in the downfall of the Gordons during the Civil War the fortunes of the castle were involved. During the vicissitudes of the struggle it suffered plunder and defacement; and, after the execution of the second Marquess in 1649, it ceased to be regularly occupied as the messuage of the family, and thereafter its decay was rapid.

As might be expected in a building with so long and stormy a record, the existing ruins bear the mark of several periods. Hence the architectural history of the castle is somewhat complex. Though sufficiently patent to instructed observation, it has been misunderstood by the majority of writers. Most of these—misled by the frequent references to total demolishings, "razing," and "cassing down," indulged in by the old chroniclers—have assumed that on each occasion little was left of the former structure, and that afterwards the castle was rebuilt practically from its foundations.

The chief feature in Huntly Castle is the great oblong keep (fig. 1), about 76 feet in length and 36 in breadth; having a large round tower, 38 feet in diameter, attached to its south-west corner, and, diagonally opposite to this, another tower, also round but far smaller and slighter. As it now stands, the keep thus falls into the Z-class, but the smaller round tower is a late addition, has extremely thin walls, lacks shot-holes, and is altogether inadequate to perform the flanking defence which is the *raison d'être* of the three-stepped plan. The keep cannot, therefore, be deemed a true example of this class; and to place it in this category is wholly to ignore the main structural features of the building, which

¹ *Historical MSS. Commission, 1st Report*, p. 114.

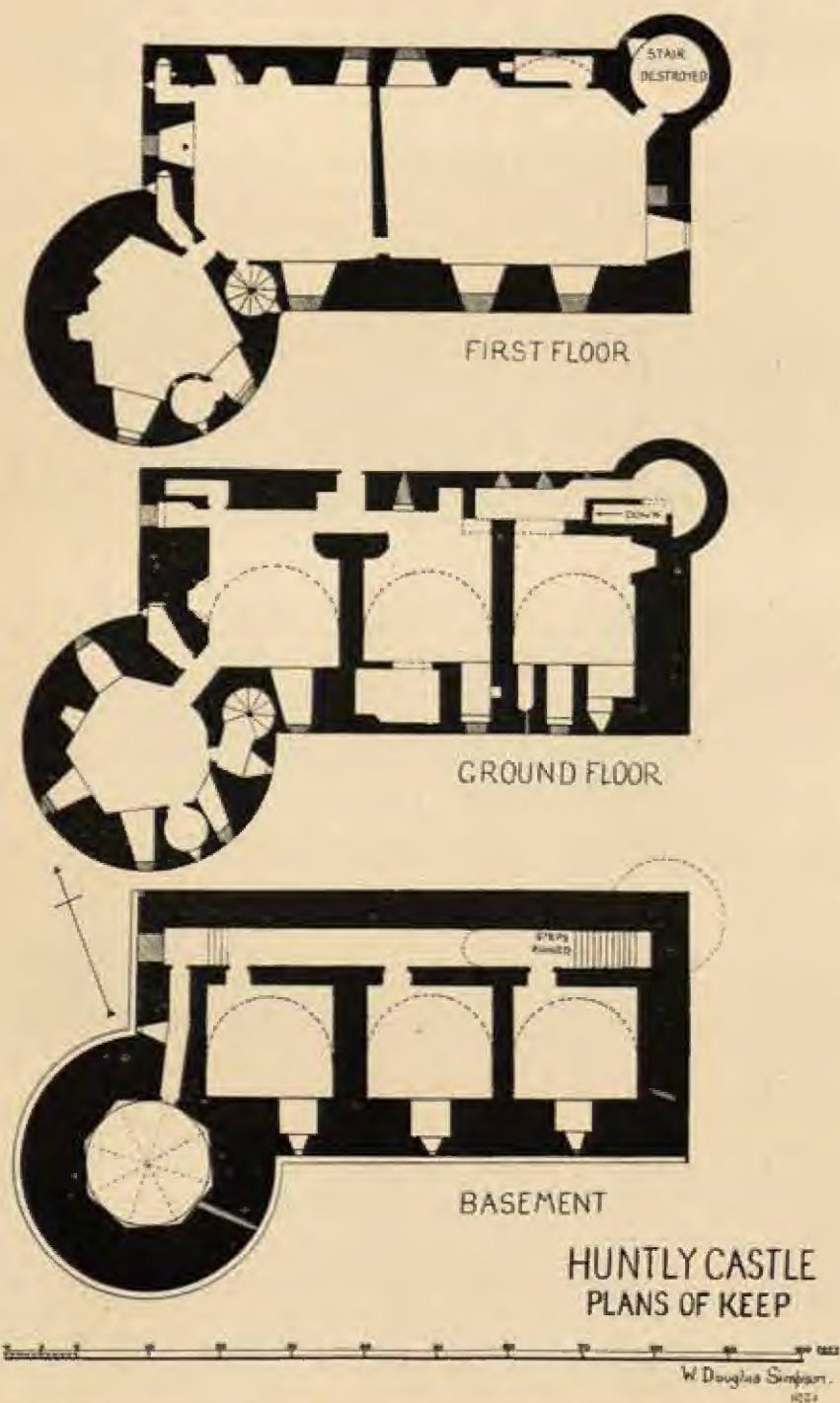


Fig. 1. Huntly Castle: Plans of Basement, Ground Floor, and First Floor of Keep.

betoken an antiquity higher than the later sixteenth century, when the Z-plan of castle flourished.

The keep is four storeys high, and at the basement its walls are more than 8 feet thick. The basement is a *souterrain*, and is barrel-vaulted throughout. In the main building it contains three large, dark cellars, with a corridor along their north face, entering by descending steps at the east end. From the opposite end of this corridor a narrow mural passage in the thickness of the west wall gives access to a terrible dungeon in the great round tower. At both ends the mural passage has



Fig. 2. Huntly Castle: End of Long Corridor in basement.

[Photo W. Norris,

been defended by a door or "yett." The dungeon, 19 feet in diameter and 15 feet 7 inches in height to the apex of its octagonal vault, has been aired rather than lit by a loophole rising through the vault on the east side, but now built up inside. The door from the mural passage opens at the springing of the vault, 7 feet above the floor. Altogether this is one of the worst examples of a feudal prison or "pit" in Scotland. The cellars in the main building are entered through doorways whose upper ends terminate in three sides of a hexagon (fig. 2), wrought with a plain chamfer, which is continued down the jambs. The long corridor was lit by a window at the west end, which has been built up, but still retains part of its ancient iron "grille." As usual, the mode of intersection of the bars is reversed in opposite quarters. This basement is plainly much older than the upper floors of the keep.

The ground floor proper is at present entered by a service door in the

north wall. The main entrance, now built up, is in the small north-eastern tower, 15 feet 7 inches in diameter, which contained the grand stair to the upper floors. This tower with its door and stair are late insertions, but the arrangement of the plan on this floor, and the steps down to the underground vaults, indicate that the main entrance has always been in this quarter. Like the basement, this ground floor is vaulted. In the main building is a kitchen, fitted up in the usual manner, with a cellar on either side; and the large round tower contains a good bedroom. Each of the two cellars has a fireplace, and the west one a garderobe. These features prove that the cellars have been remodelled as living rooms, doubtless when additional storage was provided by the extension of offices round the courtyard. From the bedroom in the south-west tower two newel stairs lead to the upper floors. Though still vaulted and of massive structure, these rooms on the ground floor contrast strongly with the ancient basement, and their domestic arrangements bespeak the advanced requirements of the sixteenth century.

It has been already stated that the main stair of the keep, in its latest form, was in the small round tower at the north-east angle. This stair is now destroyed, and the upper floors of the keep are reached at present only by the two mural stairs in the south-west tower. One of these stairs is carried to the summit of the tower, while the other reaches the first floor only. On this floor the great hall, with a drawing-room adjoining, occupies the main house, and there is a bedroom in the south-west tower. Originally the whole area in the main house was one large apartment; the thin partition is an obvious insertion, being set obliquely, while a large window in the north wall has been divided, one portion lighting each room; and the partition engages with the inserted masonry. On both sides of this partition, at the level of the hall ceiling, are fragments of a fine seventeenth-century cornice in stucco (fig. 3). The hall measures 37 feet by 25, and the drawing-room 25 by 20. The bedroom in the tower contains two remarkable squints from the adjoining newel stair. One commands the door and the other the fireplace, so that these spy-holes were doubtless inserted for the convenience of an attendant occupying the bedroom made out of the cellar below. All the rooms on this floor are well finished, the quoins and depressed rear-arches of their large bay-windows being beautifully wrought, with half-engaged rolls set on a broad chamfer.

The remaining floor, over these apartments, was situated partly in the roof. It contained an additional stateroom over the hall, a private apartment over the drawing-room, and a bedroom in the tower, which, being carried up a storey higher than the main house, contains thus

an additional room. As all the wooden floors have perished, the rooms above the hall level are now quite empty and inaccessible.

The upper portions of the keep differ greatly from the solid massiveness and unadorned severity of its basement. On the south front the wall-head finishes in an exquisite composition of ornamental parapets, graceful oriels, cornices, turrets, and sculptured chimneys (fig. 4) which, even ruined as it is, remains unsurpassed in Scotland—"one of the most charming," it has justly been said, "of the architectural relics left to us."¹ The oriel windows in particular afford a noble specimen of early



Fig. 3. Huntly Castle: Plaster Work on partition wall.

[Photo H.M. Office of Works.]

Renaissance work. Three of them stand out boldly from the main front of the keep; a fourth, more highly ornate in its bracketing than the others, seems almost to cling—so cunningly is it contrived—to the swelling face of the great round tower. Between the oriels on the keep are tall, oblong windows, one of which is a dummy. The mullion of this window is wrought as two thistle heads. Over this dummy a tall, slender chimney carries another mock window, surmounted by a pediment having a defaced shield with the heraldic bearings of the first Marquess. On the apex of the pediment is a wasted sculpture, shown by Billings as a crowned female bust, perhaps a portrait of Princess Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI. The south-west tower is capped by a very massive and bold corbelled cornice of exceedingly rich design supporting the parapet, within which, from the rear-wall, rise tall coped

¹ *Castles of Aberdeenshire*, p. 70.

chimneys¹ and fine pedimented dormer windows, one of which has on the tympanum a crowned female bust. The parapet is 65 feet above ground on the south front. Over the stairhead is formed a pentagonal cape-house or lookout, with small windows on all fronts. The roundway is paved in the ancient manner, with alternating ridge stones and gutters drained by cannon-shaped gargoyles. The two end gables of



Fig. 4. Huntly Castle: South Front.

[Photo H.M. Office of Works.]

the main house are corbie-stepped. On the south-west spur stone are the initials of the fourth Earl, George Gordon, and his wife, Elizabeth Keith, with H for Huntly and the date, AÑO 1553, this last having become much weathered in recent years. The north-west spur stone has the initials G. G., entwined with a knot; and on the south-east spur stone are the arms of Gordon impaled with those of Keith Marischal.

Right across the whole south front, at the top and base of the windows, runs a double band of inscription in raised letters 20 inches high:

¹ The largest chimney, facing the front, is keeled to accommodate with the rotundity of the tower.

"GEORGE · [GO]RDOVN · FIRST · MARQV[IS] · OF · HV[NTLIE] · 16]
HENRIETTE · STEVART · MARQVESSE · OF · HV[NTLIE] · 02]."¹

This inscription is beautifully wrought in plain Roman characters, the words separated by mullets. On each band a carved hand points to the inscription. In the centre bay of each oriel, above the lower inscription, is the monogram of the Marquess and his wife, and on each lateral bay are, in the west oriel, a boar's head; in the central oriel, a *fleur-de-lis*; in the east oriel, a rosette. There are remains of a similar ornamentation on the upper stage. At the south-east corner of the keep has been a rectangular corbelled turret, along the shoulder of which the great inscription returned; and the fall of this turret has truncated the legend. An inscription in smaller letters was carried round the other faces of the turret; the letters Q and T survive on the south and east faces respectively.²

All these ornamental portions are built in the local red freestone, in pleasing contrast to the rubble of surface boulders which composes the rest of the keep. Along the whole front, and round the tower, runs a bold offset at a height of about 10 feet, approximately level with the ground on the opposite or courtyard side, and marking the position of the vaulted roof of the *souterrain*. This offset plainly indicates a stage in the construction of the building—the work above being, as its interior characteristics show, of a more recent date.

The inner or northern front of the keep is less ornamented. Nevertheless, it exhibits a couple of string courses near the wall-head,³ and above these the moulded sills of dormers: two tall chimneys are intaken near the base in a couple of short stages. In the centre of this wall, on the lower string course, is the coat of arms of the first Marquess and his wife. The grand stair in the north-east tower, the empty well of which is 10 feet in diameter, stopped at the wall-head of the main house. Above this the tower was enlarged by corbelling into a square capehouse with two storeys of living-rooms, served by a newel stair in a corbelled turret at the re-entrant between the capehouse and the north wall of the keep.

When complete the whole building must have been a most imposing and magnificent structure, combining remarkably the characteristics of massive military strength with lightness and elegance. The extraordinary skill with which the south front is managed reflects the highest credit on the architect. Yet the most remarkable piece of ornament is not this south front, but the noble doorway (fig. 5) in the staircase tower

¹ The letters in brackets have fallen.

² *Castles of Aberdeenshire*, p. 76.

³ The upper of these string courses appears also on the gable-ends, and is continued round the south-west tower.

at the north-east corner. It is indeed difficult to convey by mere description an adequate idea of the peculiar beauty of this unique design. The doorway itself is straight lintelled, with a most elaborate suite of Renaissance mouldings—the jambs being worked up into a series of shallow rolls and hollows, separated by fillets, while the lintel, resting on narrow classical pilasters with intermediate caps, has grotesque animals and heraldic ornament, scarcely now distinguishable.¹ At this level a string course binds the tower. On the lintel rests an oblong panel, rising to the third-floor level and standing on a stilted base which encloses a saving arch to the lintel beneath. The panel is flanked by moulded shafts, the capitals of which have supported sculptured figures in niches that remain. An eagle is shown by Billings in one of these niches. Between them the panel terminates in an ogee arch, the point carrying a bracket for a third statuette, without a niche. Now wasted almost to nothing, this statuette represented St Michael triumphing over the dragon—the father of the first Marquess having been created, in 1545, a Knight of the French Order of St Michael.² At the level of the capitals of the flanking shafts a second string course encircles the tower. Within the ogee arch is a circular plaque with scalloped border: it contained a representation of Our Lord's Passion, which was chiselled away by a Covenanting officer during the Civil War. Within the panel itself are, from the door upwards: (1) the arms of the first Marquess, impaled with those of Lennox in right of his wife, and surmounted by the Gordon and Lennox mottoes, BYDAND, and AVAND DARLY; (2) the Royal arms impaled with those of Denmark, supported by the Danish dragon and the unicorn of Scotland, and surmounted by a crown with lion *sejant*, and the motto IN DEFENS, with the initials I. R. 6. and A. R. S. (Jacobus Rex Sextus, Anna Regina Sua). The Marquess, of course, placed the Royal arms over his own as a tenant *in capite*. Over all is a square panel in a richly-moulded frame: but the design which it contained has been defaced,³ like that of the circular plaque in the ogee arch overhead. The way in which this whole composition is worked into the tall panel, and the immense amount of care devoted to the details of the ornament, make this doorway one of the finest in Scotland. As elsewhere, the carved work here is in Old Red Sandstone.

In the two upper storeys the internal fittings of the house are on

¹ The lintel has four shields, which are now much weathered, but seem to have exhibited (from left to right of the observer): (1) arms of the first Marquess; (2) monogram of himself and wife; (3) arms of the Marchioness; and (4) the date 1602—of which the last two figures only remain.

² Sir Robert Gordon, *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, ed. 1813, pp. 112-3.

³ Shearer (*Huntly Castle*, p. 13) states that this panel bore a long inscription, commencing: *Non nobis. Domine, gloria.*

the same lavish scale as the exterior. The two fireplaces on the hall

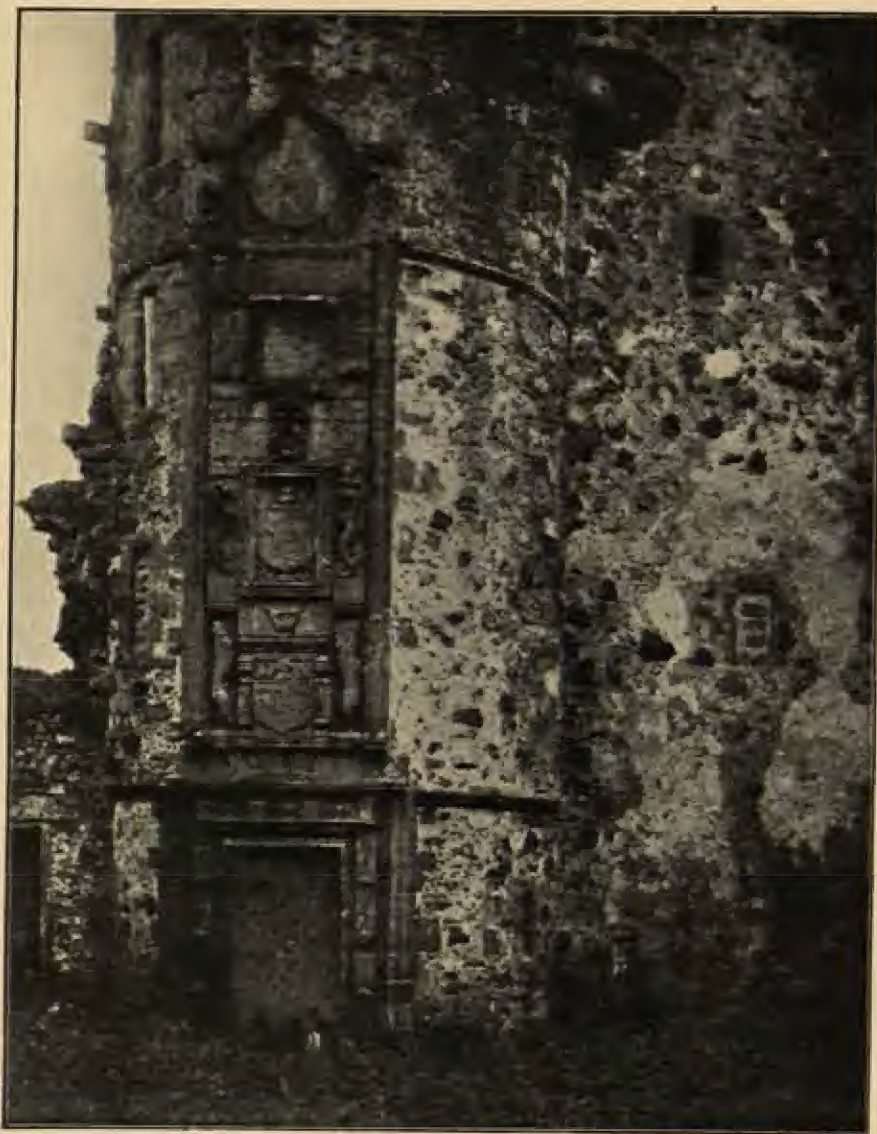


Fig. 5, Huntly Castle: View of Great Door.

[Photo H.M. Office of Works.

floor, now destroyed, are described as of great richness; and those which still exist in the rooms above are unsurpassed by anything of the kind in Scotland. The largest of these (fig. 6) is in the stateroom. Its lintel,

which is bored for two candelabra, bears the insignia of the Marquess



Fig. 6. Huntly Castle: Great Fireplace.

(Photo H.M. Office of Works,

and his consort on either side of their monogram, which is surmounted by a coronet and enclosed in an oval border with the inscription:

"SEN · GOD · DOTH · VS · DEFEND · VE · SAL · PREVAIL · VNT ·O · THE · END."

This lintel is supported by mailed figures, of which one holds a sword and the other a halbert: their helmets are crested with Corinthian capitals bearing the lintel. Above these capitals the ends of the lintel are wrought as pilasters with classical imposts, between which, forming the upper border of the lintel, runs the text:

"TO·THAES·THAT·LOVE·GOD·AL·THINGIS·VIRKIS·TO·THE·BEST"
(Romans ch. viii. v. 28).

Above this again, resting on each pilaster, tall triangular obelisks support a crescent and a trefoil respectively. Each obelisk is entwined with a scroll, of which one bears the legend:

"GEORGE·GORDOVN·FIRST·MARQVIS·OF·HVNTLIE,"

and the other that of his wife, now much weathered. Within these obelisks two fluted pilasters, with moulded bases and foliated caps, enclose a square panel, which supports a magnificent presentation of the Royal Arms of Great Britain and Ireland. Above all is an empty panel, formed by shafts supporting a round-lobed trefoil, with scrolled ornaments on the extrados. The subject of this panel, probably devotional, has been erased, as have also those of two plaques on either side, on the left one of which a female head, looking towards the central panel, is just traceable. At this side a stone bears the date "ANNO 1606 MAR." A remarkable feature about this mantel is the virile boldness which characterises its carved work.¹

Two other fine fireplaces are preserved. The first (fig. 7), in the private room on the top floor, has medallion portraits of the Marquess and his wife, with their arms and mottoes between: the other (fig. 8), in the topmost room of the great tower, lacks portraiture and heraldry, but the heavy lintel, which rests on thin pilasters with broad bases and imposts, is worked up into a series of narrow horizontal mouldings broken by vertical members. This lintel is bored for a single chandelier.

Masons' marks abound everywhere on the freestone dressings of the keep. Out of scores of individual marks, my friend Mr James E. Smith has collected a dozen types (fig. 9), which appear to be all the varieties traceable upon accessible portions of the building.

We may well have cause to be thankful for all that remains of this stately keep; but old descriptions make keen the regret for what has perished. Thus the old *Statistical Account* (1794) speaks of "the ceilings, which are ornamented with a great variety of paintings, in

¹ From a measured drawing by Mr J. J. Joass, published in *Building News*, 1st February 1895, the following approximate measurements may be deduced:—width of void, 5 feet 6 inches; height of void (to base of lintel) 4 feet 3 inches; length of lintel, 7 feet 4 inches; height of lintel (to top of text) 2 feet 5 inches; total height (to apex of trefoil) 14 feet 6 inches.

small divisions, containing many emblematical figures, with verses expressive of some moral sentiment in doggerel rhyme."¹ More details are given by Cordiner (1780). "Some of the apartments, and in particular the curious ceilings, are still preserved pretty entire. They are painted with a great variety of subjects, in small divisions; a few lines of poetry under each describe the subject of the piece. In these the virtues, vices, trades, and pursuits of mankind are characterised by emblematical figures which, though not the most elegant, are expressive. In the chamber which was appointed for a chapel, the parables and other sacred subjects are represented in the same style."² Where this chapel was, no detail of the existing ruins discloses.

Through the kindness of my friend Dr Thomas Ross, Edinburgh, I have been privileged to consult copies made by him of three unpublished drawings of Huntly Castle, done by John Claude Nattes on 19th October 1799. The originals are in the possession of Messrs Douglas & Foulis, publishers, Edinburgh, to whom thanks are due for kind permission to reproduce one of them (fig. 10). These three drawings, and a fourth in Nattes' published collection, indicate the sad decay which

has overtaken the castle in modern times. They show the high-pitched roof of the main house, and the tall conical roof of the great round tower, with its fine dormers. On the octagonal capehouse is a pointed roof. Magnificent as are the remains of the oriel windows on the south front, they represent only half of the original design, which is shown by Nattes to be of two levels, the upper portions of the oriels forming large dormers lighting the garret, and finished off with pediments and finials. The upper mock window on the chimney had ranged with and still preserves the appearance of these dormers, as the lower mock window ranges with the oriels. One drawing of the north or court-



Fig. 7. Huntly Castle: Fireplace with Medallions.

[Photo W. Norrie.]

¹ *Statistical Account of Scotland*, ed. Sir J. Sinclair, vol. xi. p. 478.

² C. Cordiner, *Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland*, pp. 9-10.

yard front shows two dormer windows in good preservation, and indicates also that the summit of the capehouse over the staircase tower was finished with a groined vaulting carrying a stone roof—some fragments of which, indeed, still exist.

This great keep forms only one portion of the whole pile of buildings (fig. 11) that constituted the castle. It is continued eastward by a range of two storeys, now greatly dilapidated, but having three vaulted cellars, which together with the keep forms the south front of a great quadrangle. The east side of this quadrangle is closed by another range,



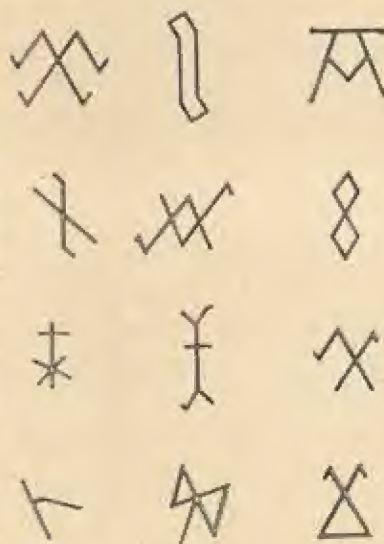
Fig. 8. Huntly Castle: Fireplace in Round Tower.
[Photo W. Norrie.]

also two-storeyed, but unvaulted, and likewise greatly ruined. Of the buildings on the north side only two cellars remain, while the west side of the courtyard is at present open, although Nattes shows an extensive range here. The exterior face of the south range engages with the middle line of the keep, the south-east angle of which forms a great shoulder in the general front—hence, doubtless, its defence by a large corner turret above. The recessed space has later been filled with a lean-to building of three floors, having a flat roof to which access was obtained through a window or door from the hall of the keep. This lean-to structure has disappeared. In the old *Statistical Account* it is stated that “many people still in life remember to have seen a range of pillars, supporting an arched roof, which seemed to have been intended as a cover for such as inclined to take the air, or a view of the garden which lay before the castle; there being a door that led to it from the upper hall on a level with it.”¹ The east front

¹ *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xi. p. 477.

of the courtyard is set at right angles to, and ends flush with the south front, and at its south-east corner there has been a large square tower. In this east front are remains of the great gatehouse, being the inner end of a trance about 9 feet wide, with traces of guardrooms. South of the trance a cross wall has run out into the court. The two cellars of the north range are set obliquely, showing that the line of this range must have been indrawn at an acute angle. In the exterior wall of the east cellar is a fireplace belonging to a room adjoining. The other cellar has a shoulder in the south wall, carrying the jamb of a door to further buildings, which have disappeared. At its junction with the north-west angle of the keep, the foundations of the west enclosing wall show that the *enceinte* on this side sprang from the keep at an obtuse angle. The courtyard must have been about 120 feet in greatest breadth along the east or entrance front, by about 160 feet in length along the north or rear. A "backe gate over a lowe walle of stone" is mentioned in 1562.¹ In the centre was the well, of which the square enclosing wall, with a door to the north, is shown in a view by Nattes.

On the west and north sides of the castle area the ground falls away towards the rocky channel of the Deveron. Westward the declivity is somewhat steep; and niched into the slope here is a large circular mound or motte, 80 feet in diameter at the summit. It rises to a height of about 5 feet above the platform occupied by the castle buildings, from which it has been separated by a ditch. On the other sides the height of the motte varies from 18 to 30 feet above the hollow into which it sinks. The summit area is level, and there are no traces of circumvallation or inner buildings. To this motte the castle area has formed an appended bailey, and is surrounded by the remains of a bank and ditch, enclosing a space measuring upwards of 270 feet from north to south by 200 feet from east to west. On the east side, opposite the motte, is a strongly-constructed barbican or forework in



22. 1000. 1000.

Fig. 9. Huntly Castle: Masons' Marks.

¹ Randolph to Cecil, *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary Queen of Scots, 1547-1603*, vol. I., No. 1144.

the form of a lunette, consisting of a segmental mound about 75 feet across at the root and 70 feet in length to the point.¹ This mound is surrounded by a ditch about 40 feet broad and 10 feet deep. These earthworks are the remains of a very powerful Norman castle of the mound-and-court type, forming one of the best-preserved and most fully-developed specimens of this kind in Scotland. Generally these early earthworks have been little affected by the later stone buildings,

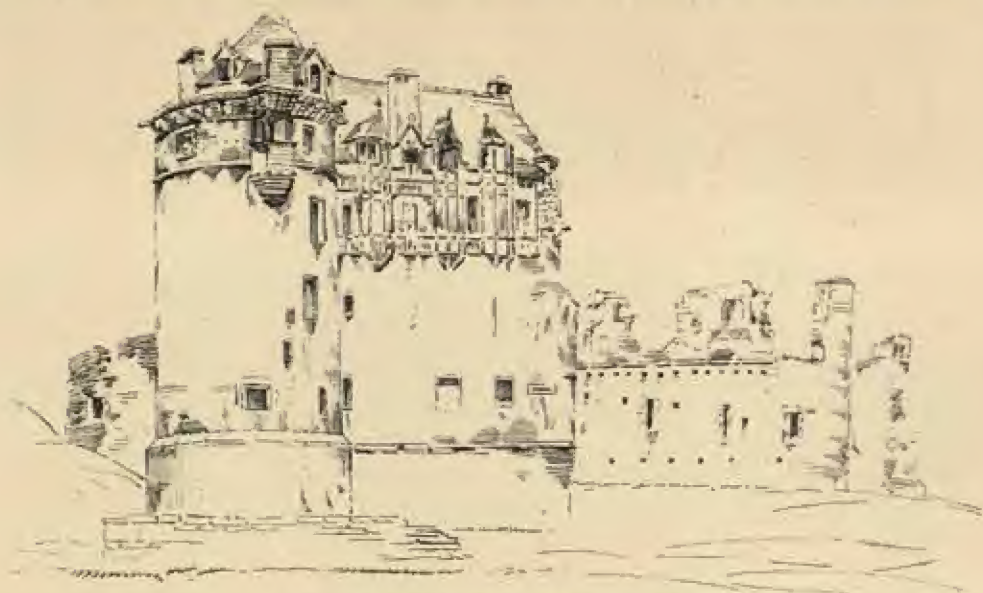


Fig. 10. Huntly Castle: Nattes' View.

but along the south front the enclosing bank of the bailey has been converted into a terrace by a stone revetment, of which fragments remain.¹

From an early period there has been a castle at Strathbogie. Nor is this remarkable, for the vale was one of the main routes by which armies crossing the "Mounth," either by the Fir Munth Pass at Aboyne and the Capel Munth Pass at Braemar, or by the lower passes at Cryne's Cross and Cairnamounth, proceeded northward to Moray, the last stronghold of irreconcilable Celticism; and the castle of Strathbogie formed one of a series of fortresses which assured that this

¹ In a plan of the castle and policies, dated 1766, now in the keeping of Mr T. A. Duff, factor, Gordon-Richmond estates, the mound is marked "mote." This plan also exhibits the lay-out of the *pleasance* by which, in the seventeenth century, the castle was surrounded, with the gatehouse at its south end, about the spot now occupied by the Gordon schools.

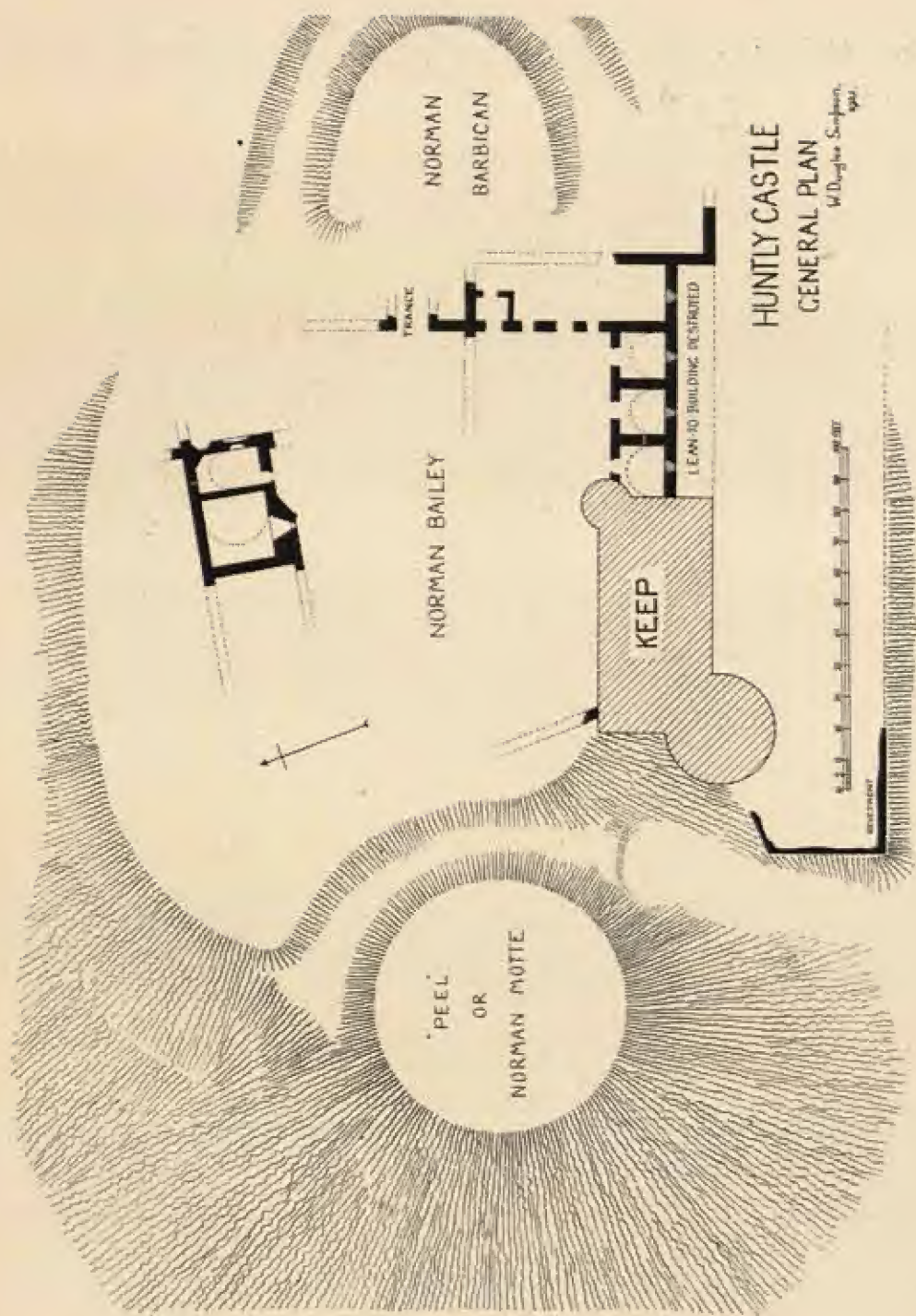


Fig. 11. Huntly Castle : General Plan.

master route was always in friendly hands.¹ The introduction of Anglo-Norman feudalism into this region dates from the reign of William the Lion (1154-1214). This King made a grant of Strathbogie to Duncan, Earl of Fife, one of the old Celtic nobility who had conformed to Norman usages. For the site of his castle or chief messuage Earl Duncan chose the very strong position formed by the confluence of the two streams, Bogie and Deveron. Here he built the mound, with its appended bailey, which still remains on the west side of the later castle, and which was called the Peel of Strathbogie (Latin *palum*, a stake, from the palisade which crested the mound). In the same way the moated mound which defended the east flank of the great Durward lordship on Deeside was known as the Peel of Lumphanan.

Duncan de Strathbolgia was succeeded in 1204 by his third son, David, who, having harried some lands belonging to the Bishop of Moray, stoutly maintained himself in his castle until forced to yield by an apostolic letter, dated xiii Kalends May, 1224, of Pope Honorius III. It is stated that David "planted himself in the Peel of Strathbogie"; and this is apparently the earliest notice of the castle. All outstanding questions between the Bishop and the Lord of Strathbogie were settled by a compromise agreed upon in 1232. In this document, Muryno, Seneschal of Strathbogie, is mentioned.²

Strathbogie Castle played but a minor part in the great struggle with the Plantagenets. In 1307, during his campaign against the Comyns, King Robert fell sick at Inverurie, and was brought for better security to "Strabogy."

"And swa lang thair maid sojornyng
Till he begouth to cover and ga."³

In the thirteenth century the lords of Strathbogie had become by marriage also Earls of Atholl. On the victorious conclusion of the war with England, David de Strathbolgia, Earl of Atholl, lost his lands for adhering to Edward II.; and the lordship of Strathbogie was granted

¹ By the middle of the thirteenth century there were Bissets at Aboyne; Durwards at Lumphanan, Strachan, and Coull; the Normanised Celtic lords of Mar at Kindrochit, Migvie, and Kildrumny; Normanised Celtic earls of Fife at Strathbogie; de Moravias at Boharm; and De Pollocs at Rothas.

² See *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, pp. 28-30, 78-80; also D. Shearer, *Huntly Castle: being Sketch of the various Castles on or near the site of the present ruin since the thirteenth century*, Huntly, 1885, reprinted 1906, p. 1. It should be stated that the records as printed in the *Registrum Moraviense* contain no reference to the Peel of Strathbogie.

³ Barbour's *Brus*, ed. W. M. Mackenzie, p. 152. It may be noted that the Comyn Earls of Buchan never had any connection with Strathbogie, although the castle has often been described as in their demesne. The error has doubtless arisen from the fact that David de Strathbolgia, whom Bruce deprived of his lands, was married to Joan, daughter of the Red Comyn, lord of Badenoch, slain by Bruce in 1306.

by Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon of Huntly in Berwickshire—from which place the old fortress of Strathbogie was ultimately to receive a new name. But it was not until 1376 that the Gordons settled down in unchallenged occupation of the lordship, as the Earls of Atholl retained certain claims until their extinction at this date.

In 1408, Sir John Gordon, last in the male line of the Gordons of Huntly and Strathbogie, was succeeded by his sister Elizabeth, who, in that year, married Sir Alexander Seton. In 1436 Sir Alexander was created first Lord Gordon; and in 1445 or 1449¹ his son, also Alexander Seton, was made first Earl of Huntly, receiving shortly afterwards a grant of the lordship of Badenoch. This Earl became involved in the bitter struggle between the royal house of Stewart and the great baronial family of Douglas; a struggle which reached a climax in the murder of Earl Douglas by James II. at Stirling Castle on 22nd February 1452. In the civil war begotten by this deed of blood, Huntly was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, with full powers beneath the Mounth. He at once mustered an army, and hurried to aid his master, but was intercepted by the "Tiger" Earl of Crawford, at the battle of Brechin (18th May 1452). The royalists held the field, but unwelcome news from the north soon recalled Huntly to his own lands. In his absence, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, had descended on Strathbogie, wasted the vale, and given the castle to the flames. Arriving quickly on the scene, Lord Huntly cleared his barony of the invaders, followed them up into Moray, and ultimately succeeded in breaking the Douglas power in the north.²

On the conclusion of these troubles the destroyed castle was rebuilt by Lord Huntly. "Three years later," writes Shearer, "Earl Alexander proceeded to rebuild Strathbogie Castle, rearing a larger and more stately one in the place of that which had been burnt, and spent the remaining years of his life in adding to and beautifying it."³ There can be no doubt that it is to this reconstruction, commencing in 1455, that we owe the design of the great keep with its huge south-west tower, and it is also clear that its *souterrain* is still the original work of this period, although all the upper portions have been reconstructed or rebuilt. The doorways in this basement, with their three-sided heads,

¹ For the disputed date, see *Records of Aboyne*, ed. Charles, eleventh Marquess of Huntly, p. 383.

² See *Historical Work of Sir James Balfour*, ed. J. Halg, vol. i. p. 181. "The Earle of Huntley, immediatly after the batell of Brechin, marches north to opposse the proceedinges of Archibald Douglas, Earle of Murray, quho had inwadit his landes, and brunt the Castell of Strathbogie: him he chasses out of Murray, and burnes the town of Elgyne, and he againe defaultts his army at Dinkinty boge." Cf. Lindsay of Pitcottie's *Chronicles*, ed. A. J. Mackay, vol. i. p. 99; also Sir Robert Gordon, *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 73.

³ *Huntly Castle*, p. 3.

are paralleled in other buildings of the fifteenth century, notably at Borthwick Castle, erected in 1430, at St Salvator's Church, St Andrews, founded in 1456, and at the church of Torphichen. And the general plan of the keep, with its great round tower, also points to this period. During the fourteenth century—a period of national depression incident to the prolonged struggle with England—most of our Scottish castles, great and small, had been built on the plan of a simple rectilinear tower or keep, attached to which was a walled barmekin, enclosing the out-buildings. But, in the fifteenth century, when the country began to recover its prosperity, these plain rectangular tower-houses begin, in some of the larger castles, to develop into extensive and complicated structures, in which the general idea of a self-contained keep or strong house is conserved, but with the addition of wings or towers for flanking defence, and to supply the increased domestic accommodation now required. The simple square tower, as it were, undergoes a process of lateral expansion beneath the stress of improved social standards. The castles of Crookston, Doune, Ravenscraig, Hermitage, Morton, Sanquhar, Tullyallan, Balvenie, Rait, and the Bishop's Palace at Kirkwall, are well-known examples of these fifteenth-century extended keeps. In all of them the main idea is that of the old keep or strong house, carried out on a large scale, and modified by one or more flanking towers. The great keep at Huntly, with its massive round tower, closely resembling the design of Balvenie, Rait, and Kirkwall, plainly belongs to the same class of building, and the evidence of plan is confirmed by the fifteenth-century character of the doors in its basement. This underground range is clearly part of the castle erected by Earl Alexander, although everything above, or over the offset on the south front has been rebuilt in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The terrible underground prison, like those at Spynie, St Andrews, Dirlerton, Tantallon, and other castles of this period, is also very characteristic of an age when feudal tyranny in Scotland reached its utmost license of unbridled power.

At this point emerges an important question. What was the nature of the castle which the Douglas marauders burned in 1452? Was it still the old timbered mount and bailey of the early thirteenth century? Or had the earthwork, in the prosperous days before the English war, been superseded by one of the grand stone buildings, with their high walls and massive towers, of which the neighbouring castle of Kildrummy is so splendid an example? Macgibbon and Ross, who were aware of the existence of a castle at Strathbogie in the thirteenth century, but did not concern themselves with the earthworks, were inclined to believe that there was here a great stone castle at this

period. "The great size of the south-west tower, and the thickness of the walls," they write, "tend to support that view. The existing round tower may, in that case, be erected on the foundations of a thirteenth-century castle, and the south wall of the main building may be on an ancient wall of *enceinte*."¹

At first sight this seems a tempting hypothesis; but a close examination of all the facts will, I think, seriously diminish its likelihood. If, during the thirteenth century, the earthwork had been replaced by a stone castle of such consequence as the dimensions of the round tower and south wall of the present keep must postulate, is it likely that so important a castle would have been left unvisited by Edward I. on the two occasions (1296 and 1303) when he passed through the strath? On each occasion he called at the neighbouring castle of Kildrummy, yet there is no mention of Strathbogie in the itineraries. Again, if the outlines of an *enceinte* castle of the thirteenth century are preserved in the south wall and south-west tower of the present keep, it becomes very difficult to explain the thorough destruction of the ancient building. For be it remembered that no part of the keep can possibly belong to this supposed stone castle of the thirteenth century. Thick as they are, the west and south walls of the keep are yet no thicker than the others, and with them simply form the outer walls of the house. They have nothing of the detached character of the great curtains or screen walls of the thirteenth-century castles, which are never absorbed in the interior buildings against them. We must therefore conclude that, if a stone castle of the thirteenth century existed, it has been pulled down to the foundations. On the face of it, such an utter demolition of so extensive a pile is highly improbable. In the vast majority of cases, where a first-class fortress of the thirteenth century has existed, portions have contrived to survive down to our own time—even where the records most abound with destructions and rebuildings. Even at Bothwell and Dirlerton, where the deliberate demolition has been most severe, very large portions of the original work remain. Yet at Huntly, if an early castle of *enceinte* has existed, it must have been pulled down absolutely to the base course. But when was this done? If during the War of Independence, it is surprising that no record exists of a demolition so unexampled, or indeed of any military operations connected with a castle so formidable as the thirteenth-century stronghold must have been, if its outlines remain in the great round tower and south wall of the present keep. It is equally unlikely that the demolition was the work of Archibald Douglas' hasty raid in 1452.

¹ *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 278.

Nor can we assume that, instead of repairing the burnt-out castle, Earl Alexander decided to rebuild it wholly, and so razed the stonework to its very foundations. Certainly he would have retained, and utilised in his new buildings, at least a large portion of such powerful fortifications. Nor, if it be conceded that he did utterly efface the old castle of *enceinte*, is there adequate reason why he should have retained its plan in his new building. The design of the great keep, as we have seen, associates itself with a well-known class of fifteenth-century structure; and there is nothing in the dimensions or relationships of its south wall and round tower to warrant the idea that these conceal the form of a thirteenth-century predecessor.

On the whole, I think, the probability is decidedly that there never was a stone castle of *enceinte* at Strathbogie, and that the earthwork remained in use until it was destroyed by Archibald Douglas in 1452. The continued use of such early strongholds down to this late period is well attested. At Lochmaben the motte remained in use until finally demolished in 1384: the stone castle on a different site belongs to the fifteenth century, and was completed only in the reign of James IV. The stonework at the motte of Duffus is also of this century, previous to which its defences must have been in timber. Even in England parallels occur: thus the motte of York Castle still retained its timbered superstructure as late as 1324.¹ After the wooden defences of his motte had been burnt in 1452, Lord Huntly probably decided that the time had come for a stone castle more befitting the growing dignity of the Gordon family. His general circumstances fully warranted this step. By recent vast acquisitions of land, by his services to the royal cause, and by the overthrow of his rivals, the Douglasses, he had become "the greatest power in the north of Scotland."² Besides the lordship of Strathbogie, his enormous territories included the lordship of Badenoch; the barony of Aboyne, with which went practically the whole of the upper Dee valley; the lordship of Enzie; and other lands, not to speak of the ancestral Gordon domains in Berwickshire. High in favour, great in power, such a man might well desire to replace the humble motte by a splendid castle in the new fashion of extended keeps. We are told that building operations occupied him for the rest of his days; in the new castle he died on 15th July 1470, and was buried in Elgin Cathedral, where his fine monument remains.

The grandeur of the new castle secured numerous visits from royalty and others of distinction. At the beginning of June 1495, the marriage

¹ Mrs Armitage in *Eng. Hist. Review*, vol. xix. pp. 443-7; quoted by Hamilton Thompson, *Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages*, p. 55.

² W. Watt, *History of Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 87.

between the pretender, Perkin Warbeck—whose cause was quixotically championed by James IV.—and the “White Rose of Scotland,” beautiful Lady Catherine Gordon, Lord Huntly’s daughter, was solemnised at the castle in the Scottish king’s presence. In 1501, 1503, 1504, and 1505, James renewed his acquaintance with Strathbogie, each occasion being commemorated by items of expenditure in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer. Two of these entries, in 1501 and 1505, record the payment of drink silver to masons, which is so far satisfactory in proving the existence at this date of a castle in stone.¹ Sir Robert Gordon, in recording the death of the second Earl in 1500, states explicitly that he “finished the house of Strathbogie verie statelie and sumptuouslie, which his father Earle Alexander had begun.”² In 1506 Alexander, the third Earl, received a charter under the Great Seal, confirming to him his lands, and providing, *inter alia*, that their “chief messuage, which was formerly called Strathbogie, be in all future times named the Castle of Huntly.”³ But the old territorial designation died hard. In 1544 the fourth Earl “caused the palace of Strathbogie to be called Huntlie by act of Parliament.”⁴ Spalding in the seventeenth century calls it indifferently by both names: Patrick Gordon refers to it once as “Huntly, of some called Straithbogie.”⁵

George, fourth Earl of Huntly, had travelled in France and knew its splendid *châteaux*. Between 1551 and 1554 he rebuilt the castle in sumptuous fashion. Indeed the modern aspect of the building is almost entirely due to this Earl, for he reconstructed the keep and round tower practically from above the basement, whose dark vaults and grim dungeon were almost the only portions suffered to remain of the fifteenth-century castle. Although the upper floor of the new building was again re-modelled, as the great inscription tells us, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the date 1553 and the initials and arms of this Earl and his wife still remain on the gables. It is thus to the fourth Earl, and not to his successor the first Marquess, that we must award the real credit for the stately palace whose ruins remain; although the later nobleman has been more generally identified with it by reason of his great inscription and the beautiful architectural details of oriel windows, mantels, and frontispiece which he introduced into his father’s work. How much of the fifteenth-century outer walls may have been left above the basement it is impossible to say. The

¹ See *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. ii. (1500-1504), pp. 124, 401, 464; vol. iii. (1506-1507), pp. 165, 168.

² *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 82.

³ *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 1424-1513, No. 2006.

⁴ *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 110.

⁵ *Britannæ’s Distemper*, ed. J. Dunn, p. 18.

west gable, which bears the date 1553, has been rebuilt almost from the foundations, if we may judge from the uniformity of the freestone quoins. The north angle of this gable engages with a different kind of masonry on the north front of the keep, into which it is very irregularly coaxed.¹ This masonry, being older than that of the gable worked into it in 1553, must belong to the fifteenth century; and doubtless a considerable part of the north wall—which being in rear of the keep was not subject to the ornate incrustation that has been applied to the south front—may be a remnant of the original structure. The courtyard buildings also belong in the main to this period, though the unvaulted east range, with the trance, was probably refashioned in the seventeenth century.

Under the fourth Earl the power of the Gordons in the north, which had been rising steadily since the fourteenth century, achieved its zenith. "From central Aberdeenshire to the western sea lochs," it has been said, "he was lord of the land, and to his hereditary earldom of Huntly he added for a time the other historic earldoms of Mar and Moray. He was Lieutenant of the North, or Viceroy of trans-Grampian Scotland; he was Chancellor of the realm, and the most influential as well as the wealthiest Scottish nobleman of his day. There was no force that could cope with him apart from the royal authority, unless it were the growing power of Argyll in the West Highlands."²

The magnificence of this great lord was strikingly evinced when in 1556 he received at his newly-finished palace the Queen-Regent, Mary of Guise. She was met with a guard of honour of a thousand men, and the splendour of her entertainment was such that, after a few days, she wished to depart in order to relieve the burden on her host. Huntly assured her that his cheer was within his means, and astonished her by displaying the spacious vaults crammed with provisions. A large force of hunters, it was explained to the Queen, was employed day and night, and daily, even from the most distant corner of his vast domains, the spoils of their weapons were sent into Huntly Castle. So profound was the impression created by the Earl's magnificence that the French ambassador, D'Oysel, who was Mary's confidential adviser, hesitated not to suggest that an early opportunity be found to "clip his wings."³

¹ On the first floor (fig. 1) is an oblique recess in the north wall at this point. This recess is in alignment with the fragment of the barmekin wall visible below (fig. 11); and there can be little doubt that it represents a stopped passage to the parapet walk.

² Watt, *History of Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 130.

³ See Dr J. Robertson's *Inventories of Queen Mary's Jewels*, pp. xxv, 53; *Hist. MSS. Commission, 1st Rep.*, p. 114; C. A. Gordon, *A Concise History of the Ancient and Illustrious House of Gordon*, ed. A. M. Munro, pp. 37-38. Gordon (whose work was originally published in 1754) speaks of Huntly Castle as "a new expensive stately building, which he had joined to the old castle and rendered a very convenient palace."

Such ostentation brought many enemies in its train, and Huntly's position throughout his career was embarrassed by his steadfast adherence to the ancient faith. At last the unfortunate nobleman was goaded into rebellion, and was defeated at the battle of Corrichie (28th October 1562). Lord Huntly himself, a corpulent man whom his armour vexed, died woundless on the field. The castle was pillaged, wrecked, and burned. Its plunder was prodigious, and the detailed enumeration in Queen Mary's Inventories impresses us like nothing else with the splendour of this northern castle and the opulence of its potent lords. It is enough here to note that the furnishings taken from Strathbogie sufficed to recondition the Earl of Moray's castle at Darnaway, and to furnish completely the fatal house at Kirk o' Field; that the loot included more than 140 lbs. of silver plate; and that within its walls had been stored all the choice vestments and treasures of Aberdeen Cathedral, including the tent in which Edward II. had slept the night before Bannockburn.

Precisely what damage was done to the castle by the events of 1562 is hard to say; and there is certainly no existing masonry that can be proved to date from the restoration, which took place in 1569. A note in the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts of money disbursed to pay the wages of twenty "men of weir remanand in Strabogie"¹ indicates that the house was garrisoned after its capture; and in 1566 the embalmed remains of the dead Earl were conveyed to Strathbogie—a procedure hardly likely had the castle then been in hopeless ruin. The only portion which might be thought to date from the reconstruction in 1569 is the round stair tower at the north-east corner. Its thin walls prove this tower an insertion; the beautiful decorated doorway belongs to the last reconstruction of the castle about 1602; and it is suggested by the writer on Huntly in *Castles of Aberdeenshire* that this doorway is an addition to the tower.² If that is so, the tower, being older than 1602 and yet inserted in the main house of 1553, would naturally be assigned to the restoration of 1569. But structural evidence proves that the doorway is of the same date as the tower, both belonging to the final reconstruction in the seventeenth century. The face of the tower is flattened to accommodate the tall frontispiece, and above it the flattening is corbelled out in a manner clearly original. This proves that the stair tower was designed at the outset to receive the ornate door. Moreover, the string courses on the tower are distinctively seventeenth century in style. It is thus clear that the damage wrought in 1562 can have little harmed the solid stonework of the building.

¹ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. xi. (1552-1566), p. 214.

² *Castles of Aberdeenshire*, pp. 73, 76.

In 1594, however, Huntly Castle sustained a far more serious blow. Having become suspect through his alleged connection with the "Spanish Blanks," George, fifth Earl of Huntly, joined Lord Erroll in a mad revolt. After some initial success the rebel barons were put to flight by the royal forces under the personal command of James VI. Slains Castle was first blown up, and then the victors arrived before Huntly. Struck with the beauty of the palace, the King was unwilling to visit it with the drastic fate of the ruder Erroll fortalice; but Andrew Melville, who was present and—so his nephew proudly tells us—"ware a corslet at the dinging down of Strebogye," "when he maniest vottes it was inclyning to spear the hous, he reasoned and bure out the mater sa, be the assistance of the guid Lord Lindsay and Capteans of horsmen and futmen, that at last the King takes upon him, contrar to the graitest part of the Counsall, to conclud the demolishing of the hous, and giff command to the maister of wark to that effect; quhilk was nocht lang in executing be the souldiours. When all was done, lytle sound meining and small effect fordar was product."¹ In spite of this remark by the chronicler, of the date 1553 still visible on the west gable, and of the whole character of the existing remains, many writers have assumed that this destruction of 1594 was absolutely complete, and that the main house was thereafter rebuilt from its foundations, the whole of the existing fabric being alleged to date from this restoration. From the Act of the Privy Council, dated 28th October 1594, "anent the demolishing the Earl of Huntly's house and fortalice of Strathbogie," it appears that the "dimolissing and casting down of the same place and fortalice, als weill new as auld werk thairof," was entrusted to "Williame Shaw, his Hienes maister of werkis," who received instruction "to caus entir workemen for dimoleissing and casting down of the same place and fortalice to the ground, with sic expeditioun as convenientlie may be."² Two days after the King's arrival "nothing was left unhocked savinge the greate olde tower which shall be blown up with powder."³ It is thus clear from all evidence that the demolition of 1594 was a much more thorough-going attempt permanently to dismantle the building than the destruction of 1562. As to the actual damage our authorities

¹ *Autobiography and Diary of Mr James Melville*, ed. R. Pitcairn, pp. 314, 319. If the zealous Andrew had got his way, the noble pile of Glasgow Cathedral, as a "monument of idolatry" (!) would have received a doom similar to that meted out to Huntly Castle—see Dr J. Robertson, *Scottish Cathedrals and Abbeys* (reprinted Aberdeen 1891 from *Quarterly Review*, June 1840), p. 64.

² *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. v. (1592-1599), pp. 185-86. Twenty stone weight of powder, together with "certane mattokis, gavillokis, and utheris werkklumes and materiallis for dimolissing and casting down of houssis and fortaliceis" were lent to the King by the Provost and Council of Aberdeen; *Ibid.*, pp. 183-84.

³ *Advertisements from Strathbogie*, 29th October 1594; *Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland*, vol. II. (1580-1603), p. 29. See also *Records of Aboyne*, p. 321.

are silent. Fortunately architectural evidence leaves scant doubt on this important question.

We have already seen that the round staircase tower at the north-east corner of the keep, with its splendid entrance, dates from about 1602. In addition to this tower, a length of some 27 feet of the adjoining north wall of the main house is also an insertion in the older fabric. This portion of the wall is a mere screen, in places barely 2 feet thick, whereas elsewhere the walls at this level reach a thickness of about 6 feet. It is clear, therefore, that the staircase tower, and the thin strip of wall to the west, close a great gap in the main house blown by William Shaw in 1594. In all probability there was here, before the destruction, a wing extending northward, the complete erasure of which was the means taken by the engineers of James VI in order to render the building untenable. The castle of the sixteenth century was thus probably a great keep on the L plan, modified by the addition of the immense round tower at the south-west corner—a relic of the fifteenth-century castle rebuilt in 1551-4.

The destruction of a wing in order to render a house untenable is paralleled by Cromwell's treatment of Neidpath Castle, Peeblesshire, in 1650.

In 1597 Lord Huntly made his peace with King James, and two years later was created first Marquess of Huntly. Forthwith the Marquess began the restoration of his ruined home, a task substantially finished, as the inscription on the south front informs us, by 1602, although one of the fireplaces is dated so late as 1606. In 1601 the castle must have been habitable, for in that year "the General Assembly arranged that certain ministers should visit Strathbogie in succession, and that one of their number should be 'planted' at the Castle, to instruct the Earl and keep off mass priests"—a striking example of those meddlesome qualities which unenviably distinguished the "reformed" Scottish clergy. One of these "planted" ministers in 1607 reported that Huntly had announced his intention of restoring the chapel in his mansion "seeing he was rebuilding his house in Strathbogie."¹

The work of this latest restoration of the castle is clearly defined by inscriptive and architectural evidence. The chief structural alteration was the insertion of the staircase tower with its magnificent frontispiece; but the upper portions of the keep were also extensively remodelled, the beautiful cornice, oriel windows, coped and carved chimneys, and great inscription being all of this date. At the same time the old hall was subdivided by a partition, providing a withdrawing room; the splendid fireplaces, three of which remain, were inserted: and the ceilings were

¹ Shearer, *Huntly Castle*, pp. 10-11.

painted as described by Cordiner. The two cellars flanking the kitchen were converted into dwelling-rooms, and the room adjoining in the round tower, which may have originally been a cellar, was also remodelled for living in, large windows being slapped through the ancient walls—one of which windows, on the north side, has been cut through the offset on the exterior.

Extensive alterations were also made in the "laigh building" round the courtyard. The end cellar of the range prolonging the keep eastward shows very evident rebuilding in its vault, the masonry of which is in two parts, markedly distinct in character. The part towards the court is built of much smaller stones than the rest, and resembles very closely the masonry of the unvaulted east range which it adjoins. All this is clearly seventeenth-century work. The two detached vaults on the north side of the close are massively built in coarse masonry, and, doubtless, belong to the time of the fourth Earl (1551-4).

With these great changes the castle assumed its final shape, and the remainder of its architectural history is one not of development but of decay. At this point we may, therefore, consolidate the results of our investigation. These may be tabulated in five propositions.

1. The original fortress, in the thirteenth century, was a timbered mound-and-court earthwork of the Norman type, which continued in use until burned by the Earl of Moray in 1452.

2. Therefore the earthwork was abandoned, and a great stone castle built beside it. This castle was of the extended keep plan, and there remains of it to-day, in recognisable form, the basement of the present main house, with the dungeon in the south-west tower. Doubtless considerable portions of the outer walls in the superstructure, particularly on the north side, are in substance fifteenth-century work.

3. In 1551-4 the stone castle was rebuilt. The whole of the keep and great tower, above their fifteenth-century basement, date in effect from this rebuilding—although the upper floors and interiors generally were recast at the beginning of the seventeenth century. This sixteenth-century castle had a wing projecting to the north, in the position now occupied by the small entrance tower. With the exception of the east range, the buildings round the courtyard appear to date from this time.

4. In 1562 the castle was dismantled, and repaired in 1569. No stonework is assignable to this date, and, doubtless, the destruction affected only roofs and woodwork.

5. In 1594 the castle was again damaged, the chief destruction consisting in the removal of the north wing of the main house. In the first decade of next century the building was restored for the last time. The work of this period comprises: (a) the staircase tower and thin wall

adjoining; (b) the remodelling of the upper floors; (c) the decorating of its interiors; (d) the conversion of the vaulted apartments on the ground floor (except the kitchen) into living rooms; (e) the partitioning of the hall; and (f) the east range of the courtyard, in its present form.

At the site of the present Gordon schools, on the drive leading from Huntly to the castle, there was formerly an exterior gatehouse with two square towers giving access to the policies. This gatehouse was, perhaps, also a work of the first Marquess, or its date may have been even later. On at least two occasions subsequent to the restoration about 1602, we know that building was in progress at the castle. In 1639 Parson Gordon, describing the sequel to the "Trot of Turriff," states that the castle was then being repaired, and "not in conditione to be made tenible."¹ And in the spring of 1643 it is recorded that the Marquess was personally superintending building work at the castle.² Messrs MacGibbon and Ross note that in 1633 mention occurs of Ralf Raleine, a carver, working for the Earl of Huntly, and suggest that this craftsman may have wrought some of the sculpturing at the castle.³

The days of the restored palace were few and troubled. In 1636 its builder, the first Marquess, died. His successor, George, stood for the King in the Civil War, and ended on the scaffold. Needless to say, Huntly Castle suffered for the loyalty of its lord. To begin with, the second Marquess preferred Bog o' Gight or Gordon Castle, and Spalding, who chronicles his movements with minuteness, records but fleeting visits to Strathbogie. Worse than neglect was to follow. On 9th July 1640, the Covenanting Major-General Munro, along with Earl Marischal, occupied Huntly Castle for a month. Spalding tells how their troops destroyed its policies to build themselves huts, and plundered the castle bare, without, he adds, "doing any offence or deid of wrang to that statelie pallace"; though in regard to the surrounding district he

¹ *History of Scots Affairs*, ed. J. Robertson and G. Grub, vol. ii, p. 210.

² "For he was so much taken up with his newe buildings, from four hours in the morning until eight at night, standing by his masons, urging their diligences, and directing and judging their worke, that he had scarce tyme to eate or sleep, much less to wreat"—*A Breiffe Narration of the Services done to Three Noble Ladies*, by Gilbert Blakhal, ed. J. Stuart, p. 170. From a reference in Spalding (*Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland*, ed. J. Stuart, vol. ii, p. 187) we gather the interesting fact that the master-mason or architect employed by Lord Huntly to design these works was George Thomsons, who rebuilt the lantern of King's College steeple, Aberdeen, after it was blown down on 7th February 1633. Spalding says: "Setterday, 10th of September [1642] George Thomsonsone, maister measone, new cum from Strathbogie to Abirdene, suddantlie fell over Thomas Thomsons, burges of the town, his stair, and with the fall becam senses and speichles, and depairted this life upone the Thuirsdays thairefter; an excellent mesoun, of singular devise. He booldit sindry brave booldings; amonges the rest, he reedifeid the steppill of the college kirk of Old Abirdene." Although no ascertainable remains of Thomson's work exist now at Huntly Castle, his reconstruction of the "crown" at King's College amply supports the encomium bestowed on him by the old annalist.

³ *Cast. and Dom. Arch. Scotland*, vol. v, p. 352.

laments that the Covenanters "left that countrie almost manless, moneyless, horssless, and armless, so pitifullie was the same borne doun and subdewit, but ony mein of resistans."¹ The Parson of Rothiemay tells a different story about the treatment of the castle. "The house," he writes, "was made patent to him, and all the keyes delyvered: yet, by his civilitye, was preserved from being riffed or defaced, except some emblems and imagerye, which looked somewhat popish and superstitionse lyeke; and therefor, by the industry of one captain James Wallace (one of Munroes foote captaines), wer hewd and brocke doune off the frontispiece of the house; but all the rest of the frontispiece, containing Huntly's scutecheon, etc., was left untwoched as it standes to this daye."² The carved work thus destroyed comprised the circular plaque with crucifixion, and the inscription over the royal arms, both of which remain just as they were left by Captain Wallace's sacrilegious tools. What a strange creed that condemned to destruction as "superstitious imagery," the reverend representation of the central fact in Christian faith!

In September 1644 Strathbogie was plundered by Argyll, who destroyed the "haill rawis of Strathbogie"—the village of Huntly—but (apparently) left the castle untouched. On 19th October Argyll was followed by Montrose, who, after beating back his timid foe at Fyvie, returned to Strathbogie, where for some days the rivals faced each other: Montrose, says Patrick Gordon, "having the house, the gardenes, and the villages that ar joyned to it," while Argyll encamped about a mile to the south. On 6th November Montrose broke up from Strathbogie, "and to the hillis goes he." Argyll at once occupied the castle, and, unable to worst his adversary in the field, fell back on the more congenial occupation of "eitting wp" the wretched countryside for the second time.³ After the collapse of Montrose's adventure, the castle was gallantly held against General Leslie by Lord Charles Gordon, but was starved into surrender (1647). Savage treatment was meted out to its "Irish" garrison, who were hanged, and their officers beheaded. In December of the same year Huntly himself was captured at Delnabo, and on his way to Edinburgh was detained, by a refinement of cruelty, in his own palace. His escort were shot against its walls. The castle was again apparently subjected to outrage, for the General Assembly in 1647 appointed "some brethren to visit the Idolstrous Monuments brought from the late Marques of Huntlie's house"; while a later minute remits "to the Ministers of Edinburgh to take course

¹ Spalding, *Memorialls of the Troubles in Scotland*, ed. J. Stuart, vol. i. pp. 297-8, 305-6, 314-5.

² *History of Scots Affairs*, vol. iii. p. 211.

³ Spalding's *Troubles*, vol. ii. pp. 417, 424, 428. Gordon's *Britane's Distemper*, p. 161.

with the Monuments of Idolatrie brought from the North."¹ At the end of June 1650 the castle received a brief visit from Charles II., on his way to defeat at Worcester.

After the Civil War the castle was no longer inhabited by the Huntly family, and early in the eighteenth century was in great decay, and providing material for predatory housebuilders in the village. In 1746 it was briefly occupied by Government troops. Its final destruction dates from 1752, when the widow of the third Duke of Gordon, having married again, rebuilt her jointure house at Sandiestone as Huntly Lodge out of the ruins of the ancient pile. Thereafter it became a common quarry for the countryside: for example, Shearer records that "the fine sandstone steps of the great staircase were carried off, and made into corner stones for a miserable granary in Huntly," while the remains of the courtyard buildings were "dug up and built into park walls."²

In recent times a considerable amount of repairing has been intermittently effected, thanks to which, and the enduring masonry, the ruins generally are in fair condition. Nothing, however, has been done since before the war, so that the buildings are in urgent need of attention. Some of the chimneys and wall-heads are in a dangerous condition, there are one or two serious cracks in the side walls, certain lintels and rear arches are breached, the main vaults are leaking, and, in particular, the beautiful carved work sorely lacks protection. Now that the castle, by the gift of its noble owner, has become the property of the State, it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to ensure the preservation of this historic pile and splendid relic of ancient Scottish architecture.

It is a pleasure to conclude this paper by expressing my warm thanks to Mr T. A. Duff, factor, Gordon-Richmond Estates Office, Huntly, who kindly granted access to the castle; to my friends Mr W. Norrie and Mr J. E. Smith, Aberdeen, for valuable assistance in making the measured drawings; and to Mr Norrie and Mr J. Wilson Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. Scot., of H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh, for their beautiful photographs.

¹ *Records of the Kirk of Scotland*, ed. A. Peterkin, p. 482, Nos. 100, 133.

² *Huntly Castle*, p. 15.

IV.

A REMARKABLE STONE IMPLEMENT RESEMBLING A KNIFE FOUND
AT CAISTEAL NAN GILLEAN, ORONSAY. BY SYMINGTON
GRIEVE, F.S.A. SCOT.

An interesting object of stone, which appears to be unique (fig. 1, No. 1), was discovered in June 1881 during excavations at Caisteal nan Gillean, a shell mound in Oronsay belonging to the Azilian archaeological horizon. This mound dates back to a very early time in the history of Britain and to long before the Christian era. No exactly similar implement, so far as I have yet been able to discover, is known. A search of the literature bearing upon stone implements has revealed nothing, and no stone implements such as this one appear to have been figured.

The stone of which this implement has been made is of a slaty character and somewhat brittle. The implement is like a knife with a handle, all in one piece, and the impression one gets at first sight is that it must have been used for cutting. However, a little consideration will satisfy anyone that its blunt and chipped edge is too thick for such a purpose. It is in some respects like a small chopper, similar in shape to those to be seen in butchers' shops, only much smaller. However, no thinking person would suggest that the implement we are now discussing could be used for cutting up raw meat. The stone is too brittle, and the edge is not hard enough to be sharpened so as to cut anything that is hard or tough.

The dimensions of the implement are as follows:—total length, including the handle and blade, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the breadth of the blade at its broadest part, near where the handle begins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and at the point $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, as the blade gradually tapers; the length of the blade $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the length of the handle $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the breadth of the handle at its outer end $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, gradually tapering off to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth where the blade begins; the thickness of the handle at the hilt, by cross measurement, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; at the point where the blade begins, the cross measurement $\frac{5}{16}$ inch; the average thickness of the back of the blade $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; the average thickness of the edge of the blade $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

From what I have said you will notice that it is difficult to fix upon any domestic purpose of civilised man for which such an implement could be used. However, there is a method of cooking that prevailed up to comparatively recent times, and may still be carried on in remote places in Ireland. It is a customary method of cooking

used by many tribes of uncivilised men in various parts of the world at the present. As there is strong evidence that this practice in cooking was carried on at Caisteal nan Gillean, I think that we may get a hint as to what this knife-shaped stone implement was used for.

During our excavations we found beside the kitchen middens pockets of rolled stones that bore traces of having been exposed to fire, and many of them had been cracked by the heat, or, possibly, through water having been poured upon them while they were very hot. Mixed with these stones was a considerable quantity of carbonaceous matter. These pockets of stones seemed to have been cooking places, as around them were found the bones of fish and mammals that had been used for food. Among these remains we found masses of what looked like dried gelatinous matter mixed with the scales of coarse fish, such as the grey mullet (*Mugil septentrionalis*) and the wrasse (*Labrus maculatus* Bl.), the spines of dog-fish, and the skate.

It is an extraordinary fact that these fish remains have been preserved for thousands of years in the sandy deposits of the kitchen midden. In corroboration of what I have said, I may mention that during the excavations at Cnoc Sligach, another *sithean* or mound on Oronsay, similar fish remains were discovered by Mr A. Henderson Bishop, F.S.A.Scot., whose paper, describing the excavations, appeared in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xlviii. pp. 52-108.

Now, let us for a moment consider how it came about that we found fish scales in such a situation.



Fig. 1. Knife-like Implements of Stone from Oronsay and Shetland.

The conclusion is that since we discovered not only the fish scales, but the matter that had formed the skins, the fish had evidently been used for food. It was at first a puzzle to me to account for the fish scales being found mixed up with the dry gelatinous-like lumps that we came across, but further investigation has made it quite easy to account, not only for these lumps, but for their presence here. The prehistoric people, no doubt, had to occupy themselves with hunting and fishing to secure the necessary supplies of food. The exigencies of their lives would compel almost every member of a family circle to engage in the search for the means of sustenance. Thus it would happen that very few of each family circle would stay at home to attend to even the most necessary duties of the household. But, if at times no one was able to devote the time generally required for domestic duties, how was the food required for the home to be prepared?

The cooking of the food of the ancient inhabitants of Oronsay was primitive, but the use of fire for heating and cooking was understood.

We have found no vessels at Caisteal nan Gillean that would hold liquids, except the shells of several varieties of the larger shellfish, such as *Pecten opercularis* L., *Ostrea edulis* L., *Cyprina islandica* L., etc. As far as the excavations at Caisteal nan Gillean enabled us to judge, there was no indication that the early inhabitants of this shell mound had any knowledge how to make pottery. But, if the inhabitants who formed the kitchen middens of the shell mound were ignorant of the fashioning of vessels to contain water, it seems reasonable to suggest that the heating of water for domestic purposes must have been beyond their knowledge. Incidentally this raises the much wider question as to whether primitive man was able to produce fire or make pottery first, and seems to point distinctly to the former having had the precedence. The people who lived at Caisteal nan Gillean, if they did not know how to heat water, knew how to cook certain kinds of food. That they had fires is evident from the depressions in the sand which we found containing fragments of charcoal and round stones that had been fractured by heat. Such hearths were not merely for open fires, which would have required constant attention. From the comparatively small amount of carbonaceous matter left one would suppose that they had been used for some temporary purpose. It may be suggested that on an island such as Oronsay, which is practically without trees, fuel might be scarce. However, much drift-wood comes ashore, and dried sea-ware makes a fairly good fuel, also growing or fallen timber can be got on the adjoining island of Colonsay. I think, therefore, that

we may dismiss the idea that the primitive inhabitants suffered from any want of fuel in performing their simple cooking operations.

When we consider these things in connection with what we know of the habits of other aboriginal peoples, we get a clue to the use of the hearths found at Caisteal nan Gillean. In fact, in Ireland in recent times, if not even to the present day, the poorest class of the inhabitants of some parts have used similar hearths for their cooking.

It appears that the primitive inhabitants of the shell mound, before going out to their work—fishing or hunting—put a considerable number of rounded or oval stones, taken from the beach, into a hollow in the sand. They then lit a fire upon the top of them and kept it burning until the stones were heated to a very high temperature. Then, by raking off the upper layer of stones, they left a cavity in the ground into which they placed, rolled in leaves, rushes, or seaweed, such food as they wanted to cook. Upon the top of this food they once more raked the heated stones they had just removed and covered all over with sand and turf. In this primitive oven they left the food to be cooked, knowing that when they returned they would get a hot, well-cooked meal.

Judging from the quantity of fish remains that we found in the kitchen middens of the shell mound, the sea must have yielded a large proportion of the food that was used. Many of the fish eaten were what may be described as coarse fish, such as the grey mullet (*Mugil septentrionalis* Gunth.) or the wrasse (*Labrus maculatus* Bl.). The skins of these creatures when baked form a gelatinous envelope round their bodies with the scales adhering, which has to be removed before the fish is eaten. To do this a scraper is required, and, I understand, in late times this instrument was made of wood.

The stone implement whose use we are now discussing was found lying beside the lumps of gelatinous-like matter mixed with fish scales in the kitchen midden at the shell mound. My suggestion is that it is a stone scraper, and was used to remove the cooked fish skins, as I have just described.

The only stone knives that can be compared with that which we are now considering are what are locally known as Pechs' or Picts' knives, and which are almost or altogether confined to Shetland. Some of these with handle and blade are formed out of one piece of slate or greenstone (fig. 1, Nos. 2 and 3), but most are more or less oval in form (fig. 1, No. 4). The latter, probably, were fitted with a wooden handle. The oval knives were generally polished and ground to an edge all round. In diameter they usually measure from 3 to 5 inches and in length from 6 to 9 inches.

Little seems to be known about the Shetland stone knives. They were probably used in various ways and for various purposes. It is said that early last century an old woman was seen using one to cut kail.

None of the Shetland Picts' knives, so far as known, were made of flint (for illustrations, see *Proceedings*, vol. xii. p. 270).

In Greenland the Eskimos have knives made out of an ovate piece of slate. They make handles to these with strips of wood which they fix to the stone with resin. Many of these knives have a hole perforated either through the stone or through the handle to hold a cord for suspension, and they are used for flensing.

Stone knives have been found in Norway, but are said to be rare. In the supplement to the *Recueil d'antiquités Suisses*, p. 1, pl. i., De Bonstellen gives an illustration of a knife with a wooden handle and a small stone blade. The handle of this implement is rectangular, and differs from any other I have seen. It was found at Inkwyl in the valley of the Grisons. It is so fragile that it is difficult to think of any purpose for which it could be used. In any case, this object is so different from the implement we are now considering that they cannot be compared.

In conclusion, I may say that, in addition to the purpose I have mentioned, it is quite possible that this stone knife from Caisteal nan Gillean, Oronsay, may have been used at times for flensing, but the quantity of whale and seal remains found in that shell mound and at other kitchen middens in the Azilian archaeological horizon on the west of Scotland is too small to lead to the conclusion that it could have been regularly used for such a purpose.

MONDAY, 13th March 1922.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

FREDERICK BISHOP, Ruthven House, Colinton.

Major DONALD C. CAMERON, R.A.S.C., o/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.

LUDOVIC GORDON FARQUHAR, Architect, 4 Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow.

JAMES DAVIE GILRUTH, M.A., M.D., Hyde Park House, Arbroath.

JOHN HORNE, "Louisburgh," 21 Montgomerie Terrace, Ayr.

FÉLIX JOUBERT, Architect, Dyke Lodge, Dyke Road Avenue, Patcham, near Brighton, Sussex.

Rev. A. BOYD SCOTT, M.C., B.D., Minister of Lansdowne Church, 18 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow, W.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated:—

(1) By WILLIAM M. TURNBULL, Lauder, through the Rev. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Oval Waterworn Pebble, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, with perforation widely countersunk from both sides, found at Bogbank, near Reston, Berwickshire.

(2) By the Rev. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, F.S.A.Scot.

Block of Stone, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with a cup-mark 4 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth, used as one of the side slabs of a short cist discovered at Standingstones Farm, New Deer, Aberdeenshire.

(3) By JAMES CURLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Two Flat Bronze Axes, $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Found, before December 1833, in Nairnshire, near a stone coffin without a lid, one axe upon the other, 14 inches under the surface, to the south of the coffin. (See subsequent communication by Mr J. Graham Callander.)

The following Donations of books for the Library were also intimated:—

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1613-1614. London, 1921.

Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters, vol. xi., 1455-1464.

Calendar of Close Rolls. Richard II., 1385-1389.



Fig. 1. The Guthrie Bell and Bell Shrine.

(2) By GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Obituary Notice: Robert Munro, M.A., M.D., LL.D. Reprint from
Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1920-1921.

(3) By JOHN A. STEWART, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
The Arms of Nova Scotia. Glasgow, 1921. 12mo.

(4) By J. M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
The Droving Days in the South-Western District of Scotland.
Dumfries, n.d. Sm. 8vo.

(5) By the Rev. F. HARRISON, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.
The Windows of York Minster. York, 1921. Sm. 8vo.

(6) By LEON COUTIL, Hon. F.S.A. Scot., the Author.
Département de l'Eure—Archéologie Gauloise, Gallo-Romaine, Franque
et Carolingienne. 4 parts. Paris, 1921. 8vo.

It was announced that the Guthrie Bell and Bell Shrine (fig. 1) had been purchased for the Museum.

The remains of the bell, which is of hammered iron and is partly worn away, are enclosed within the shrine, to which they have been riveted and also adhere by corrosion of the metal.

The bell is rectangular, and measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height externally, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 inches across the mouth. On the top is a bow handle, the complete height of bell and handle being $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The shrine is of bronze or brass, is decorated with silverwork, niello, and traces of gilding, and there are the remains of settings for precious stones. In the centre of the front is a representation of the Crucifixion in the style of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and above the crucified figure another of God the Father, in the manner in which He was usually represented as King in the fourteenth century, namely, crowned, bearded, and half-length. The right arm is broken off. On each side of the crucifix is the figure of a bishop, robed and mitred. On one side of the shrine is the figure of another bishop, also robed and mitred, and on the opposite side that of a smaller robed figure. At the bottom, in front, is a silver plate with the inscription in niello, upside down—JOHANES ALEXAN/DRI ME FIERI FECIT. Towards the right-hand side of the back, near the top, is a loop.

The bell and shrine were long preserved at Guthrie Castle. (See *Proceedings*, vol. i. p. 55.)

The following Communications were read:—

I.

THE BROCH OF MOUSA: A SURVEY BY H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.
BY J. WILSON PATERSON, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. SCOT., ARCHITECT IN CHARGE.

The Broch of Mousa (fig. 1), in Shetland, is now under the care of the Ancient Monuments Department of H.M. Office of Works, and while certain works of repair were being carried out in 1919 the opportunity was taken to make a complete survey of this important monument.

Sir Henry Dryden visited the broch in 1852, at which date the interior was filled with accumulated debris to a height of about 9 feet. This was excavated by Mr J. Bruce of Sumburgh in 1861; thereafter Sir Henry Dryden revisited and completed his plans. These were published, along with a careful description, in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. v. Copies of these plans were taken to the site when the Office of Works survey was made, and the purport of this paper is to correct certain errors in Dryden's plans and to add additional information, obtained by a more exhaustive excavation than that undertaken by Mr Bruce.

When work was commenced, it was found that the interior had again filled up to a height of about 4 feet with soil formed largely of droppings from the flocks of seabirds which now inhabit the broch. This was carefully cleared out and the sill of the original entrance discovered (fig. 2). A difference was noted at this point from Dryden's description, which is as follows: "The entrance from the outside to the court is on the west by south (fig. 3). It is 5 feet 3 inches high by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The roof of the passage slopes upwards towards the court. There has been some mutilation about the entrance, and there is a good deal of new work (before 1851) about the inside and outside. Midway along the passage were the usual projecting jambs, within which (eastward) the passage was wider. No bar holes are now visible."

The "roof" of what Dryden considered the passage (fig. 4) is undoubtedly the roof of a chamber over the passage, a feature common to other brochs, *e.g.* in Dun Telve, Glenelg. The floor of this chamber formed the lintel stones of the passage. The ends of some of these can still be traced, and show that the height of the passage had been 5 feet 4 inches. The doorway, as existing in 1852, could not therefore have been the original, thus accounting for Dryden not finding the bar hole, which is on the north side of the passage and approximately 4 feet 9 inches long. Whether the original doorway had been heightened in early



Fig. 1. The Broch of Mousa, on the Island of Mousa, Shetland. (From a photograph by Mr G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.)

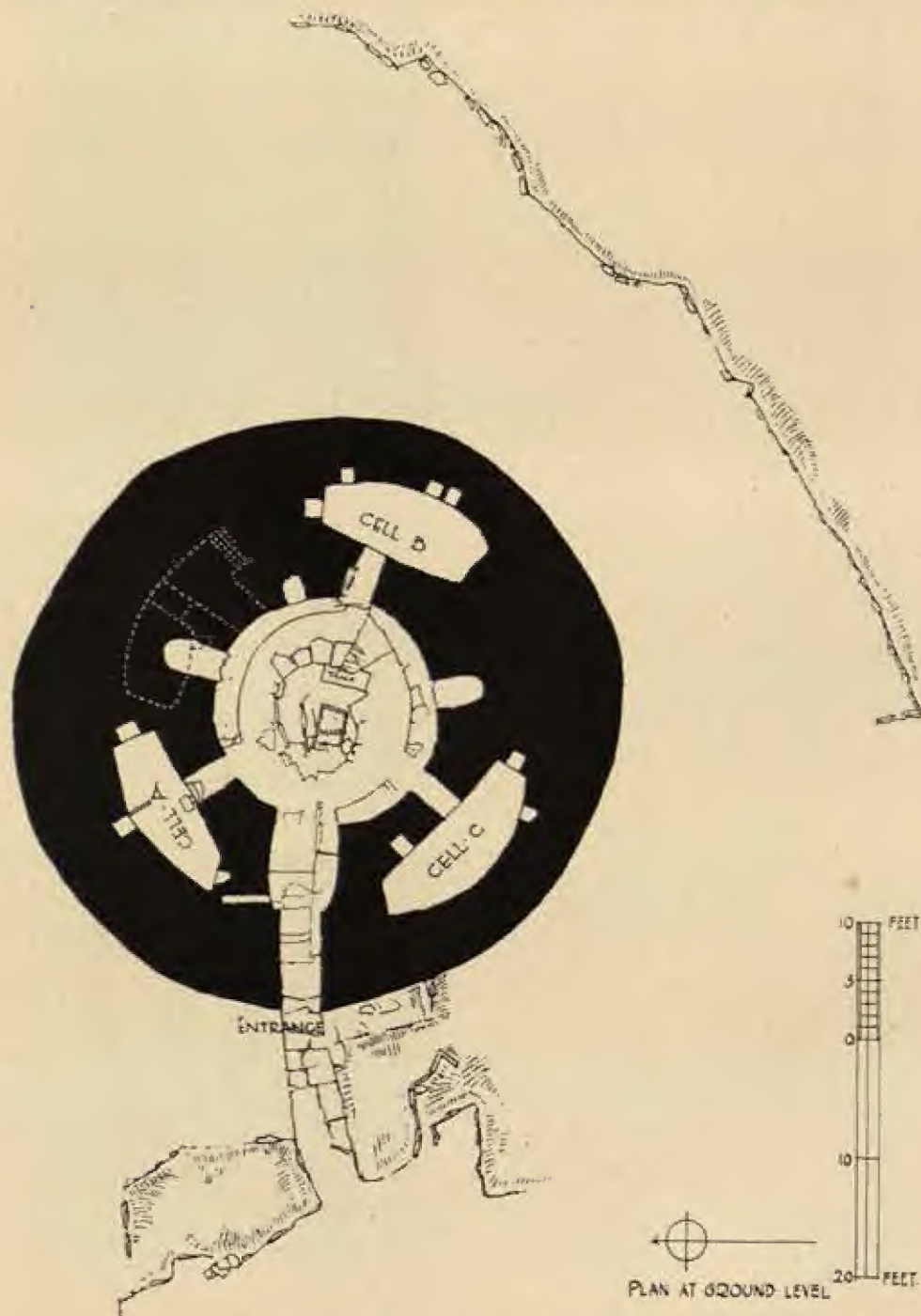


Fig. 2. Ground Plan of Broch and Outbuildings.

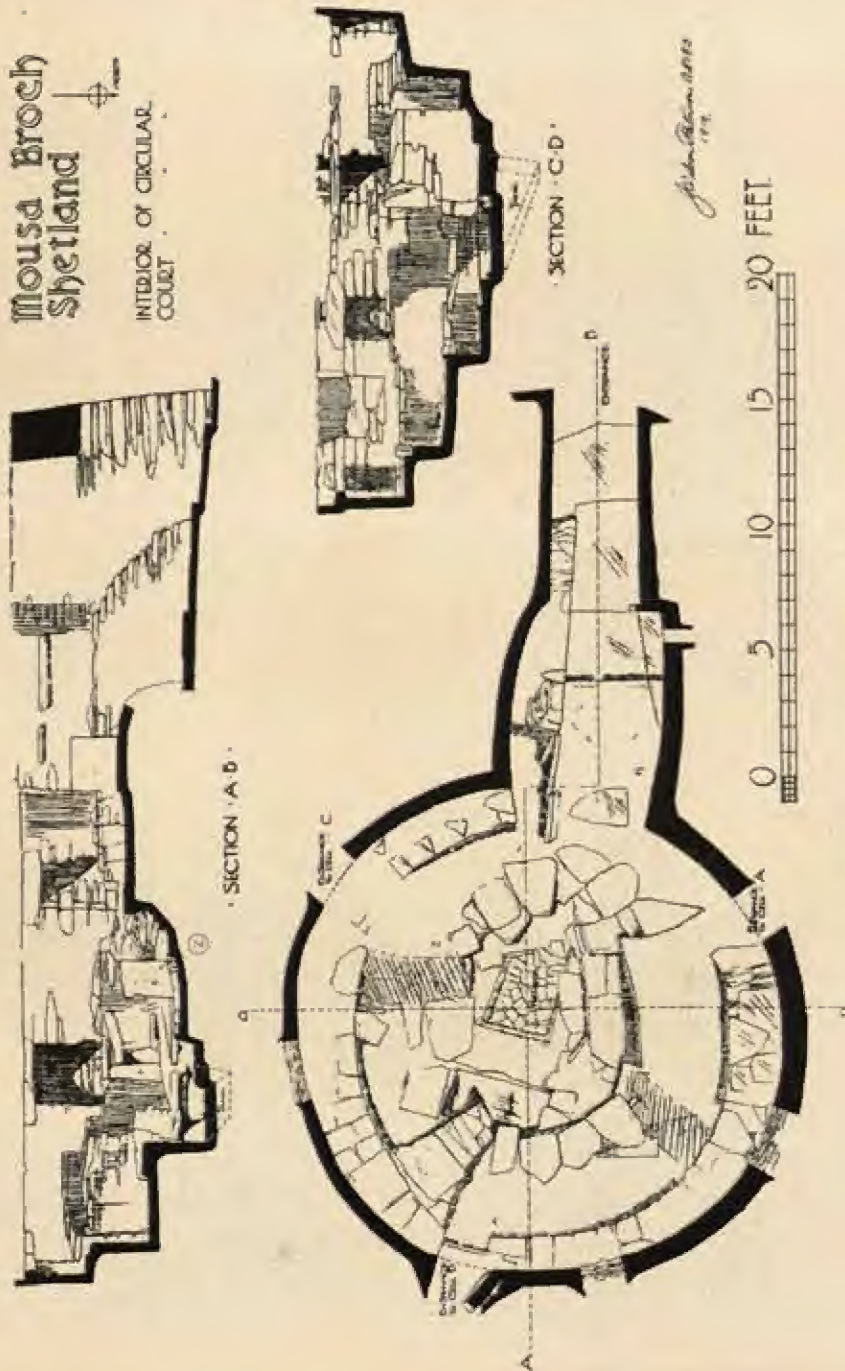


Fig. 3. Plan and Sections of Courtyard and Entrance.

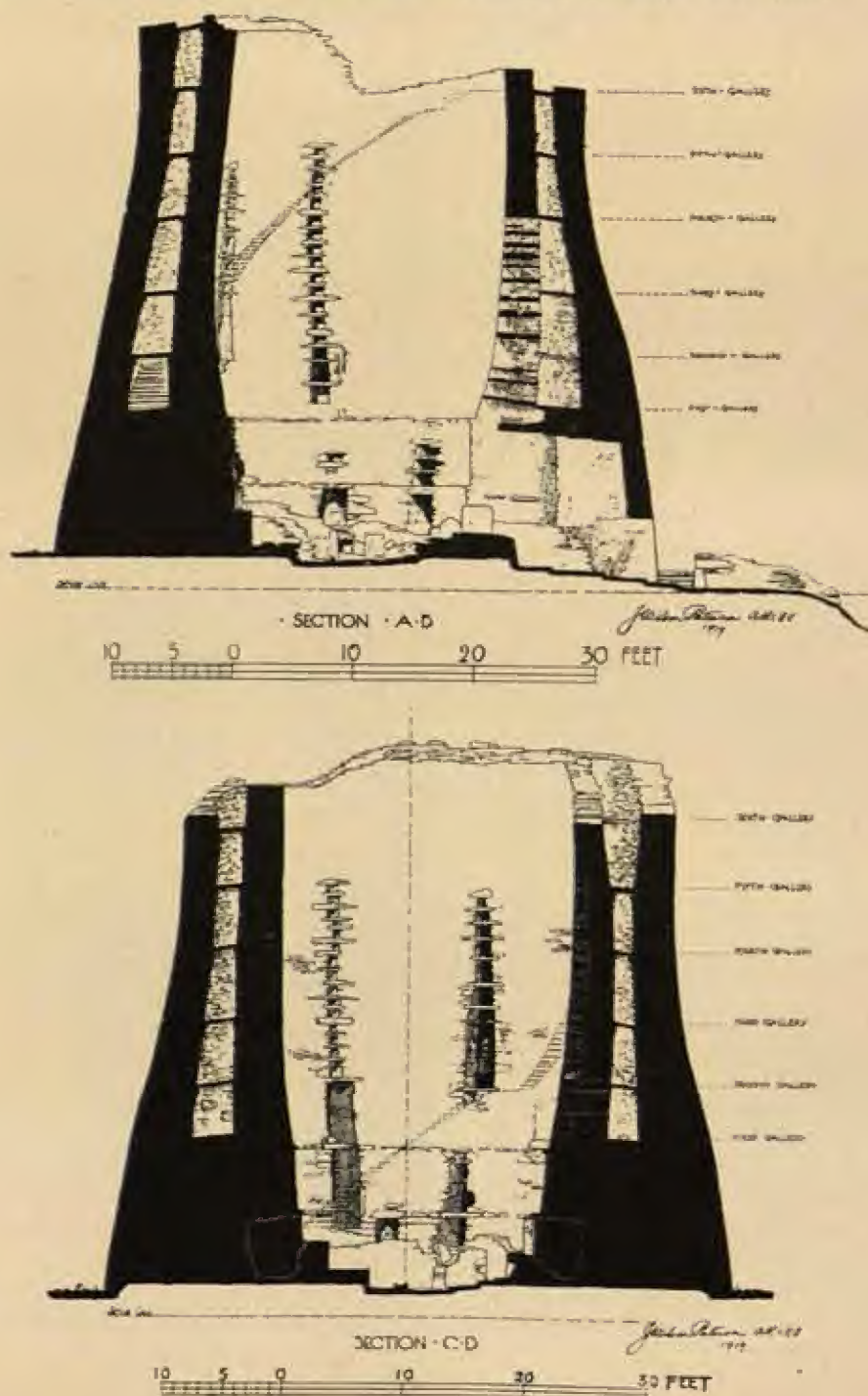


Fig. 4. Sections showing Galleries.

times, as well as in the past century, it is now difficult to say, although probably it was altered to some extent when the secondary works in the courtyard were carried out, and the floor level raised.

The three large cells marked "A," "B," and "C" on plan (figs. 2 and 6) were carefully surveyed and notes compared with former plans, and here again some slight differences were noted.

Dryden's original sketches are roughly to scale with figured dimensions, and when these were checked they were found to be practically correct. The parts where no sizes occur, however, are in some cases not quite accurate, and have apparently been sketched in.

The cells are entered by passages about 1 foot 9 inches above the hearth level, and Mr Bruce apparently did not excavate below the sill of the passage. It was found, however, that the floors of these cells were about 2 feet 6 inches and 1 foot respectively below the passage, and that the walls near the ground level finished with angles and corners, as shown in the sections. The corners die out about 2 feet up, at which point the walls become domical. The aumbries also were not shown in their correct position.

The projecting ledge in cell "B" is interesting, and may have supported timber beams to form a floor or shelf. In addition to the three cells there are three curious recesses of varying sizes entering from the courtyard. These are now partially blocked by the later additions to be described hereafter.

The entrance to the stair is on the north-east side (fig. 4), and at a height of 5 feet above the hearth level. The stair rises to the right, but does not run in one continuous flight as indicated by Dryden, being broken at the second gallery level by a landing about 3 feet 8 inches long. It is curious to note that the window opening at the east, immediately opposite this landing, is much wider than the other two, and that the cross ties are missing, which suggests a doorway.

On the first gallery level a number of slabs at the "landing" opposite the stairs are missing (figs. 4 and 8), and there are no signs that they existed nearer to the stair than indicated on the plan. The opening on the north-east side, like that on the second gallery level, has no cross ties, and is apparently another doorway. Two curious stones project across the gallery at the north side, partially blocking the passage.

On the third, fourth, and fifth galleries there are no special features. There is, however, a considerable narrowing of the walls and galleries on the south-west segment, especially at the upper levels. In addition to the three ranges of window openings there is a range of recesses constructed on similar lines to the window openings, but the recesses in

this case, with the exception of the second and third from the bottom, do not go through the wall, and are on the average about 16 inches deep. This curious fact is not noted by Dryden.

When the courtyard was cleared, the remains (fig. 3) were found to be much the same as those shown on the previous plans, which Dryden describes as follows: "Round the floor of the court, attached to the wall, or rather forming part of it, is a bench or ledge about 1 foot high



Fig. 3. Original Entrance with later Doorway above.

near the entrance and rising to 3 feet high at the further side. This served as the step to reach the entrance to the stairs on the north. In the court and attached to the wall of the tower are rude irregular walls and benches of stone, the use of which is not apparent; but they answer to the slabs which are more commonly found. They vary from 1 foot to 3 feet 9 inches in height, and are doubtless additions. A circular space in the court is sunk 1 foot below the portion next the wall of the tower. This possibly was to make the chambers and portion next the wall more dry. In the court is a tank, probably to

hold water, 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches and about 2 feet deep, partly built and partly cut in the rock. It was at least partly covered, and part of a partition wall is over it." The wall referred to is not bonded into the wall of the tower, and is irregular in height and breadth. It is impossible to say to what height it stood originally and what purpose it served. It certainly serves as a step to the entrance to the stairs, but this can hardly have been its original purpose. It also, as already stated, partially blocks the three recesses, and it appears to have completely blocked these when at its full height. A similar inner wall is also found in other examples.

Radiating from this wall Dryden shows three low stone partitions.

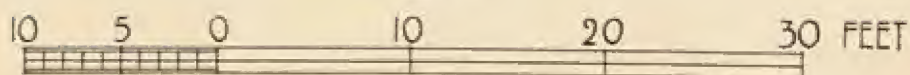
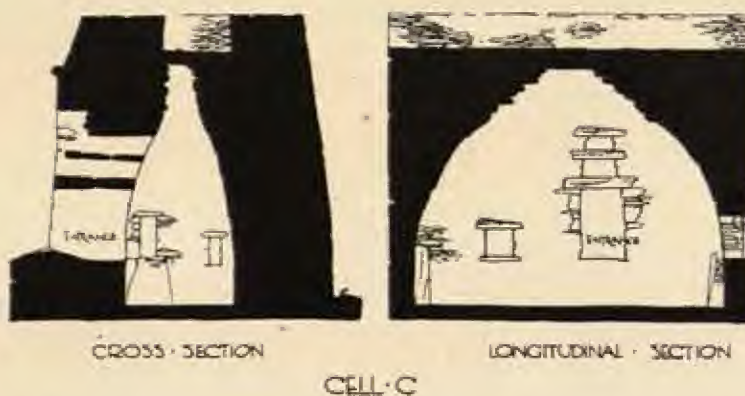
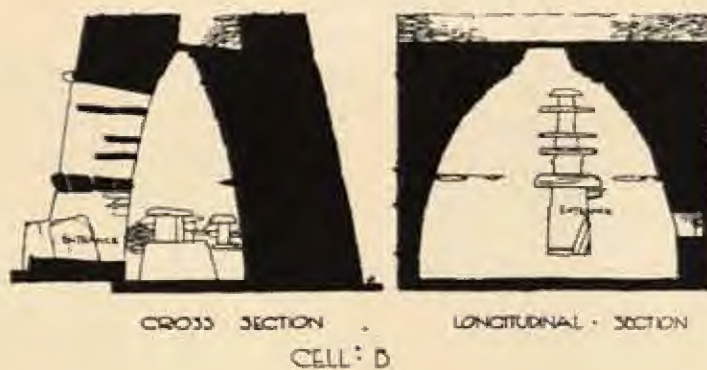


Fig. 6. Details of Cells.

Only one of these was rediscovered in 1914, viz. that on the east side. The upright stone marked "Z" on plan appears to have been the end of the one on the south, but no trace was found of that on the north except that the upright kerbing of the raised platform stops just at the point where presumably the wall would cut in. Judging by this and the general accuracy of Dryden's work, there is no reason to doubt that they did exist in 1861.

The "tank" was also found, and it is interesting to note that the bottom of this is not level but inclined, and appears to be cut in the rock.

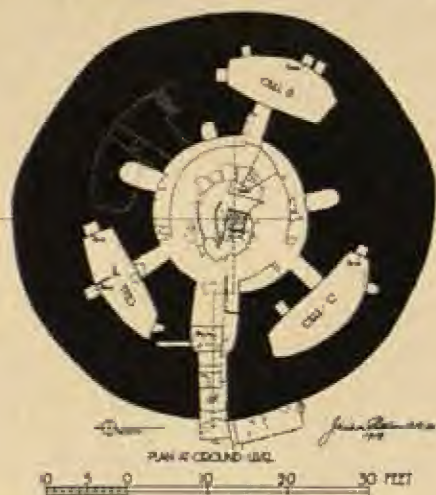


Fig. 7. Plan on ground level.

No post holes, such as were found at Dun Troddan, Glenelg, have been traced here, but it is possible that the raised portion or benching was roofed.

The partition walls might have been carried up to the first scarcement (fig. 4), or even to the second string-course level, and possibly supported wood beams to carry the roof covering. Timber, however, being a rare commodity in Shetland, even in these times, it is probable that this space was covered by stone flags and that no timber was used. We need not go far to find an excellent example of how this could be constructed. At Jarlishof, Sumburgh, not many miles from Mousa, two very fine examples of beehive chambers were discovered by Mr Bruce in 1898.¹ The larger is circular, of 20 feet diameter, practically the same as the internal diameter of Mousa, which is 19 feet. Arching chambers are built out from the main wall; these are five in number

¹ *Proc.*, xli. p. 21.

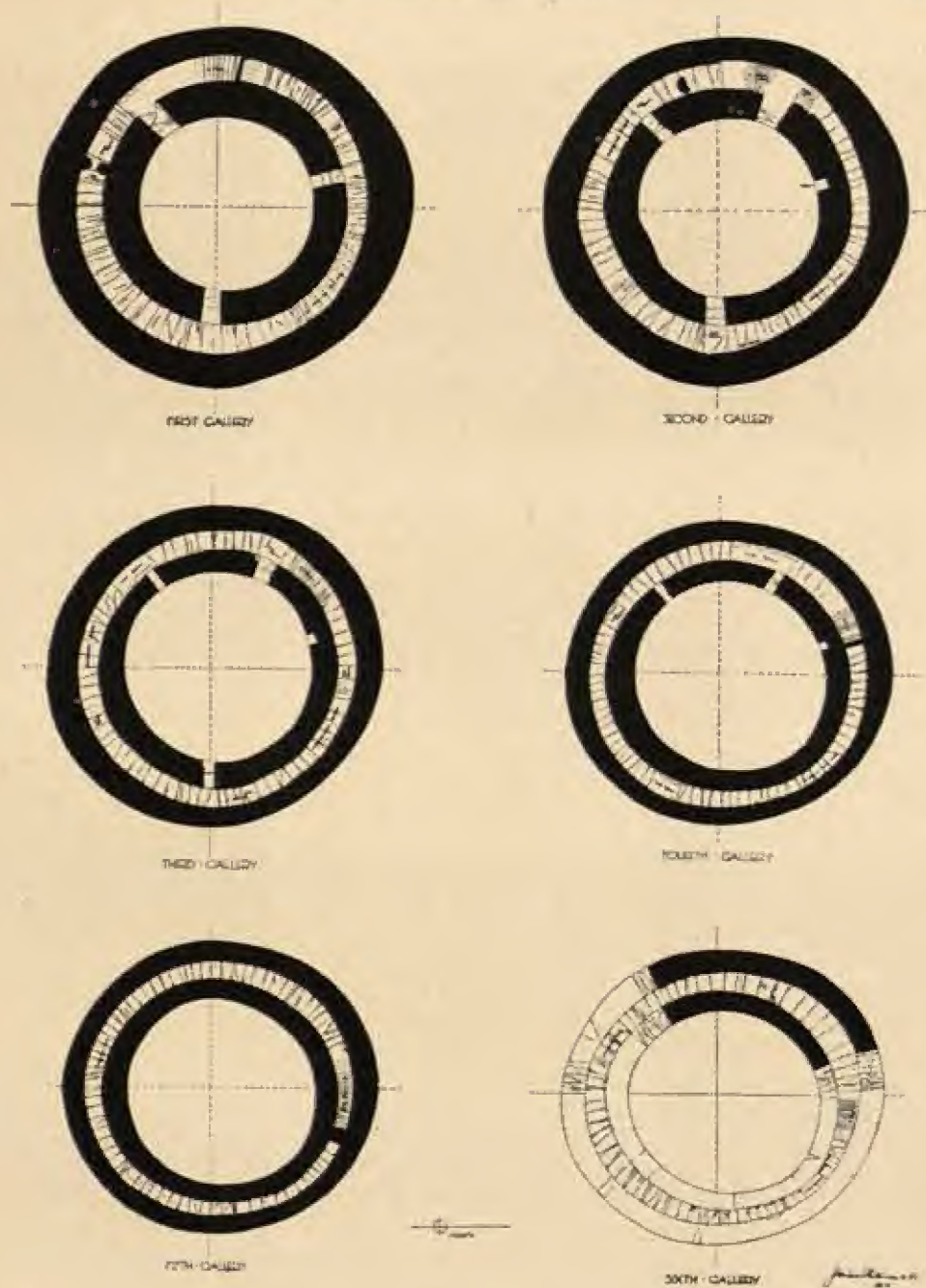


Fig. 8. Plans of Galleries.

and all regular in height, being 11 feet high, but irregular in shape, and are on plan naturally similar to the spaces between the partition walls. The space at the entrance to each chamber is about 5 feet, and the wider part at the back 7 to 9 feet. The walls gradually thicken as they rise like the beehive chamber in a broch, till finally the top is covered by a single slab about 3 or 4 feet square. The comparative distances between the partitions, at Mousa, are 4 feet 3 inches between the front ends of the walls and 5 to 9 feet at the back. There is too little height left to trace any batter, but in the construction of the base of these partitions there is also a similarity to those at Jarlshof.

Mr E. M. Nelson gives a description of these in his supplementary notes on the excavation:—

"The bases of the piers, which form the alcoves in the secondary construction, and which support the overlapping stone arrangement by which the roofing slabs are held, are of a peculiar construction. The base of the pier is faced with an upright slab; resting on this is a horizontal slab bonded into the wall; the end of this slightly projects beyond the upright stone."

In the chamber immediately to the right of the entrance, in the beehive structure referred to, Mr Bruce describes what he calls an "oven" formed of flagstones on end, with partition and cover, the whole being 3 feet long by 1 foot 6 inches wide and 1 foot 6 inches deep.

There is at Mousa a similar object which Dryden calls a "chest" (fig. 3). In this case it is situated at the extreme inner end of the entrance passage and at the right-hand side. It is 4 feet 6 inches long by 1 foot 6 inches wide, and is about 1 foot 6 inches deep. From its end a wall extends westwards, and thus narrows the width of the original entrance.

The only articles found during the excavations were eighteen pieces of a clay pot and a seventeenth-century key. These were discovered in the small recess on the north side between the large cell and the entrance to the staircase. It is not surprising that so little was found, as a number of articles were discovered at the previous excavations and described by Dryden.

The ground round the exterior of the broch was lowered to the foundation level (fig. 2), when it was noted that the broch was built on the solid rock. The total height of the broch at the entrance is now 41 feet 9 inches, and on the east side directly opposite the entrance 43 feet 6 inches. Dryden gives the corresponding sizes as 35 feet 6 inches, 40 feet 6 inches. The slight difference in height is accounted

for by the former excavation not being carried down to the rock level. It is satisfactory to note that there has been practically no demolition of the broch during the period between the two surveys.

The hearth level is about 9 inches above threshold level at entrance, and about 6 inches below the ground level on the east.

On this east side, and about 20 feet from the broch, the foundations of a wall approximately 70 feet long were uncovered below the earth bank shown on Dryden's plans. On the west side a few remains of outbuildings and paved passage were exposed. The latter extended from the entrance to the edge of the cliff, where it disappeared, the sea having encroached and carried away the top of the bank.

On either side of the passage-way there remain traces of walls, that on the south having a narrow passage or recess 9 feet long between it and the wall of the tower.

The repairs undertaken by the Department were the pinning up of the loose stones throughout the broch, the bedding down of the top-most stones to prevent further damage, and the lowering of the lintel over the entrance doorway to its original height (fig. 4).

In studying these interesting structures the value of complete and accurate plans cannot be too strongly emphasised. Considerable credit is due to the draughtsmen, Messrs N. Fyfe and C. E. Tweedie, who made the survey; and it is hoped that the copies of these plans presented to the Society will be useful for comparison with other examples.

II.

SOME ROXBURGH GRAVE-SLABS AND A COPED STONE AT
ANCRUM. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. Scot.

ROXBURGH GRAVE-SLABS.

As no vestige now remains of the royal burgh of Roxburgh, founded by David I., and one of the four chief burghs of its time in Scotland, a special interest attaches to any relics dug up on its grassy site at the confluence of the Teviot and the Tweed.

In *Kelso Records*,¹ published in 1839, Mason refers to the remains of cloisters standing on the farm of Friars till within a few months of the time at which he wrote; he also states that the tenant, Mr Roberton, had found coffins "ornamented with rude plates of iron," and various other relics. The farm of Friars, which occupied the site of the convent of the Grey Friars at Roxburgh, is designated "Freres" in Pont's map of Teviotdale; it no longer remains, but Friar's Haugh and Friar's Cottages still preserve the name.

Some time previous to 1857, as recorded by Mr Thomas Craig in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*,² six stones were dug up during levelling operations on St James' Green, where an annual fair is still held on the festival of St James the Apostle. The position was near the western limits of the fair ground within stone's-throw of the Tweed, the stones being found at no great depth beneath the surface. They were taken to a small clump of trees on rising ground overlooking the haugh, but when looked for at a recent meeting of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, only one of the six could be found. Another was found later in the adjoining meadow, and four more fragments much damaged subsequently came to light.

The following is a description of the stones, taken in the order in which they were described by Mr Craig:—

I. The most important, and the only one which had not been taken away from its position in the clump of trees. A slab of hard shale measuring 3 feet 4 inches by 19 inches by 6 inches, apparently about a quarter of its original size. It bears the incised representation of a crocketed canopy; no portion of the figure below, however, remains. Round the edge runs an incised inscription in Lombardic capitals, the

¹ P. 21.² Vol. viii, p. 289.

preserved portion being "... LE · MCC · ERC · DE · RORBVR ...". The first letter, now broken off, is shown in a photograph, dated 1899, in the possession of Mr John Rutherford, The Square, Kelso; that it is an L is doubtful. The second R of RORBVR... has had an incision made across it at a later period, probably to form an X. Mr Craig's reading is at several points inaccurate.

II. A sandstone slab measuring 3 feet by 14 inches. It bore the lower half of an effigy showing the feet protruding from the folds of a robe; "a portion of one of the arms and hand, and the other hand" were shown at the top (Craig). A fragment bearing the feet is all that remains.

III. A sandstone slab, 3 feet by 1 foot, showing a portion of "a human figure under life size, clothed in a loose flowing robe which conceals the feet" (Craig). This stone has been replaced in the clump of trees; another portion of it also came to light.

IV. A sandstone slab, now lost, measuring 6 feet by 15 inches by 9 inches, and bearing masons' chisel-marks on the back. It was chamfered round the edge except at the top, which seemed to have been broken off. In the centre was the incised representation of a pair of shears.

V. A sandstone slab, 19 inches by 12 inches, now lost. It bore in fair preservation a cross of eight arms, each arm "thickening towards the end and terminating in half-diamond-shaped, half-pear-shaped figures." The shaft of the cross rose from a calvary.

VI. Sandstone, well preserved, measuring 5½ feet by 1 foot, "evidently the lintel of a window"; a small portion remains. Craig's description is far from clear: "at the centre there is a raised projection, pointing inwards, which, roughly speaking, may be said somewhat to resemble the club represented on playing cards, but, instead of being rounded, having five sides borne on a narrow shaft. At the top and bottom are halves of this figure. Between these figures the stone is cut slopingly downwards."

The same writer described an earlier and more important discovery of stones, deriving his information from *The British Chronicle* of 17th October 1788, a newspaper published in Kelso. The relics were found while digging out the foundations of some religious houses on St James' Green; two stone coffins with well-preserved skeletons were found, also pieces of painted glass and a silver coin of Robert II. One of these stones was the Johanna Bulloc stone described below. In the issue of the same paper dated 24th October several more stones are reported as found at the same place, some without inscriptions. One which was incomplete bore "a St George and a St Andrew's cross

intersecting each other, with a pair of wool-scissors on the right-hand side of the shaft, and an inscription which, so far as it can be made out, is HIC JACET ALICIA—LC—. Burnt wheat and barley were



Fig. 1. Cross-slabs from Roxburgh.

found on the pavement of the church, which consisted of small bricks or tiles."

Inquiries being made in the hope of tracing some of the missing relics, it was ascertained from Mr William Turner, Beaumont Street, Kelso, that several large slabs were to be found at the edge of a wood near the gardens at Floors Castle. These with others had been brought from the site of Roxburgh many years ago for the purpose of covering a drain, and, not being required, were fortunately left above ground. Investigation showed three sandstone grave-slabs at the spot indicated. The first measures 6 feet in length by 22 inches

at the head and 15 inches at the foot; it is 4 inches thick; the edges are chamfered, but the stone is otherwise plain. The second (fig. 1, A), of red sandstone, is 6 feet in length by 21 inches at the head and 13 inches at the foot, and is 6 inches thick. It bears a cross, the arms of which are extended into three projections, the side projections being rounded and the middle one pointed. The shaft has at its base a curious projection, apparently a tenon to facilitate attachment to a socket; and at the head of the slab, above the cross, a band consisting of six oblong figures, with their inner ends rounded, passes across the slab. The edges are chamfered, but there is no inscription.

The third slab (fig. 1, B), of grey sandstone, measures 5 feet 1 inch by 20 inches at the head and 18 inches at the foot, and 6 inches in thick-

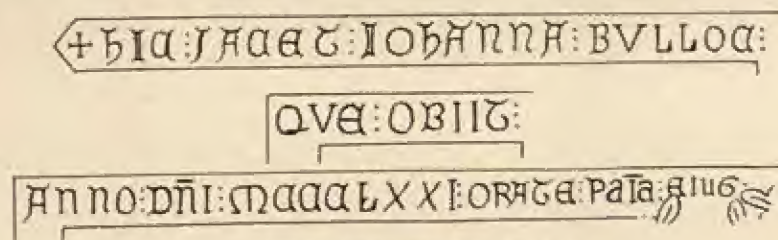


Fig. 2. Inscription on Slab, fig. 1, B.

ness. This is the stone described by Craig. It bears a floriated cross of conventional design, the shaft rising from a calvary or mound of two rounded steps which bears a fleur-de-lys. To the right of the shaft is shown a pair of shears. The edge bears the inscription in raised Lombardic capitals: "HIC IACET JOHANNA BVLLOC QVE OBIIT ANNO DNI MCCCLXXI ORATE P AIA EIVS" (fig. 2). Cross slabs of this type are not often dated; this example belongs to the close of the period during which Lombardic lettering was used. It is believed by Mr Eeles to be of later date than the second slab.

An additional interest attaches to this stone by a note from the *Journal of John T. Brockett*, written in 1833, and printed in 1906 by the *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*;¹ a rough sketch of the slab was also reproduced: "Monument of Johanna Bullock, the lady of the governor of Roxburgh Castle, near the ruins of which it was found. On the discovery, nobody near could decipher the letters, but on its being shown to Sir Walter Scott, then a mere boy,² he easily read the inscription, and, as he has himself told the story at the Duke of Roxburgh's table at Floors, he was much delighted with his own capability." I have not been able to verify the statement as to the

¹ Vol. xx. p. 76.

² In 1788 he was seventeen years of age.

lady's identity; Roxburgh Castle at this period was in the hands of the English.¹

It is satisfactory to know that through the services of the Ancient Monuments Department of H.M. Office of Works, his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh has granted permission for these slabs to be removed for more careful preservation in the precincts of Kelso Abbey.

Note.—A cross slab in Eckford churchyard, some 4 miles from Roxburgh, is figured and described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 35.²

COPED GRAVE-COVER AT ANCRUM.

I am indebted to Mr Robert Robson, Bridge Street, Hawick, for informing me of a coped grave-cover found by him in the churchyard at Ancrum, in the county of Roxburgh.

This stone, which lies 66 feet south of the chancel partition of the church, is of red sandstone, and measures 6 feet 7 inches in length; at the head it is 22 inches in breadth, and at the foot 14 inches; in height it is 1 foot at each end, rising to 13½ inches at about 2 feet from the head. A slight groove runs along the top, and five rows of semi-circular scale ornament extend along each side. The stone has suffered somewhat in parts from weathering; only the top of it is at present visible above ground.

A coped grave-cover of similar design, found in Nisbet churchyard in the adjoining parish of Crailing, was described and figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. pp. 36, 363. Similar examples in Orkney were figured last year in the *Proceedings*, vol. lv. pp. 132-3.

¹ At this period the governor was Alan del Strother; in 1380 his wife's name is given as Margaret. (Rev. John Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part ii. vol. i. p. 254.)

² On the plate facing p. 80 of the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. ii., are shown several grave-slabs at Embleton. The crosses on two of these stones bear a close resemblance to those figured above. Crosses of the same type as fig. 1, A, may also be seen at the chapel on Farne Island, Northumberland.

III.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS ON TRAPRAIN LAW DURING
THE SUMMER OF 1921. BY JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A. Scot., AND
ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A. Scot.

This year work was commenced on the Law on Monday, 9th May. The first ground selected for excavation was the unexplored portion of section H, which was left untouched in 1919. It amounted to an area 25 feet from north to south by 50 feet from east to west, or, in other words, a full half-section. For identification purposes this half-section has been called H^a. The north line thus corresponds with, and is an extension of, the north line of section H.

Continuing towards the north, a complete section, 50 feet square, marked M, was measured out. This adjoined on the east section L, which was excavated last year. Further ground to the north, embracing a complete section and a half, was also explored this season, but in view of the deductions made from the excavation of sections H^a and M we shall defer the description of the latter till later. Here it may be well to state that the total area excavated during the summer amounted to 7500 square feet, which, although considerably less than last year, is similar to the ground turned over in 1919.

At an early stage of this year's work it was recognised that our old theory, which surmised four levels of occupation, must be greatly modified. This theory became untenable when it was recognised that the occupation of the site, instead of being referable to four more or less definite periods, dating from the end of the first or beginning of the second century, and terminating at the beginning of the fifth century, was actually a continuous occupation of the ground under review; and our work this year has demonstrated that Traprain Law was in reality a walled town or *oppidum*, at least during the period mentioned. This condition, it will be seen, does away with the question of different levels; new structures simply having been built from time to time on the ruins of previous habitations. Another factor was observed which must be taken into account, viz. the levelling-up of ground. It was noticed that this process had occasionally taken place; the higher ground having been dug out to the required depth, and the soil removed and taken to raise ground at a lower level. Then again, it seems probable that fresh soil had been spread over surfaces which had become insanitary, a practice followed in some parts of America at the present day; and therefore we

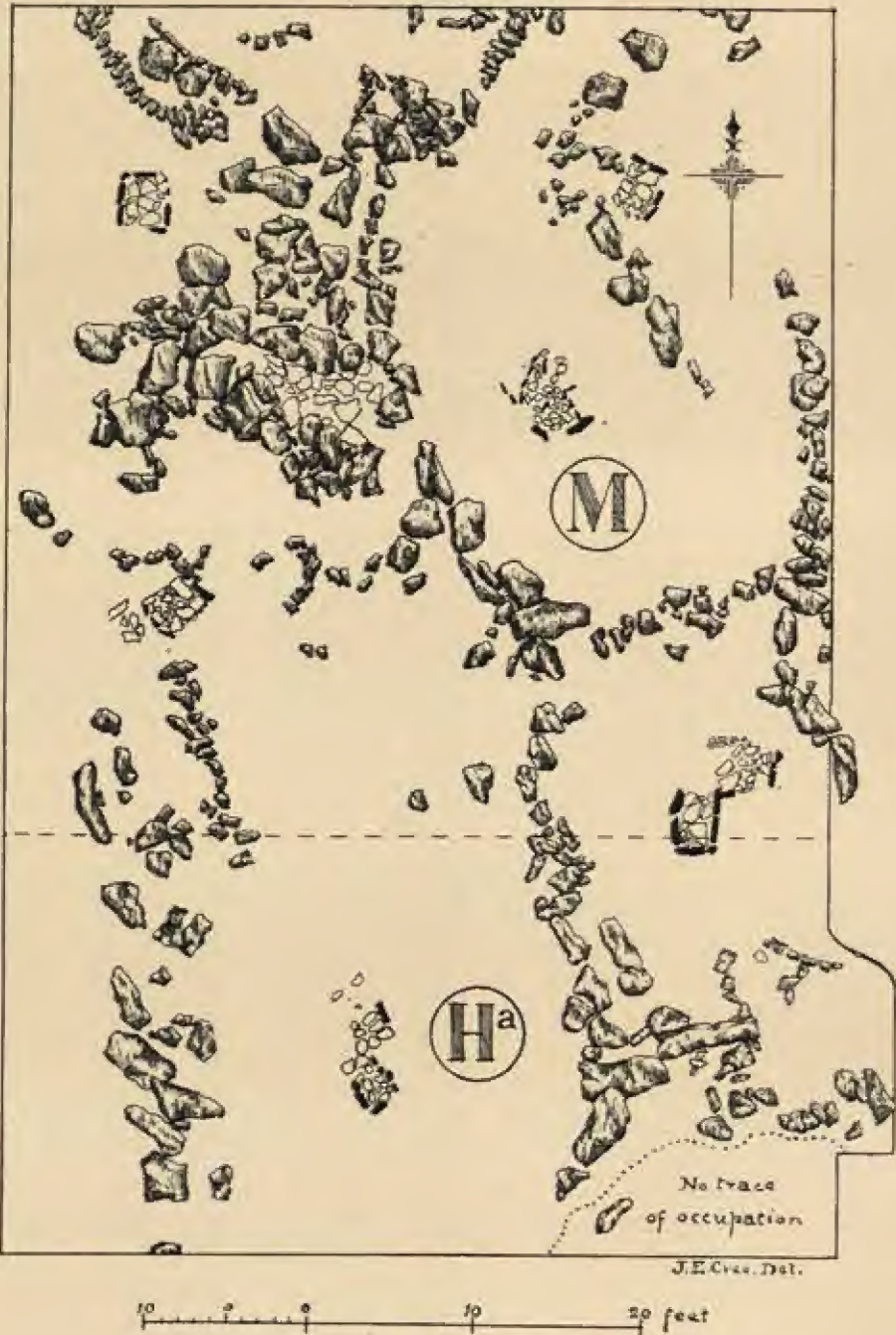


Fig. 1. Plan of Foundations on the highest level (No. 1) of sections H^a and M.

found that the old system of removing the ground in horizontal layers by no means yielded reliable results. These circumstances thus account for objects belonging to a very much earlier period having been brought to light on later horizons, and we have now some explanation of the apparent mixing of relics in the excavations of previous years. There is nevertheless a certain stratigraphical value in removing the ground in levels, and thus the old system has not only been adhered to, but increased so as to show approximately in plan the development of the site under continuous occupation. We shall therefore describe the so-called levels under the conditions above mentioned, and commence with sections H^a and M.

As usual, the top level was encountered at a depth of about 14 inches below the turf (fig. 1). A line of large rough stones was found commencing at the south line of section H^a and extending in a northerly direction, running parallel to the west section line for a total distance of about 32 feet. Not far from the centre of H^a, a hearth and the remains of another were uncovered. The more complete one was orientated north-west and south-east, was paved with slabs of sandstone and the igneous stone of the hill, and had kerbstones in position on three sides—these, as heretofore, being indicated in black on plan. To the east of this hearth another alignment of large stones running into section M was found, and east of this again a number of large stones were noticed suggesting an arc of a circle. This seemed to indicate an early dwelling, the southern and eastern portions of which appeared to have been dug out from the higher ground. Two small settings of stones converged towards the north-west, where their terminals were 2 feet apart; and this appeared to have been the entrance. The floor of this dwelling was unpaved, and here was found a small stone axe (fig. 9, No. 1), which will be described later.

Advancing towards the north, a large, well-built hearth was discovered, lying mostly in section M. It was orientated due north and south, the open end being towards the north. Kerbstones enclosed it on the remaining three sides. A ruinous hearth adjoined this on the north-east, and, as will be seen on the plan, these hearths, together with the one described earlier, were situated within what appeared to have been circular or oval enclosures of rough stones.

Proceeding still further to the north, another and larger enclosure, also formed of rough stones, was brought to light. Occupying a central position in this were the remains of two hearths. Outside of this enclosure, and lying in an angle formed by the stones lining the south-east side of a northern passage and the stones forming the north-east wall of the oval, lay another hearth. This was of the usual rectangular



Fig. 2. Plan of Foundations on level 1st of sections H^a and M.

type, and only four kerbstones remained: two on the northern end and two on the eastern side. The open end in this case seemed to have been towards the south. Entrances to the enclosure were found both on the north and east, and these were roughly about 4 feet wide. Another small break in the oval of about 14 inches in width appeared on the west side, and this seemed to lead directly into a small dwelling, while a passage-way towards the west is also suggested. The dwelling in question was situated entirely outside the enclosure. It was surrounded by large hill stones and paved with flat slabs. A mass of large stones devoid of any definite formation lay to the north and west. Slightly to the south of this wall, and forming the south side of the passage already referred to, another rectangular hearth was found, having kerbstones on two sides, and a few flat slabs of stone lay close to it on the south-west side. Still another hearth, paved, kerbed, and of similar shape, was noticed towards the north-west. This was orientated north and south, and only a portion of it was open towards the south. To the north of this hearth was discovered the foundation of what was possibly a turf wall, and this was 5 feet in width. The stones forming the south-west side of the wall were of moderate size and were laid in a slight curve, while those on the opposite side were laid almost in line. To the east of this, another setting of stones was found, placed in a north-easterly direction and running into the yet unexplored section on the north.

Having completed the examination of the top level, the soil was removed to a depth of about 6 inches. Here a level was noticed which has been called 1^a (fig. 2). At the extreme south-east corner of the half-section H^a, a small piece of ground was exposed upon which no trace of occupation was noticed. About 16 feet from the west line and 7 feet from the south line a small circular hearth was uncovered. This was neatly paved with small flat stones and surrounded by kerbing. It measured roughly 20 inches in diameter, and is one of the smallest hearths so far brought to light. To the north-east of this and abutting on the north line was a rectangular hearth, which was fairly complete. It was orientated north and south, and the open end appears to have been towards the north. Towards the east line of the section a small enclosed space about 1 foot square was found, surrounded by rough stones. In the centre of this a fine bronze pin was revealed. The pin was found point down in the soil, and adhering to it by corrosion was an iron object. The pin will be described later. The position in which this pin was found is possibly one in which it was placed. Had it been casually dropped, the weight of the head would probably have caused it to assume either a horizontal position or a vertical one head down. The remaining structure of this half-section calls for no further comment.

Proceeding now into section M, a small rectangular hearth was discovered close to the south-west corner. This was paved in the usual manner, and, although somewhat ruinous, it seemed to have been completely enclosed by kerbstones. Its orientation was north-west and south-east. About 17 feet slightly to the north of east of this hearth a few paving-stones were noticed, and these may have been a portion of the floor of a dwelling which lay only 5 feet from the rectangular hearth above mentioned in section H^a. To the north-east of the centre of the section lay a circular hearth completely paved, but having only one kerbstone in position. To the north-east and close to the section line what appeared to have been a rectangular hearth was noticed. This, however, was in a very ruinous condition. The north-west angle of the section disclosed a number of rough stones, but their purpose was not evident.

Removing the soil to a further depth of 4 inches, another level was reached which has been called No. 2 (fig. 3).

The unoccupied portion at the south-east side of H^a extended from the south line across the whole of the section, and continued for a distance of about 17 feet into section M, forming a fairly large triangular area. Towards the west line a hearth of unusual shape was noticed situated within a clay area. In construction it was a pointed rectangle, neatly paved and enclosed with kerbstones. A space of about 10 inches was open at the north-west end, and its orientation was west-north-west by east-south-east. To the north of this, a number of rough stones set almost east and west were the only other structural remains noticed in H^a.

On section M an alignment of large stones extended from the south line of the section in a north-westerly direction to the centre. Here were discovered two paved areas. These were separated by two stones of considerable size, set on edge and placed as if in continuation of the line of stones referred to above. The paved area to the east of this assumed a roughly circular shape, and was about 6 feet in diameter. On the south-west side of this line of stones a very large paving was brought to light. It measured about 15 feet from north to south by 12 feet from east to west. Another and smaller paved area was also noticed on the west side of the alignment of stones and within a few feet of this paving. On the east side of the line of stones, and close to a large one, a small heap of whelk shells was discovered, and these may have had some relation to the paving just mentioned. The shells had the appearance of having been emptied out of some vessel, and it is worth noting that a similar heap of whelk shells was found last year close to a hearth in section K, on what was then designated

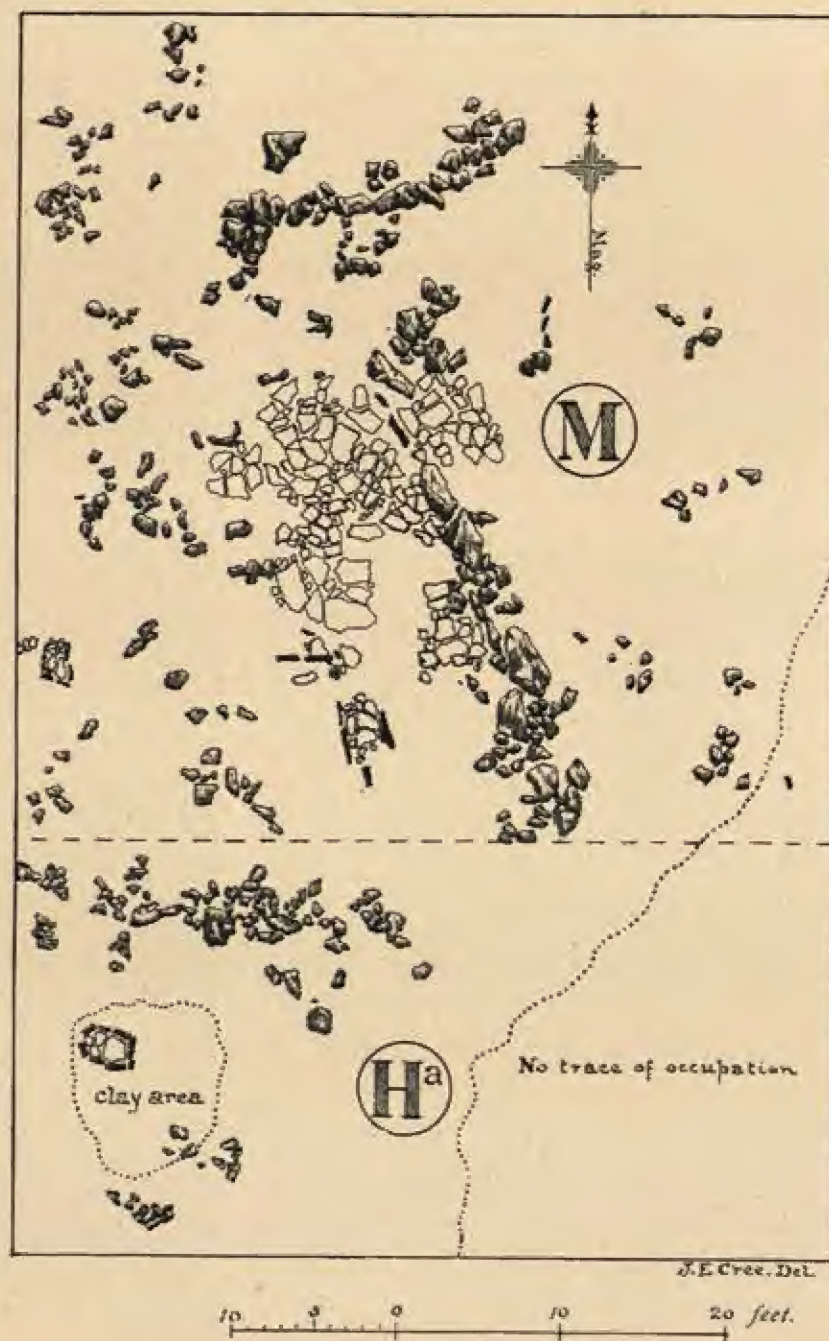


Fig. 3. Plan of Foundations on level 2 of sections H^a and M.

third level. To the south of the large pavement above described a rectangular hearth, whose orientation was north and south, was found in a more or less ruinous condition, and close to this had been another hearth, only discernible by the three kerbstones which remained.

Close to the west line of the section another small rectangular hearth was observed. It was orientated north and south, and the open end was towards the north.

About 10 feet from the paved areas already referred to, a number of large rough stones, having a slightly crescentic formation, lay towards the north. No other structure on this level seems worthy of particular notice.

Having now removed the soil from the second level, we found the third level (fig. 4) at a depth of 6 inches. The unoccupied area noticed on the level above now materially increased. It extended further towards the west in section H^a, and also towards the north in section M. The inhabited ground of H^a was thus restricted to about half the section. Little structure calls for special notice. Towards the centre of the section a small enclosure formed of rough stones, and paved with small flat stones, was found, but its purpose was not apparent. On the west line a small rectangular hearth was brought to light, its long axis being north-west and south-east, with the open end towards the south-east. No kerbstones remained on the north-east side.

Advancing now into section M, a large rectangular hearth was found about 10 feet from the south section line and 17 feet from the west section line. This was orientated north-east and south-west, and was open towards the north-east. Only one kerbstone remained on the south-east side. Almost adjoining this hearth on the south what appeared to have been a circular hearth was laid bare. The centre of this was occupied by one large flat stone, while two kerbstones bordered it on the east, and were all that remained of those which had probably surrounded it. About a foot to the east of these two hearths was a small paved area, which, as usual, is left unhatched on plan. Some 6 feet to the north of the rectangular hearth above mentioned a fragmentary hearth was found. It consisted of only one kerbstone and three paving-stones. The only other structure worth noting on this level was situated to the north-east of the last fragmentary hearth described. In this case five stones were set on edge, and will be seen in black on plan. On the east side one stone was set nearly north and south. At right angles to this two stones were set towards the west, and the structure was continued by two other stones which curved slightly towards the south-west. The purpose of this peculiar setting of stones was not apparent.



Fig. 4. Plan of Foundations on level 3 of sections H^a and M.

Below the third level another 6 inches of soil was removed, bringing us to the fourth level (fig. 5). Here the occupied area was still further restricted; the ground to the south and east as heretofore showing no trace of occupation. Towards the centre of the section paving was found, and adjoining this on the east side were a number of small rough stones placed so as to form an ovoid setting. Running diagonally through the section on the north-west side a number of rough stones suggesting an alignment were noticed, and close to these on the west side was found a small paved area consisting of five stones.

Proceeding into section M, a small triangular paved area was discovered in the angle formed by the south and west lines of the section. Three stones set on edge bordered this on the east, while adjoining it on the north are several rough stones. About 16 feet east of this on the section line a fragmentary hearth was found orientated north-east and south-west, the open end being apparently to the south-west. A few feet to the north-west of this hearth three flat paving-slabs were noticed, and adjoining these on the north-west and south-west were some rough stones, while outside of those on the south-west side two stones set on edge were noted. About 20 feet in a north-easterly direction a number of rough stones were found set in the form of the letter L; and still further to the east, bordering what was the unoccupied area, were a number of stones which suggested the foundation of a turf wall.

Five inches below this we came upon the fifth level (fig. 6). On this level the unoccupied area practically amounted to half the section, and this was also found to be the case in section M.

In section H^a a small ovoid hearth was discovered in the angle formed by the north and west lines of the section. It consisted of a few small flat stones laid in the centre, while three kerbstones were placed towards the west side. Small rough stones were, however, used to complete the border of the oval. From its general appearance, and by analogy to a hearth found on the sixth level, it is suggested that this hearth may have been an early one. A few feet to the south-east of this some paving-stones were noticed. About 9 feet to the north-east a hearth in fragmentary condition was found, and this extended into section M. It consisted of one very large kerbstone placed in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction, one kerbstone placed at right angles to the latter, and four paving-stones, two of which were of considerable size. A few feet to the north-east and in section M a large circular hearth was revealed, and the ground between the two hearths mentioned was found to consist of a layer of yellow clay about 2 inches in thickness. To the north and west of the circular hearth

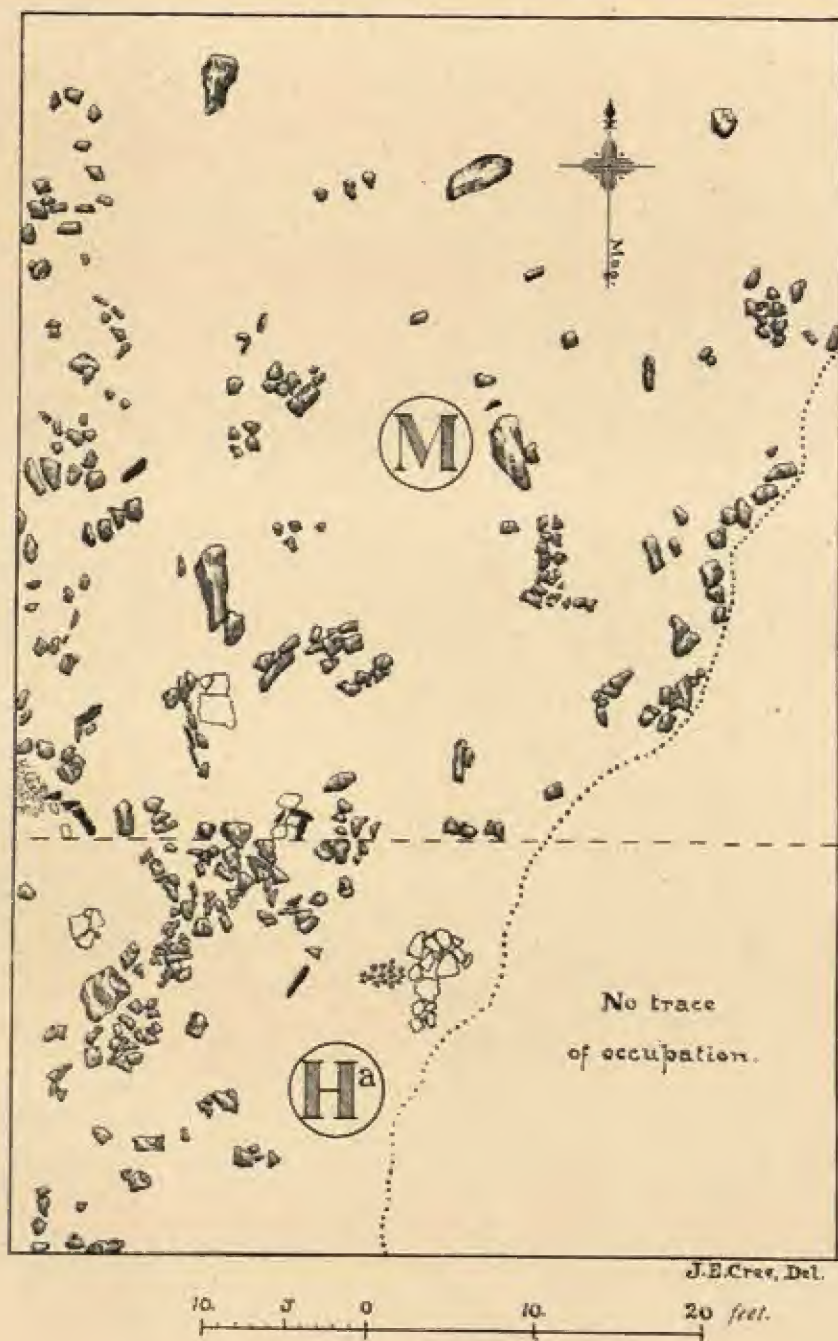


Fig. 5. Plan of Foundations on level 4 of sections H* and M.

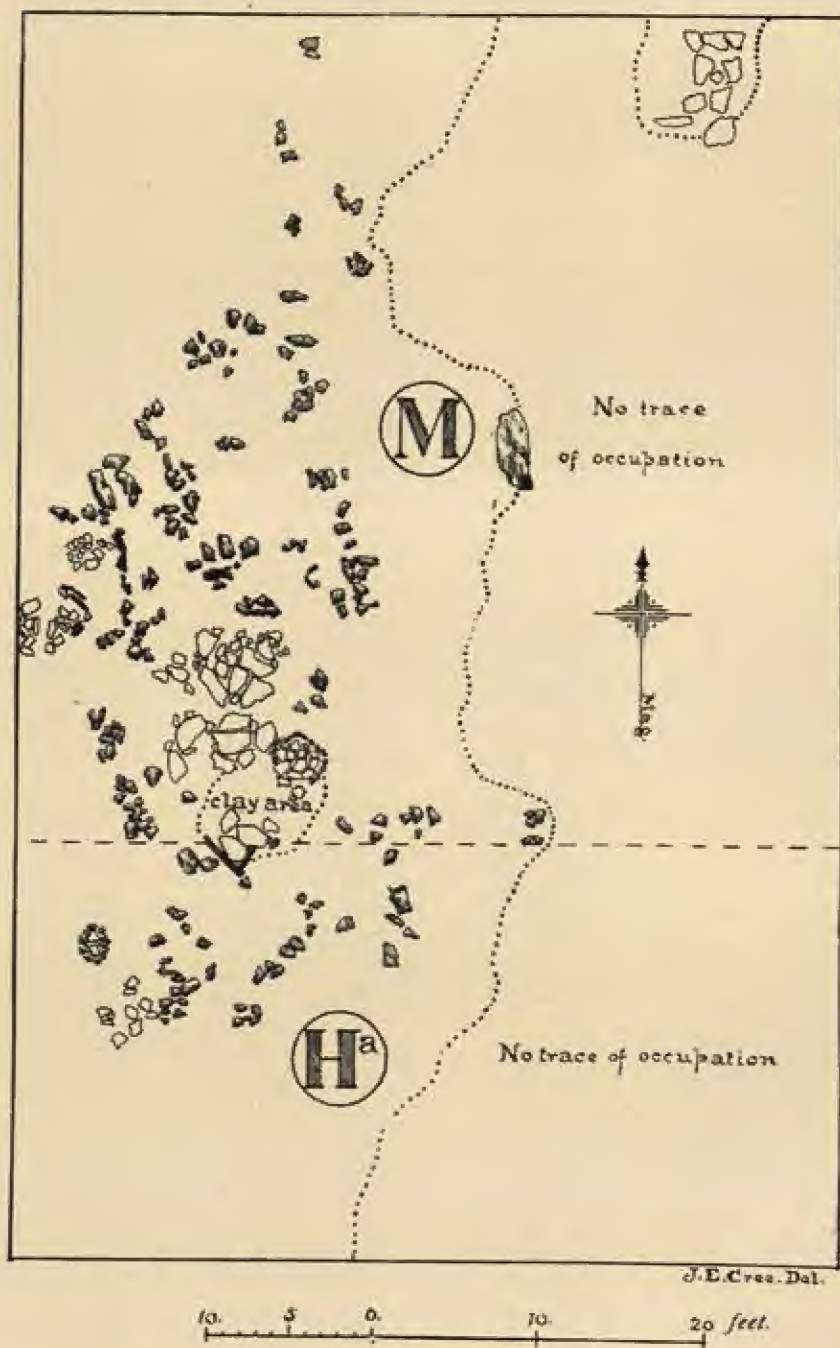


Fig. 6. Plan of Foundations on level 5 of sections H^a and M.

lay two paved areas. What appeared to be the remains of another hearth lay about 10 feet due north of the large circular hearth already mentioned. This, however, only consisted of two kerbstones set at right angles to one another and one small paving-stone. About 15 feet from the south-west corner of the section, and within 5 feet of the west line, lay the remains of another rectangular hearth, and a few feet from this in a north-easterly direction lay a small paving and a line consisting of four large stones set on edge. The remains of still another hearth of uncertain form was found about 20 feet to the north-east of these stones and close to the unoccupied area. The only other structural remains consisted of a small amount of paving, and this was found in a natural depression of the ground close to the north-east corner of the section.

The next level to be described has been called 5^a (fig. 7). Unfortunately, only a few inches of soil lay between this level and the one immediately above—so little, indeed, that the so-called level with regard to section H^a entirely escaped detection. We have thus no structure shown on plan; but when we proceed into section M a considerable amount of structure was recognised. The occupied zone amounted to less than half the section, and this lay entirely on the west side.

Near the south-west corner of the section a fragmentary hearth was noticed, together with two paving-stones. About 8 feet due north of this three stones set on edge were found, forming two sides of a triangle. The third side was open, but what purpose this structure served it is impossible to say. A few feet still further to the north-east a paved area was discovered, while still further to the north a larger and more irregularly-shaped paving was revealed formed of flat stones laid closely together. This measured about 10 feet 6 inches from north to south by 11 feet from east to west. On the south-east side of this, a line consisting of four stones set on edge, and followed towards the north by smaller stones laid horizontally, seemed to have been placed with some reference to the paving, but their object was not apparent. Several other large stones set on edge were also found at various points on this level, but their purpose could not be determined.

The last and earliest level—the sixth (fig. 8)—was found a few inches below the level above described; the total depth below the turf being 46 inches. The unoccupied area on section H^a was practically the same as on the fifth level. The occupied portion of the ground, however, instead of having only a small amount of structure, was in this case covered by a mass of stones most of which were definitely referable to a habitation of the site. The most interesting structural remains were situated about 15 feet from the south line of the section and 10 feet from the west line

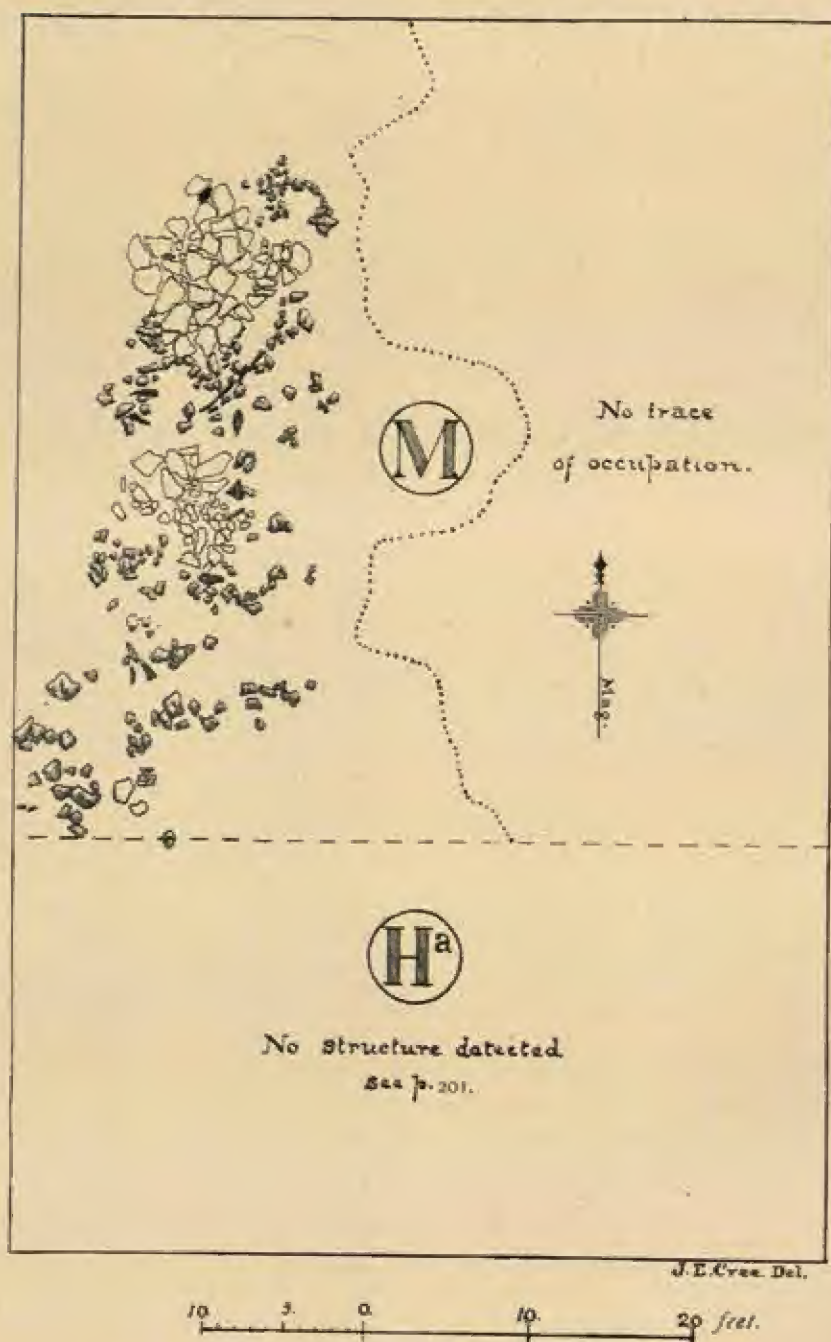


Fig. 7. Plan of Foundations on level L of sections H^a and M.

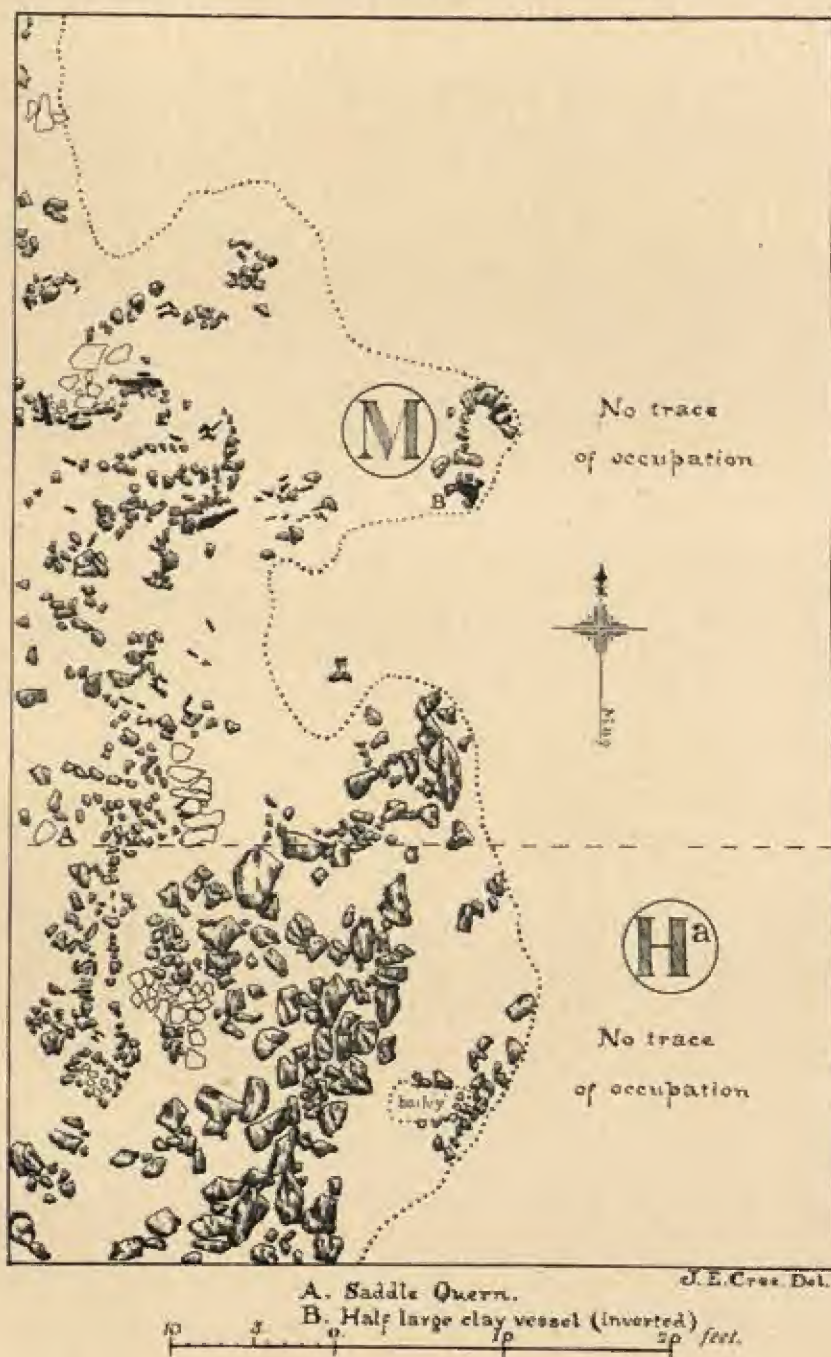


Fig. 8. Plan of Foundations on the lowest level (No. 6) of sections H^a and M.

of the section. This consisted of some paving which was practically surrounded by rough stones. There is little doubt that this enclosure formed a small dwelling; the principal entrance was towards the west, while a gap, in which two paving-stones were laid, was formed through the surrounding large stones on the south. This also may have been used as an entrance. The interior diameter of this circle was only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The entrance on the west was approached by two steps; the lower was formed of two flat stones, while the upper consisted of three flat stones, the rise being about 4 inches. About 4 feet distant in a south-westerly direction a rectangular hearth was found; its long axis lay north-west and south-east, and the open end appeared to have been in the latter direction. The centre of the hearth was paved with small flat stones, while, instead of the usual kerbing which has been almost universally observed heretofore, this hearth was merely bordered with small rough stones. About a foot to the north of it three small stones were found set on edge much in the shape of the letter H. A few feet further north and almost directly west of the entrance to the small dwelling other stones were found set on edge, which on plan would almost seem to represent a small hearth having two kerbstones awaiting, one on each side. This structure was paved with four small flat stones, but it is highly improbable that it ever served the purpose of a hearth, as its dimensions were too small and no evidence of fire was observed in connection with it. To the east of the dwelling, i.e. at the back of it, a mass of large rough stones was found running diagonally across the occupied area in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction. These stones were laid on a slope in such a manner as to form an embankment, on the top of which, to the east, a small terrace had been formed. The ground here seemed to have been filled in with soil dug out from a higher level. At the back of this terrace a small retaining wall had been built, which would prevent the sloping ground to the east slipping down. Against this retaining wall a small enclosure had been formed. Two stones were placed on the north side and two on the south, while three small paving-stones were placed against the retaining wall on the east. This enclosure was found to contain a quantity of barley, which was, of course, carbonised through age. It covered a floor area of about 2 feet in breadth by 6 feet in length. The barley had been covered by a layer of clay nearly 2 inches in thickness, on the top of which seemed to have been scattered a number of twigs or small branches. From the fact that this cache of barley had been covered in the manner mentioned, also from the small quantity of grain stored, it would seem that the enclosure had not been used to hold barley for household use. Possibly the grain represented the amount set aside for

the next spring's sowing. A quantity of it was submitted for investigation to Mr Harry F. Tagg of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and we are indebted to him for the annexed report:—

REGIUS KEEPER,—I have to report that I have examined a sample of carbonised grain and accompanying soil taken by Mr J. E. Cree from the site of a pre-Roman dwelling at Traprain Law. I find:—

1. Much of the grain is undoubtedly barley. Some grains resemble wheat grains in form, but I am not convinced than any of them are, in fact, wheat grains. Fragments of ear-rachis and accessory glumes suggest that the form of the barley ear was two-rowed.

2. A number of weed seeds and fruits associated with the grain. Of these I have identified:—

- (a) A number of seeds of a species of *Chenopodium*, probably seeds of *Chenopodium album*, Linn.
- (b) A few fruit parts of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, Linn.
- (c) Four nutlets of a species of Dead-nettle. These are of the size and form of the nutlets of *Galeopsis versicolor*, Curt.
- (d) Six fruits of species of *Polygonum*. There is, I think, no doubt that two of these are *Polygonum Convolvulus*, Linn.: the others I believe to be *Polygonum Persicaria*, Linn.
- (e) Two seeds of *Sinapis arvensis*, Linn.

3. The large number of Chenopodiaceous seeds, mostly I believe *Chenopodium album*, Linn., calls for remark. Three to four hundred were picked out of the sample, which contained, I estimate, two or three times this quantity. In sharp contrast with this abundance is the scarcity of other kinds of weed seeds.

(Signed, H. F. TAGG.)

18th March 1922.

To the north of this cache, and extending into section M, a few grains of barley were found scattered here and there, but these seemed to have been spilt, possibly when filling the small enclosure above mentioned.

Dealing now with the adjoining section M, we find only about a third of the ground on this level had been under occupation, and a very considerable number of medium-sized stones set on edge were found scattered over the entire occupied zone. In two or three cases these stones had been set so as to form three sides of a small square. The suggestion might be made that these were referable to post holes, but the remains of posts were not noticeable, although a small amount of carbonised wood was found in and about the stones. The remains of only one hearth was found, close to the west line of the section and about 25 feet from the south-west corner. Kerbstones remained only on the west and south sides, and it seemed to have been orientated east-north-east and west-south-west. Only three areas that could be considered paved were uncovered.

At the extreme south-west corner of the section a saddle quern (marked A on plan) was found lying in position on the subsoil, and

this probably had reference to the dwelling in H^a, which was about 10 feet distant.

The dwelling and other structure above described in H^a and M is of particular interest, as from the relics obtained, which will be described later, there is no doubt that the occupation of this level is referable to the "overlap" period, *i.e.* the period covering the termination of the Bronze Age and the introduction of iron into Scotland. This is an interesting discovery, for not only was the hearth in close proximity, but the saddle quern on which the grain was ground was lying only a few feet away.

In this connection it is well to remember that the period here referred to is several centuries earlier than the commencement of the period with which we have been accustomed to deal, *viz.* from the beginning of the second to the beginning of the fifth centuries A.D. It must also be borne in mind that all the ground on each level was not necessarily under occupation at the same time, and that, owing to the natural slope of the hill, levels, for instance, referable possibly to the Early Iron Age were found to be on the same horizon as occupied areas of a much later date. The importance of these particulars having been established, it was determined, in view of the length of time taken in laying bare so many different levels which failed to give details of relative importance, that for the future—so far as this year's work was concerned—we should return to the old method of laying bare four arbitrary levels only.

From these observations it will be realised that the term "level" in connection with a continuous occupation is necessarily inaccurate, although for descriptive purposes this method is more convenient and has its advantages.

Our work this year proved extremely important by reason of the finding of the Early Iron Age dwelling-site on section H^a; but so far our excavations have failed to reveal a continuity of occupation from this period on to, and linking up with, the earliest identified first- or second-century inhabitation of the site, and a possible hiatus of several centuries may exist.

Following the procedure of previous years, the description of the relics will be taken conversely to that of the levels. As has been explained heretofore, the purpose of this method is to show from the occurrence and development of the various types of relics the progress in civilisation of the dwellers on the site discovered.

Before dealing with the relics from the Early Iron Age dwelling-site above mentioned, we must describe some relics referable to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Ages. These are of stone and flint.

First may be mentioned a portion of a polished stone axe (fig. 9, No. 1), which we have already noted on p. 191 as coming from the top level. It is broken about 2 inches from the cutting edge, and measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch across. It is made of claystone, and seems to have been through the fire. Another stone axe (fig. 9, No. 2) came from the sixth level, and is made of a similar material to the one just described. It is neatly fashioned, and measures $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch across the cutting edge. This level produced another axe (fig. 9, No. 3), which is of more than ordinary interest, as it has been used as a pounder subsequently to its use as an axe. Both the cutting edge and the butt have been much abraded, and the implement now only measures $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length.

The next is a stone implement which measures $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. It is made of a piece of volcanic tuff, and has been chipped almost completely round its edges, giving it a rectangular form with rounded corners. On one face it is smoothed, and seems to have been used as a polisher. Although this implement has been described here, it is by no means certain that it is Neolithic. It may be much later, though parallels referable to this period are known.

Throughout the work several scrapers and flakes of flint have been found, and will now be described, as they probably belong to the same period. A fine scraper of dark brown flint is illustrated on fig. 10, No. 1. The upper surface is neatly worked almost the whole way round, while the under side is worked for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the scraper being thus worked entirely around its periphery. Roughly speaking, it is $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in greatest length by about $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in breadth, and it shows evidence of having been in use. A flint implement (fig. 10, No. 2), which is finely worked on one side only, is of somewhat peculiar shape, and measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length. At one end it measures about 1 inch in breadth, and at the opposite end it is only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across. The centre is high and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, from which point it tapers to both ends. The worked edge is on the upper right-hand side, which is slightly and irregularly hollowed. Another implement of flint (fig. 10, No. 3) is similarly shaped, but presents an almost directly opposite figure. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and at the lower end $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, while at the upper end it is only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth. The centre is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, and, as in the previous example, the implement tapers towards both ends. In this instance the worked edge is on the upper left-hand side. A circular scraper of flint (fig. 10, No. 4) shows signs of much usage. It measures $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter. Another scraper of grey flint (fig. 10, No. 5) measures $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length and about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth.



Fig. 9. Stone Axes.

It is of horse-shoe shape, and is nicely worked round the edge on the upper side. Then we have a small object which may have been a borer. It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth, and is worked to



Fig. 10. Flint Implements.

a sharp point. The rounded base of a leaf-shaped arrow-head is the sole representative of a weapon of this sort which has been found this year. There are also a few worked fragments of flint and one or two unworked flakes, but these call for no comment.

We now come to relics referable to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age:—

Bronze.—Close to the doorway of the dwelling lay two bronze socketed axes about 1 foot apart, both of which had a loop at the side. The first (fig. 11, No. 2) measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. The socket, which is nearly circular, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in external diameter. There is a slight moulding round the top, below which, at a distance of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch,



Fig. 11. Socketed Bronze Axes.

is a band of three slightly raised, half-round mouldings, which encircle the socket above the loop. The body of the axe is twelve-sided, but the sides merge into a flattened surface lower down. Across the cutting edge it measures about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.¹ The second axe (fig. 11, No. 1) measures about 4 inches in length. The socket is also circular, and measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in external diameter. Round the top is a moulding nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, below which three slightly raised parallel ribs extend downwards for a distance of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The body of

¹ A similar axe was found in the Castle Hill, Forfar, hoard, and is in the Museum. (*Proceedings*, vol. ii. p. 65.)

the axe is flattened, and across the cutting edge it measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.¹ A third socketed axe (fig. 11, No. 3) was found on the north-east side

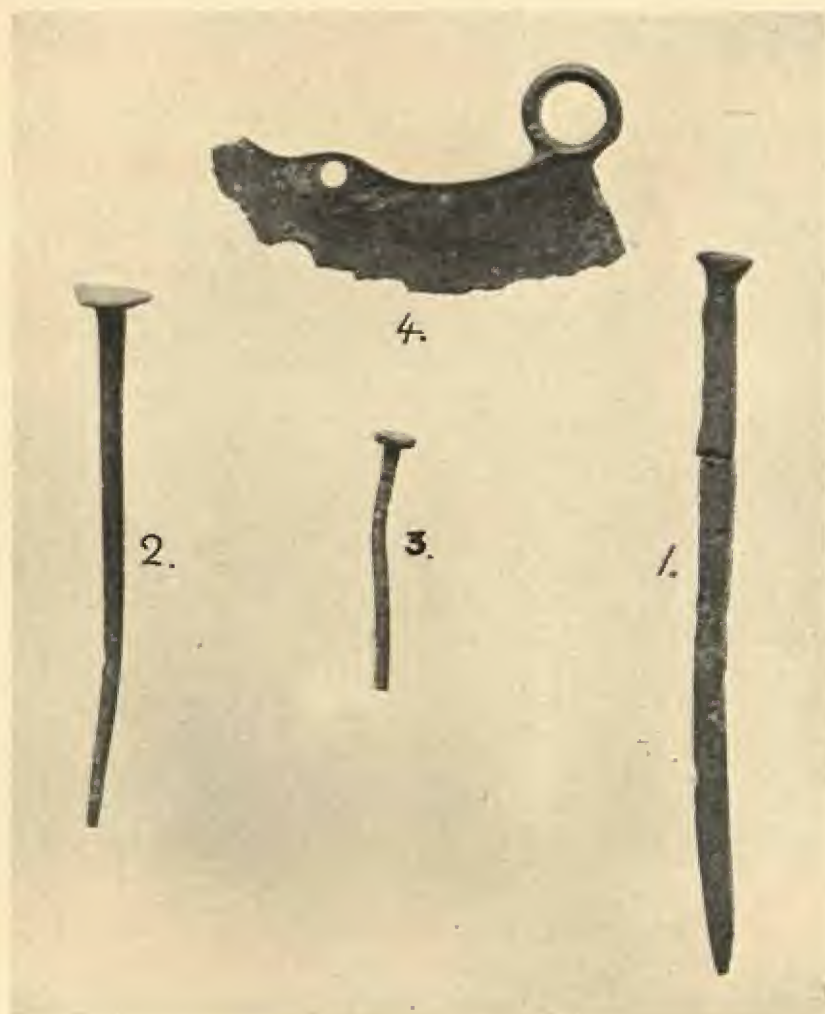


Fig. 12. Bronze Pins and Razor. (J.)

of the dwelling, about 5 feet from the two axes above described; it measures 4 inches in length. The socket is nearly circular, and measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in external diameter. It is trumpet-mouthed, and has only a

¹ One nearly similar was found at Bell's Mills, Dean, Edinburgh, and is also in the Museum. (*Proceedings*, vol. vi. (1865), p. 275.)

suggestion of a moulding round the top. The loop is placed underneath a moulding which encircles the socket an inch below the mouth, and underneath this the body of the axe is octagonal. The cutting edge is much rounded, and measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch across. This type seems to be uncommon in Scotland.¹

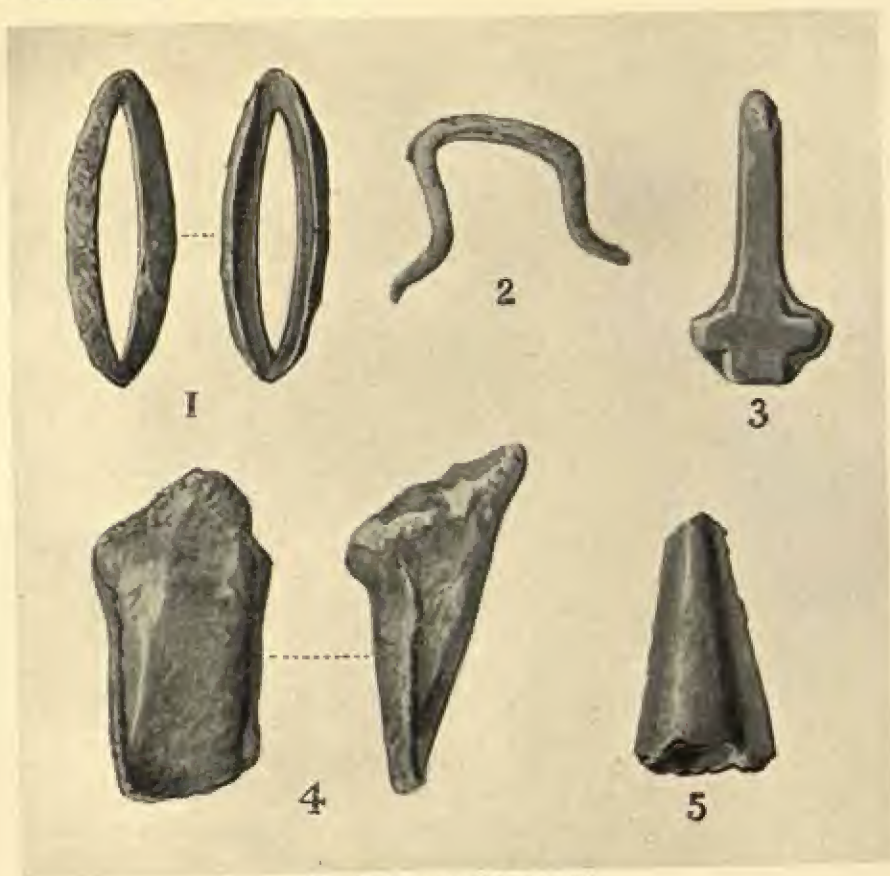


Fig. 13. Bronze Objects. (1.)

A point of a spear (fig. 13, No. 5) came from section M, fourth level. It measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length. The same section and level also produced a wedge-shaped object, evidently waste metal from the gate of a mould (fig. 13, No. 4), which measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. The pointed end of the wedge measures $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in breadth.

From section H^a, sixth level, also came three pins. One (fig. 12, No. 1)

¹ An almost identical example is noted by Sir John Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 129. It was in the collection of Canon Greenwell, and was found at Newham, Northumberland.

measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. Its head is oval, and the shank has the same form, but is flattened. The second (fig. 12, No. 2) is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, but the point is broken off. The head is circular, and measures $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. The shank is round, and tapers gradually to the point. The third (fig. 12, No. 3) resembles a wire nail. It has a circular head, and measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length. Below the head the shank is ornamented by four groups of two incised lines.

A small pointed oval mounting (fig. 13, No. 1) was found on level H^a 1^a not far from the pins above mentioned, although on a nominally higher level. It measures $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in breadth. The opening in it measures $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in breadth. This possibly has been attached to the lower part of the handle of a knife or dagger, and has been intended to act as a stop to prevent the blade being thrust too far into the sheath or scabbard. The under side is hollowed, possibly to admit of the handle closing down on to the scabbard.

Fig. 13, No. 3, is a part of the tang and shoulder-stops of what has probably been a chisel. Unfortunately, the tang, which is squared, has been recently broken, and now only measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. This relic came from level 5^a, and is of similar type to one found last year and illustrated in our Report for 1921 (fig. 10, No. 15), which came from the lowest level.

A staple (fig. 13, No. 2), measuring $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in inside diameter, is made of a piece of thick wire, and has two tangs, which are bent outwards at the ends. This object has possibly been driven into wood and the ends clinched to prevent it being withdrawn.

A small fragment of a blade measures about 1 inch in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth. A portion of what may have been a small vessel has a finished edge or rim. It has been crushed, and appears to have been burnt.

Moulds.—From the third level, section M, came one side of a mould for casting the hilt portion of a leaf-shaped bronze sword of the usual type (fig. 14, No. 1).¹ Although found on a relatively high level, this obviously belongs to the Late Bronze Age. The mould seems to be unique in Great Britain. Below the top of the mould the matrix of the hilt commences, and this measures 1 inch across. From here, on both sides, the matrix is curved inwards for a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. At this point the hilt is contracted to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and from here downwards for a further distance of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch the matrix is deepened, and shows a gradual swelling which indicates the grip. At the point where the mould is broken the grip measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across. A small

¹ A mould made of stone for the casting of a short leaf-shaped sword was found in Ireland (*Mémoires des Ant. du Nord*, 1872-77, p. 142, fig. 4); and fragments of clay moulds, possibly for a similar purpose, have been found at Boho, near Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, and at Old Connaught, Bray, Co. Dublin.



Fig. 14. Fragments of Clay Moulds.

tapering hole penetrates the body of the mould longitudinally under the matrix, obviously to serve rather an important purpose. In association with this part of the mould was another small fragment measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length and about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth. This fragment, which is rounded on the under side and slightly concave on the upper, may well be a blade portion of the mould. In this a hole $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter occupies the same relative position as in the mould for the hilt, and it is suggested that, owing to the length of the sword, it was found necessary to reinforce the mould throughout the greater part of its length by enclosing in the clay a rod of metal. The paste of which this mould is composed is of fine texture in the interior, and the exterior seems to have been formed of a mixture of clay and fine-grained sand. The importance of the find, however, is in the proof of the casting of Bronze Age swords on Traprain Law; and the additional fact is made clear that these swords were presumably cast in moulds made in halves, and of clay. Several fragments of the same or a similar mould were found in other sections and will be described later. A few other portions of moulds, also made of clay, were found in association with the above. Some appeared to have been for the casting of bronze socketed axes, three of which are illustrated on fig. 14, Nos. 4, 8, and 9, the two latter having been found in 1920, while one fragment (fig. 14, No. 5) suggests the casting of a bronze spear with lunette openings in the blade.

Fig. 15 represents a remarkable bronze pin which is of an Early Iron Age type and is of extreme rarity. This pin was found on section H^a, level 1^a, and has already been mentioned. In total length it measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The head is circular, and measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width, with deep concavities on each side. Around the centre of the head, dividing it into two equal segments, runs a shallow groove, notched at regular



Fig. 15. Bronze Pin. (1.)

intervals by short incised lines. A double raised moulding is carried round the edges, the inner one being also notched. The pin has a knee-shaped bend just below the head, and gradually tapers to the point. The iron object which was corroded to this pin may here be noted. Apparently it has been composed of one large and several smaller rings, together with a straight stem or pin, but its shape is too indefinite for determination.



Fig. 16. Bronze Girdle-ring. (b.)

which is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch. The ring is covered with a fine dark purple patina, and passes through a broad band or loop of bronze $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in breadth, with upturned edges. The under side of this loop has a rounded swelling in the centre, which decreases towards the upturned edges. Projecting from this band on the upper side is a tongue $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth. Through the tongue a hole has been bored about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, and this is countersunk on both sides. The ring and the loop seem to be of different metal, as the loop is devoid of any patina and does not seem to be of the same texture. This object has without doubt been a girdle-ring.²

Iron.—One of the most important finds this year was an iron socketed

Another relic of very great interest is a razor also of the Iron Age (fig. 12, No. 4). The blade is curved, and measures $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length, but the point is broken off. At the end of the blade is a projecting loop which measures nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in extreme diameter. The back of the blade is thickened, and extends from this loop in a raised curving ridge to the point. Below the loop the width of the blade is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. At a distance of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the butt end of the blade, and immediately underneath the back ridge, is a hole measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. This type of razor is probably unique in Great Britain.¹

Fig. 16 is a heavy metal ring, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in external diameter. It is circular in cross section, the diameter of

¹ A razor of similar type found at Mörlingen, in Switzerland, is in the St Germain Museum. Other examples showing some similarity are illustrated in Keller's *Lake Dwellings*. Some are from Nidau-Steinberg, pl. xxxv, figs. 18 and 24; another from Mörlingen, pl. iii, fig. 6; while others come from Auvèrnièr, pl. liii. Note particularly fig. 5.

² Similar objects are noted in *Die Ältere Eisenzeit Gotlands*, by Oscar Almgren (1st part), Stockholm, 1914: see p. 7, fig. 8 and pl. v. Nos. 54-59; also pl. ix. Nos. 128-131. Another is illustrated in *The Viking Age*, Du Chailly, vol. ii. p. 307, fig. 1176.

axe, of Bronze Age type, with a loop at the side (fig. 17). This was found about 23 feet from the north-west corner of the section, close to the north section line. It is in very good preservation, and measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The socket is oval, and outside is ornamented round the top by a moulding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width. The external diameters at the mouth of the socket are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 2 inches, and the metal is about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. The loop is placed $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the mouth of the socket, while across the cutting edge the axe measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.¹ That this axe has been modelled after the Bronze Age type is undoubted; but whereas the latter were cast in moulds, the casting of iron was unknown until long after this time. The iron axe then was hammered out of malleable iron into the desired shape, the socket being formed over a mandrel. It will thus be realised that the workman of this period had already acquired a large amount of skill.

Another relic of more than ordinary interest is a small tanged sickle (fig. 18, No. 1), which came from the second level of H^a. It has a curved tapering blade measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the tang to the point. At a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the part where the blade commences the tang is bent at right angles like the scythe of to-day, and finishes in a point. Possibly this was intended to drive into a wooden haft, but the sickle would, no doubt, be further secured to the handle by other means. Although this sickle came from a nominally high horizon,



Fig. 17. Socketed Iron Axe. (l.)

¹ Two iron socketed axes are known to have been found in Scotland. One without a loop was found in a crannog near the south-eastern shore of the south end of the Bishop Loch, Parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. The other came from the Culbin sands, and is now in the Museum. It measures 4 inches in length; the socket is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, while across the cutting edge the axe measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Several have been found in England and Wales. Sir John Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 144, writes: "The transition from bronze to iron cannot so readily be traced in this country as on the Continent; but socketed celts, etc., formed of iron, and made in imitation of those in bronze, have occasionally been found in Britain. One (4 inches), with a side loop, and a part of its wooden handle, was found in Merionethshire. . . . Another of the same type was found in North Wales." Yet another is mentioned ($5\frac{1}{4}$ inches) with a rounded socket and no loop. It was found in Essex; and one from Loch Mourne, Ireland, is illustrated in the *Proceedings*, vol. xx. p. 330.



Fig. 18. Sickles, Spear-head, and other Objects of Iron.

it was lying on the natural rubble, and was found not many feet towards the north-east from the cache of barley on sixth level attributed to the Early Iron Age.¹

Glass.—The only object of glass which, with a certain amount of safety, can be referred to the Early Iron Age is a bead of darkish blue colour. It is an irregular oval, and measures $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness. The paste of which it is composed is much pitted. Another small bead of dark blue glass measures $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in greatest diameter; it is of globular form, flattened at both sides. Although it came from this level it probably belongs to the Romano-British occupation of the hill.

Stone.—Three saddle querns were brought to light this year, and may be attributed at least to the Early Iron Age occupation. One, measuring $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, has been worn down about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It was found close to the south line of section M, and is marked A on plan of sixth level. Another was found on section H^a, and came from the fifth level. It measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, and is only slightly worn down. A third was recovered from the second level H^a. It measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and is worn down about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.

Pottery.—Several fragments of what appears to have been a large crucible must be noted. These are made of a fine-grained clay, and show considerable metallic slag deposit on what has been the wall of the vessel. In one case the thickness of the clay wall is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, while the thickness of the encrusted slag is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Small crucibles have been found complete in previous years' excavations, but the fragments here mentioned seem to represent a vessel capable of containing a very much larger amount of molten metal.

Two shards of coarse pottery have been found showing decoration. Fig. 19, No. 1, has been a small vessel. It has a fairly compact texture, and is well fired. A small portion of the rim, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, remains, and it seems to be nearly vertical. Below this the wall of the vessel has bulged slightly outwards. The decoration, such as it is, consists of an irregular line of indentations which have been made with a pointed stick. These have been placed on the shoulder of the vessel. The next shard (fig. 19, No. 2) is of thicker texture, and appears more friable. The rim is slightly everted, and the inside of it has a number of indentations, also made with a pointed stick. These two shards and two others to be described later are the only finds of decorated pottery of native manufacture of this period which have

¹ J. Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post*, p. 283, pl. lxi. Nos. 2 and 5, mentions the finding of two sickles of slightly different patterns.

been obtained on the Law up to the present. Many other shards of native manufacture were also found on this level, but, as they have



Fig. 19. Shards of Early Iron Age decorated Pottery.

no definite characteristics pointing to an Early Iron Age attribution, no description seems necessary.

The level immediately above, as will be remembered, has been marked 5^a, and this belongs to a much later period of the occupation, viz. to the beginning of the second century A.D. It has been explained that we failed to detect this level on section H^a, but we identified it

on section M, and therefore the relics to be described all come from that section. As a natural sequence to this, it will be seen that any relics which might have been referable to section H^a will fall to be included in the relics from the fifth level.

Bronze.—A pin (fig. 20, No. 1), with circular head formed of six balls which are flat on the back, resembles one found last year on the second level,¹ but the head is slightly smaller than in last year's example. The stem of the pin connects with the head at the back, where it has a small shoulder about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, from which point it turns downwards at right angles. The stem has been broken, and now only measures $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length.

A needle (fig. 20, No. 2); measures $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length, with the eye $\frac{7}{16}$ inch distant from the head. Above the eye, on both sides, is a groove, which diminishes gradually towards the head.² An object, now bent, whose purpose is not apparent, is formed of a thin plate of bronze, which overlaps at the junction and tapers towards the point. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and the diameter at the top is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. A small rod of circular section measures 1 inch in length.

Glass.—Two small fragments of opaque white glass armlets were recovered. The larger is triangular in cross section, and measures $\frac{17}{32}$ inch in breadth; the smaller, which is slightly more plano-convex in cross section, measures $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in breadth. Two small pieces of Roman green bottle-glass are too fragmentary to warrant description.

Stone.—A stone measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and squared at one end shows friction marks on the edges as if made by a cord. A stone of fine texture which may have been used as a hone or polisher (fig. 21, No. 1), is in the form of a right-angled triangle, having one side slightly rounded. The base measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, while from base to apex the stone measures $2\frac{7}{16}$ inch. On both sides facets are shown, apparently formed by repeated rubbing. Another stone in the form of an isosceles triangle (fig. 21, No. 2) is of a finer-grained clay-stone. The base measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and from base to apex the object measures 2 inches. This has also been used for a similar purpose to the stone above described. Two sling-stones also came from this level. They are roughly spherical, and one measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, while the other only measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Whorls.—We have two whorls to describe. One (fig. 22, No. 1) is of shale, and measures 2 inches in diameter and is about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. IIv. p. 186.

² Bronze needles have been found in the Broch of Lamaness, Sanday, in the Weem at Cairneonan, also at Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire. Five bronze needles are noted in *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, by Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray, vol. I. p. 224, pl. XLII., No. E43. *The Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill*, by Donald Atkinson, p. 41, pl. xii. gives other examples from Lowbury and Silchester.



Fig. 20. Objects of Bronze, and Silver Strainer.

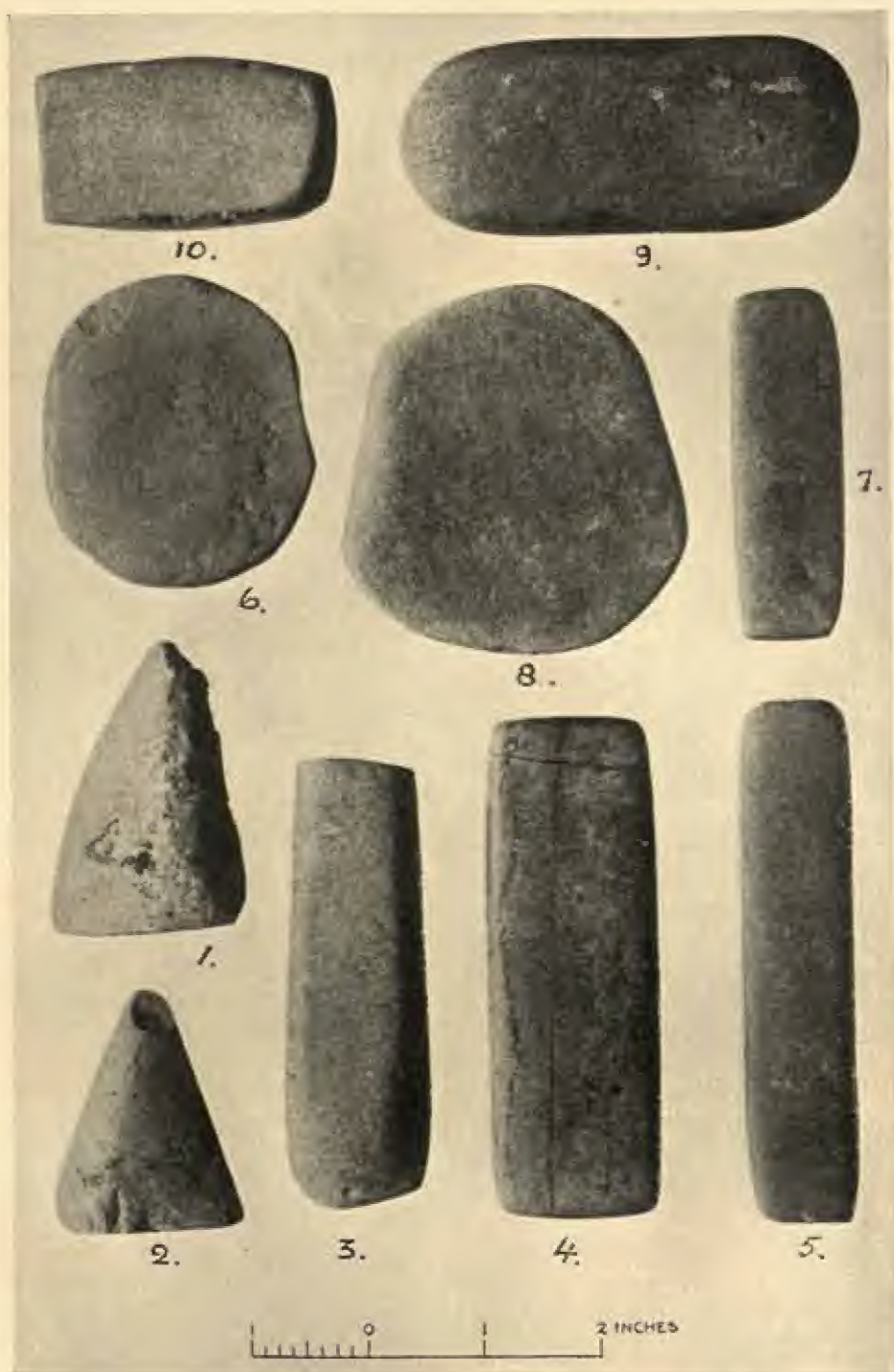


Fig. 21. Whetstones and other Objects of Stone.

The other has been formed out of a piece of dark red sandstone (fig. 22, No. 2). It measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. In shape it is a flattened spheroid.

Pottery.—The only pottery worth notice which was found on this level consists of the foot-rim and a portion of the wall of a Samian ware bowl. A hole has been drilled through the wall of the vessel, possibly for the purpose of joining, with a metal band, this piece to another similarly drilled.¹ Two or three fragments of a large wheel-made vessel of coarse texture and about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness may be mentioned. Several shards of black cooking-pot, showing on the outside the usual lattice-work decoration. One fragment, also wheel-made, is of brownish clay, and has been decorated by vertical lines, three of which are shown on the shard. About the centre of the section, set round on three sides by small rough stones, was found half of a large vessel of native manufacture (fig. 23; see B on plan of sixth level). This vessel was inverted, and a narrow channel about 2 inches deep and possibly the same in width had been cut in the soft rubble. In this the rim of the vessel had been placed. A large stone, which probably at some later time had been set above the vessel, had completely demolished half of it and apparently had pulverised the clay. Nothing was found inside except a few fragments of burnt bone much comminuted, and one tooth, probably of a pig or calf. Although this vessel is marked on sixth level plan, its general characteristics show that it does not belong to the overlapping period, and consequently it is described on level 5^a. Two pieces of baked clay showing marks of wattle, and a considerable amount of coarse pottery of native manufacture, were also brought to light.

We shall now describe relics from the fifth level.

Bronze:—Fibula.—Only one fibula (fig. 20, No. 3) came from this level. It is knee-shaped, of the usual type, and is undecorated. The pin is missing, and the spring is contained in a semi-cylindrical casing.²

Finger Rings.—A finger ring (fig. 20, No. 4) was found, from which a considerable portion of the shank is missing. The head measures $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in width and diminishes at both sides. In the centre of the head is a shallow mount, partially filled with what seems to be red enamel. One similar was found at Rushmore.³ A portion of a spiral ring (fig. 20, No. 5), comprising about one and a quarter coil, is slightly crushed. It has been made out of a bronze wire which is circular in section. One end is finished with a rounded knob, behind which seems to be a

¹ Pitt Rivers, *Excavations in Woodyates*, vol. iii. pl. cxxxv. No. 17, p. 143.

² *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 106, fig. 23, No. 3.

³ Pitt Rivers, *Excavations at Rushmore*, vol. i. pl. xv. No. 25, and p. 53.

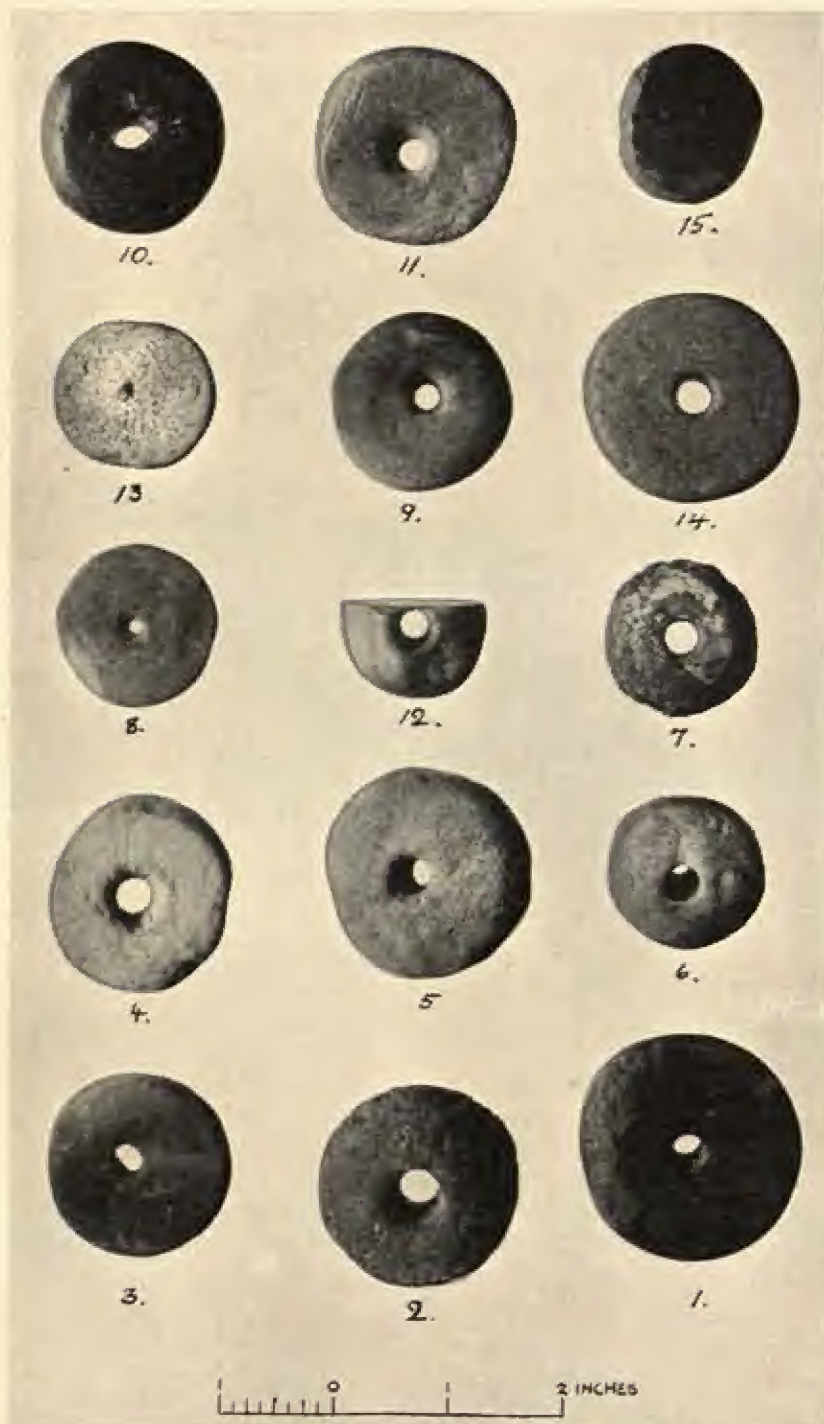


Fig. 22. Whorls.

half moulding. The interior diameter appears to have been about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Three fragments of what may have been another spiral ring also came from this level. They are decorated with a series of small notches across one side.

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—A dress fastener (fig. 20, No. 6) with a square head and triangular loop is analogous to one found in 1914.¹ One discoidal harness mounting (fig. 20, No. 7), having a loop at the back, was also recovered. It is undecorated, and measures 1 inch in



Fig. 23. Large Vessel of Pottery.

diameter. A terret ring (fig. 20, No. 8) is similar in type to one found in 1914.² The extreme diameter of this ring, measuring from outside of knobs, is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. An indeterminate piece of bronze is triangular in section, and measures $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length. Portions of a small ring, which is in a fragmentary condition, measure about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth. The stem of what may have been a rivet is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, and is made of a piece of round wire flattened on two opposite sides. Two portions of a small plano-convex ring in which a hole has been drilled. A piece of bronze wire about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length. A thin plate of metal (fig. 24, No. 2), which has probably been leaf-shaped, terminates in a thin stem which has been bent under it.

Glass.—There are segments of six glass armlets, all of which are triangular in cross section. Three—one being fragmentary—are of

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 173, fig. 25, No. 8, and vol. lv. p. 186, fig. 21, No. 11.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xlix. p. 181, fig. 32, No. 1.

opaque white, while one (fig. 25, No. 3) is of opaque yellow. The latter has had an interior diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Another large piece amounting to one half of an armlet (fig. 25, No. 1) is of a dark olive-green colour, and is ornamented with hook-like figures of white enamel which are slightly raised above the surface and are placed alternately on each side of the mesial ridge.¹ A small segment of green translucent glass has a rounded mesial ridge consisting of a rope pattern of alternate strands of blue and white opaque enamel (fig. 25, No. 2). Three small fragments of green bottle-glass are of the usual character; one is only



Fig. 21. Glass Bead and two Bronze Objects.

$\frac{1}{32}$ inch in thickness, while the other two pieces are thicker. A bead (fig. 24, No. 1), measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest diameter by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth, is made of a dark blue paste, and is ornamented with three spirals of whitish opaque enamel.²

Jet.—A segment of an armlet (fig. 26, No. 1) is triangular in cross section, is about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth, and when complete has measured $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in internal diameter. A small piece of jet (fig. 26, No. 2) is $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width. It has been rounded on both surfaces, on which striæ are visible.

Stone.—A slingstone measures about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. Another, having a finer finish, only measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. A hone (fig. 21,

¹ An almost identical piece having the same internal diameter was found last year (*Proceedings*, vol. iv, p. 172, fig. 11, No. 22).

² One found in 1919 is of dark blue translucent glass, and is ornamented by a spiral of polychrome opaque glass (*Proceedings*, vol. liv, p. 70, fig. 8, No. 10).

No. 3) measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness. One end is cut square across, while the other end is slightly rounded. The upper surface gives evidence of considerable use.

Whorl.—Only one whorl (fig. 22, No. 3) is referable to this level. It is made of a fine-grained sandstone, and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The hole is somewhat elliptical, and is not in the centre of the stone.

Iron.—An ox-goad, with the point wanting, is formed of three coils of stout wire, and measures $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in outside diameter.

Bone.—A small fragment of a hollow cylindrical bone handle, split longitudinally, shows a design of chevrons with the alternate angle filled in with transverse lines, all incised (fig. 27, No. 2). A similar and larger piece of bone, possibly a portion of the same handle, was found last year.¹

Pottery.—The pottery from this level consists of a small quantity of shards of several Roman wheel-made vessels, but none seem worthy of comment. The amount of pottery of native manufacture is considerable. One shard, comprising the rim and a portion of the wall of a vessel, is about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, and has been well fired. The rim is rounded and slightly everted. Another shard of what has been a large vessel is about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness.

Coin.—One coin came from this level. It is a denarius of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).²

We now come to a description of the relics from the fourth level:—

Bronze.—Only a few unimportant objects were recovered from this level. They consist of a thin rod of bronze, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, which may have been the stem of a pin; a small penannular brooch, fragmentary and in very poor condition; a roll of bronze plate which measures $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in width, and another small fragment.

Glass.—The only relics of glass are two small segments of armlets, one of which is illustrated (fig. 25, No. 4). They are of white opaque vitreous paste, and plano-convex in cross section.

Jet, etc.—A segment of an armlet of jet (fig. 26, No. 3) measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth, and is plano-convex in cross section. Another small segment, which only measures $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, is slightly more triangular in cross section than the preceding. A third piece is fragmentary and of no special interest. Other objects of jet and shale consist of a segment amounting to almost a quarter of a broad ring of shale, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness. Half a smaller ring of jet (fig. 26, No. 4) measures only $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in internal diameter. One-quarter

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. iv, p. 174, fig. 12, No. 17.

² Cohen², vol. ii, p. 289, No. 172.

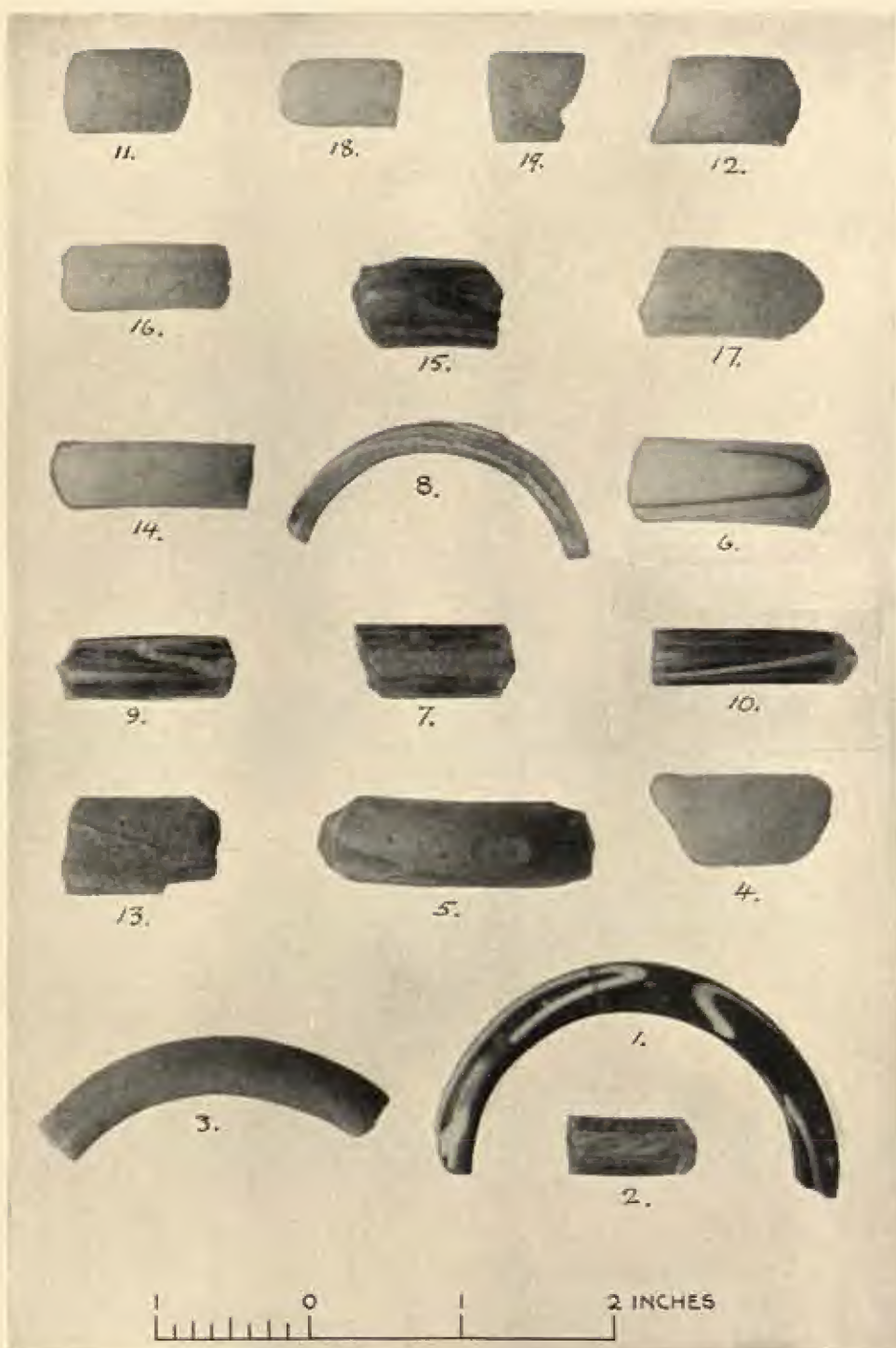


Fig. 25. Fragments of Glass Armlets.

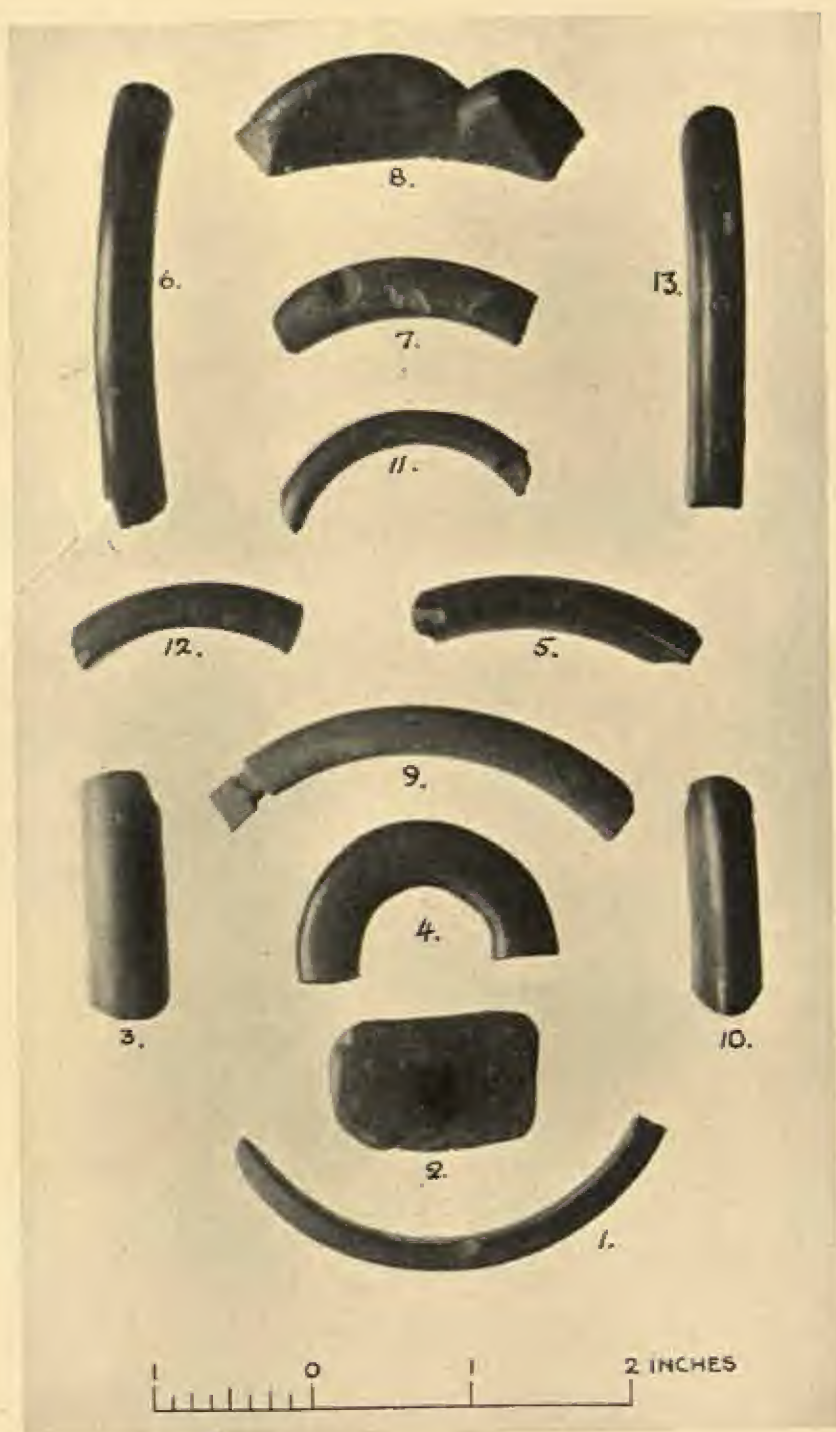


Fig. 20. Fragments of Jet Armlets.

of a pin-head of jet roughly dressed, and a rectangular block of lignite, with rounded corners, which measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by

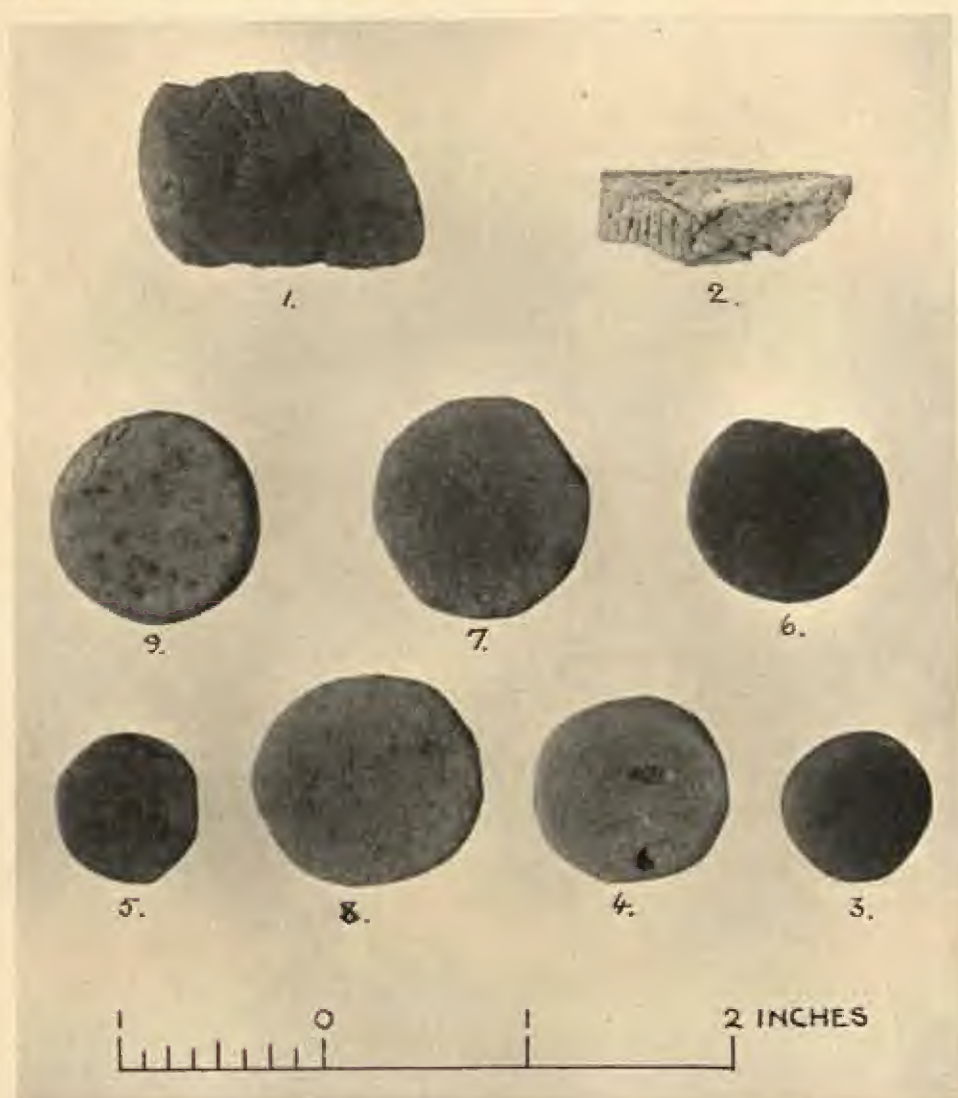


Fig. 27. Inscribed Stone, Bone Object, and Playing Men.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, complete the objects recovered under this heading. The latter may have been used for smoothing or polishing purposes.

Stone.—Objects of stone consist of one small slingstone, measuring about 1 inch in diameter, two pounders made from water-worn stones, and one small playing man (fig. 27, No. 3). The latter is of slate.

Whorls.—Three whorls were found, one of stone (fig. 22, No. 4) and two of clay (fig. 22, Nos. 5 and 6). Both the latter are oblate spheroids, and being made of clay are more uncommon than those made of other



Fig. 28. Fibulae and other Bronze Objects. (4.)

materials. The larger of the two clay whorls measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The smaller measures only $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and the hole through it tapers from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at one side to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the other side.

Iron.—The iron objects recovered consist only of one-half of a pair of shears, measuring about 7 inches in length; and an indeterminate piece of iron. Under this heading may be mentioned a small piece of hematite.

Pottery.—A considerable quantity of pottery of Roman manufacture came from this level. A number of fragments of a mortarium were

found, and these have now been pieced together and form the greater portion of the vessel. It is $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches in outside diameter at the rim, and is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. Among other shards of Roman manufacture must be included the following:—One decorated fragment of Samian ware, about 1 inch square, which shows a running rabbit or hare; a small portion of the rim of a bowl ornamented on top with leaves on stalks, *en barbotine*, and several other undecorated pieces; shards of black cooking-pot with lattice decoration; also shards of a grey wheel-made vessel, which is decorated with a faint irregular wavy line bordered by impressed lines which surround the vessel. A number of pieces of a large vessel of reddish-brown colour and coarse texture, measuring about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, and one playing-man, measuring $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch (fig. 27, No. 4). Pottery of native manufacture was fairly abundant, and calls for no comment.

Wood.—Two fragments of wood carbonised through age were found. One piece has been pointed with a sharp tool, the marks of which are still plainly visible. It measures about 2 inches in length.

Relics from the third level are as follows:—

Bronze:—Fibula.—A bow-shaped fibula (fig. 28, No. 1), with trumpet head covering a coiled spring, and with pin and catch-plate wanting, is of a type similar to two found in 1919¹ and to one found last year.² It has no ornamentation except a floriated knob in the bow, which is flattened on the under side, and the work is of poor execution. A penannular brooch (fig. 29, No. 11), with rounded terminals, is in very poor condition. A thin plate of bronze, whose use cannot be determined, and two pieces of run bronze (wasters) are also from this level.

Glass.—Eight segments of glass armlets come from this level. One (fig. 25, No. 5) is a complete segment, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length. It is plano-convex in cross section, and measures $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth at the base. It is checked down at both ends so as to reduce the diameter, and is one of the ornamented class of which several were found in 1915, and which were probably connected by a metal mount. The surface is entirely covered, except on the under side, by a bright yellow enamel. This has been crossed obliquely by a tapering line of enamel of a reddish colour. An oval-shaped depression on the mesial line was probably occupied by a similarly coloured material. At one end of the segment a vertical groove is placed, which may have had reference to the metal catch or clasp which joined this segment to another opposite. The interior diameter of this armlet would have been $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches. It is interesting to note that four segments of similar length would not

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 65, fig. 7, Nos. 6 and 7.

² *Ibid.*, vol. lv. p. 176, fig. 15, No. 1.



Fig. 20. Objects of Bronze.

complete the circle, a distance of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch being left incomplete. The suggestion, therefore, may be made that a metal mount, measuring about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, was used to connect three of the segments, while the fourth segment, which may have included a clasp, might well require an additional $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and this would complete the entire circle. Three segments of opaque white armlets were found; one, of a highly polished paste of a milky-white colour, is undecorated. The other two are of a duller white; one of the latter (fig. 25, No. 6) is ornamented with a hook-like design of pale brown. A small segment (fig. 25, No. 7) is of pale green translucent glass, and is ornamented along the mesial line with a cord pattern of blue and white strands of opaque enamel. Another segment (fig. 25, No. 8), comprising nearly one-half of a small armlet, is of pale green translucent glass. It would only measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in internal diameter when complete, and was possibly for a child. It is decorated with a raised hook-like ornament of white enamel, which has been trailed across the surface. Two other segments (fig. 25, Nos. 9 and 10) of green translucent glass armlets are also decorated with opaque white enamel, and seem to be of a larger interior diameter. The only other objects of glass found were one fragment of dark green translucent bottle-glass and one fragment of white transparent glass.

Jet.—The only jet objects from this level consist of one segment of an armlet (fig. 26, No. 5) which is triangular in cross section, and by analogy, therefore, may be considered earlier than its level implies; and a small fragment which is split longitudinally. There is also a small playing-man (fig. 27, No. 6).

Stone.—Four water-worn stones which seem to have been used as polishers, are of little importance; these and a small playing-man of slate (fig. 27, No. 5) comprise all the stone objects, except whorls, recovered from this level.

Whorls.—There are three whorls and fragments of three others, all of stone. One is dome-shaped (fig. 22, No. 7), and another (fig. 22, No. 8)



Fig. 30. Iron Hoe.

is of a slaty material; and on one side of the latter is a small incised triangle which has been made approximately in the centre.

Iron.—The greater portion of a hoe (fig. 30), measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; has a rounded blade. From the edge of the blade to the shoulder it measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and in breadth at the widest part it seems to have measured when complete about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The socket has been formed simply by lapping over both sides of the flat plate at the upper end.

Moulds.—We have a few small fragments of moulds from this level, but they are too indefinite to be worthy of description. A fragment of the core of a clay mould may, however, be mentioned. It is circular in cross section, and is slightly curved.

Pottery.—The pottery consists of a small amount of Roman ware, and only two fragments may be specially noted. One is a portion of the wall of a vessel of decorated Samian ware; the other fragment being the handle of a vessel. It is yellowish in colour, and is of a hard texture. A considerable quantity of pottery of native manufacture is of the usual coarse character, and requires no description.

Coins.—Two coins were recovered from this level. One is a silver denarius of Nero (A.D. 54-68).¹ This coin is in fine condition, and seems to have been little in circulation. The other coin is a second brass of Carausius (A.D. 287-293). The disparity in the dates of these coins brings clearly into prominence the question we have already discussed with regard to the occupation of the ground at different periods. Nevertheless, there is a possibility that the former coin occurring on a relatively later level may be purely fortuitous.

Relics from the second level are as follows:—

Silver.—A small stud of silver with a rounded head, and a stem which measures about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Bronze:—Fibula.—A small penannular brooch (fig. 29, No. 1), which has fluted terminal knobs and a broken pin; it measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in external diameter.

Pins.—The head of a pin (fig. 29, No. 4), of a type with which we are now familiar, with six balls flattened on the back. The pin is broken, and only $\frac{5}{16}$ inch remains. The stem of another pin which is slightly bent, and measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length.

Finger Rings.—A spiral finger ring (fig. 29, No. 3), which appears to be nearly complete, formed of a coil of wire. It is thickened at one end, which is encircled with a number of incised grooves. The interior diameter is about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—A small ring, which is incomplete

¹ Cohen², vol. i. p. 288, No. 21.

(fig. 29, No. 5), and measures $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{16}$ inch in exterior diameter. A thin plate of bronze, of indeterminate use, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.

Glass.—The only piece of glass worth noting is a triangular portion of the side of a vessel. It is of schmelze glass, and is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness at the rim. Below this for a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch the glass has been ground, giving the appearance of a dull band which apparently encircled the vessel. Beneath this a moulded ornamentation extending downwards has been left clear. Two small fragments of Roman glass vessels are of a pale green colour.

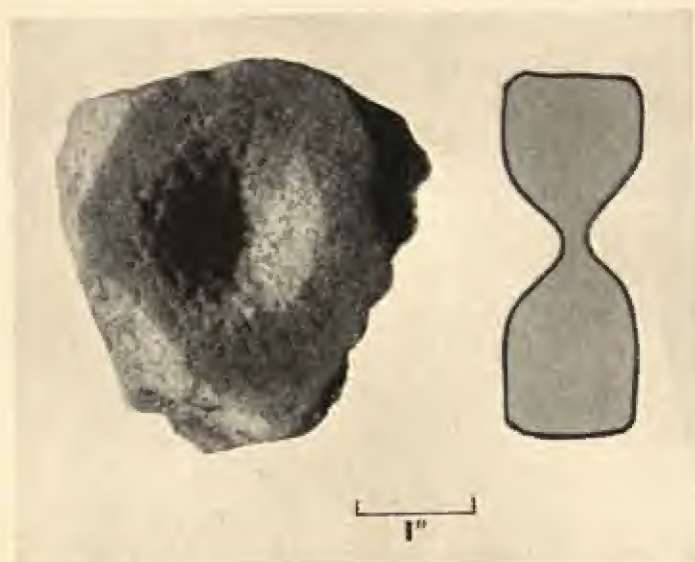


Fig. 31. Stone with Hollows on sides.

Jet.—A large segment of an armlet (fig. 26, No. 6), which is plano-convex in cross section, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the mesial line. When complete the armlet would have measured 3 inches in internal diameter. A small segment (fig. 26, No. 7), which is triangular in cross section, and measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch along the mesial ridge. At one end it has been bevelled away from one side to a point. Here a hole has been sunk on both sides, but the two holes do not correspond in position. This is apparently another example of the method employed for joining two segments together.

Stone.—Only two objects of stone other than whorls were recovered from this level. One (fig. 31) is a roughly triangular flat piece of red sandstone, which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness. On both faces conically shaped depressions

have been picked out. On one side this depression measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, while on the other side the depression measures only $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch. Stones, usually water-worn pebbles, with similar depressions on both sides are well known, but these are referable to a much earlier period than the one with which we are dealing. It is possible, therefore, that this stone object may not belong to the period of the occupation referable to this level. The second object is a small flat oval water-worn stone, which shows polishing on one side.

Whorls.—Two whorls of sandstone, both neatly made. The larger measures 2 inches in diameter, and the smaller (fig. 22, No. 9) $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch.

Iron.—Only two pieces of iron are worth recording. One (fig. 18, No. 2) is the point of a sword, which measures $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth at the point of fracture. The other object is indeterminate, and measures $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, is circular in cross section at one end and rectangular at the other.

Mould.—A fragment of a mould (fig. 14, No. 2), measuring nearly 3 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth; it is possibly a portion of the mould for the bronze sword, the matrix for the hilt of which was found on the level below. In this case we again have an example of the reinforcing principle which has already been noted. A hole, which is tapering, measures $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter at one end and about $\frac{5}{32}$ inch at the other end, and penetrates the mould longitudinally in the centre immediately below the matrix.

Pottery.—The fragments of pottery, both Roman and native, are of little consequence. One shard of Roman pottery is of a greyish-white paste, the inside being covered with a dark grey slip, while the outside is covered with a red slip and is ornamented with rows of indentations made with a pointed stick. The pattern has apparently encircled the vessel. Two fragments of a grey ware of hard texture seem to be part of a vase. A portion of the base and wall of another vessel is of very thick reddish-brown paste. The interior has been rounded, while the exterior of the base is flattened.

Coin.—Only one coin came from this level. It is a second brass of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161).¹

A description of the relics found on level 1^a is as follows:—

Pin.—A bronze pin, with head wanting, measuring $1\frac{15}{16}$ inch in length.

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—A tubular object (fig. 29, No. 2), measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in outside diameter. It is formed of a piece of metal plate rolled and overlapping. Several small indeterminate fragments and one piece of run metal, "a waster," were the only relics recovered under this heading.

¹ Cohen², vol. ii. p. 282, No. 117.

Glass.—A small fragment of an opaque white glass armlet, plano-convex in cross section, and decorated with a line of brownish enamel which commences on the mesial line and extends in V shape along both sides of it; half a small bead of blue glass measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and broken longitudinally. Only three fragments of Roman glass were found. One a rectangular piece of thick glass of a dark green colour, of peculiar shape and indeterminate purpose. It measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length by 1 inch in breadth. A small fragment of pale green glass, convex on the outside and concave on the inside. The third fragment merits no description.

Jet.—A portion of a curved object (fig. 26, No. 8), lobate in form, measuring about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. A small fragment of an armlet, split longitudinally, measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length.

Stone.—The objects of stone recovered, other than whorls, consist of a well-made whetstone, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; a disc of coarse-grained sandstone, possibly a pot-lid, roughly circular, and measuring about $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and about $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in greatest thickness; another stone (fig. 21, No. 8), having two rounded and two straight sides which are not parallel, of fine-grained sandstone, and measuring about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, which has probably been used as a sharpening stone; and a small playing-man (fig. 27, No. 7), made of fine-grained reddish sandstone, measuring about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Whorls.—A whorl of jet (fig. 22, No. 10), measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter; another of stone (fig. 22, No. 11), measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter; a third, made from a piece of Samian ware, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; a shard of pottery roughly fashioned into circular form, with a small hole bored from the inside of the shard. On the outside the fragment has been roughly chipped as though in preparation for the drilling of the hole from that surface.

Iron.—A mass or bloom of iron, which is convex at the base, measuring about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth.

Mould.—No moulds were recovered, but an object slightly curved, which appears to be the core of one, and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.

A number of fragments of a crucible which seems to have been of moderate dimensions were found.

Pottery.—Several fragments of Samian ware, including two small pieces showing decoration, came from this level; but none requires special notice. Other shards of Roman pottery consist of a fragment of the rim of a vessel measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. It is of hard texture, is well fired, and of a reddish-brown colour. The exterior shows a small amount of decoration, applied in diagonal lines in a slightly darker

colour. Several fragments of cooking-pot and one rim, measuring about $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, may be noted. The latter may be a portion of a dish or bowl. It is made of a greyish paste which is covered both outside and inside with a darker coloured slip.

A quantity of pottery of native manufacture presents no features of special interest.

Relics from the top level are, as usual, sparse, but include the following:—

Glass.—Two fragments of opaque white glass armlets (fig. 25, Nos. 11 and 12), plano-convex in cross section; a small bead of a deep blue colour, measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in outside diameter, pierced with a large hole; one small fragment of thin, clear, pale green glass with two narrow mouldings which appear to have converged; and three fragments of Roman bottle-glass of the usual green colour.

Lignite.—A small fragment of lignite which may be a portion of an armlet.

Stone.—One oblate stone, whose purpose is not apparent, measuring about $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, and two playing-men, are the only objects of stone from this level.

Pottery.—A few pieces of Roman pottery of no special interest; fragments of vessels of native manufacture, of the usual coarse character. Only one shard need be mentioned. It is a portion of a small vessel extending from rim to base, and measures about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height; when complete the vessel would have measured approximately $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in inside diameter. The paste is coarse, and contains many small stones.

Having now described sections H^a and M, together with their accompanying relics, we shall proceed to describe sections N and O, which, it will be remembered, adjoin section M on the north. As has been already mentioned, we have reverted to the old method of removing the soil in four levels, which are, of course, more or less arbitrary.

The turf and underlying soil having now been removed to a depth of 14 inches, the top level of occupation was revealed (fig. 32). One of the most important features exposed was a well-defined roadway, which crossed the section diagonally from the south-west corner towards the north-east corner. On the south-east side this roadway was bordered for the most part by a single line of large rough hill-stones, while on the north-west side large stones were also found, but these did not present the same regularity of alignment. The width of the road varied slightly, but might be taken to average about 8 feet. This roadway appeared to be a continuation of the road found last

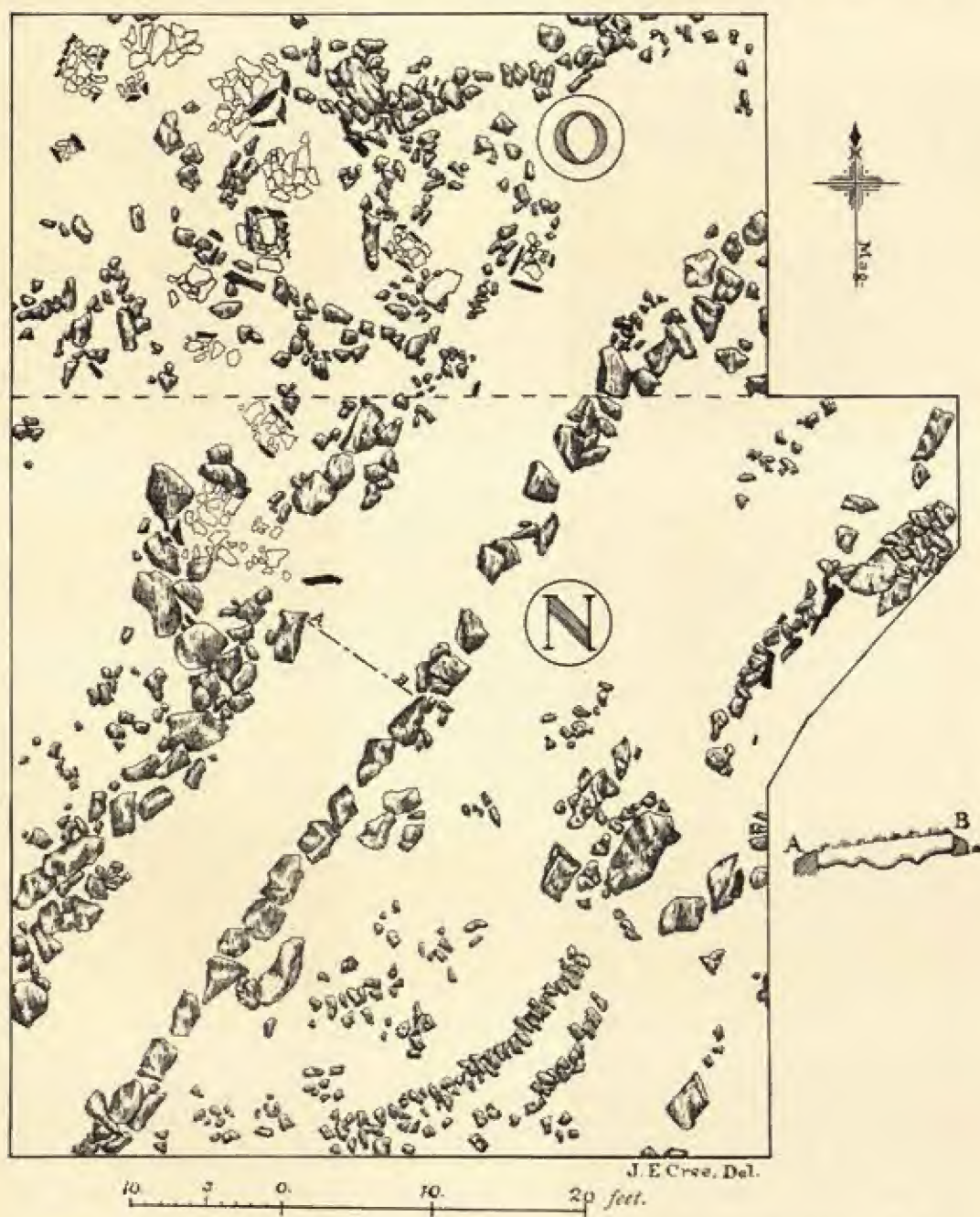


Fig. 32. Plan of Foundations and Section of Road on the first (highest) level of sections N and O.
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year crossing sections J and K, but which was not apparent in the intervening section L.

The north-west or lower side of the road now mentioned had been made up to an approximate level, and the entire surface was covered with small rubble. At a point about midway along the line of this road a cross section was cut (marked AB on plan), and this revealed the wheel ruts, together with a central depression which had been the track of the horse or bullock. These depressions were obvious by reason of the rubble having been pressed down by the weight of the cart and animal, and thereafter filled up with a fine silt. The distance from centre to centre of these ruts measured 4 feet, and it is interesting to have been able thus to establish the span between the wheels. Subsequently cross cuts were made at one or two other points, and these confirmed the details mentioned. That this roadway was referable to a period towards the last occupation is undoubted, but an incomplete hearth, which impinged on the roadway on the half-section marked O, together with a crescentic formation of rough stones laid across it at the extreme north-east angle of that section, proved that a brief occupation of the site had occurred at a period when the roadway had been abandoned. This fact suggests a reason for our not being able to trace the roadway through section L last year. Beneath it, as will be seen later, levels were found of the second, third, and earliest occupations.

The structural remains on the south-east side of this road were unimportant. In the south-east angle, emerging from the previous section, a double alignment of stones was found to extend for some distance towards the north-east. The stones here were carefully laid, and in one place on the lower side for a distance of about 8 or 9 feet dry building of two courses was noticed. Between these two lines mentioned was a space which was devoid of stones, and the assumption is that these formed the foundation of a turf wall. Still further to the north-east appeared what may have been a continuation of this wall, but here for some distance stones were only laid on the north-west or lower slope. Several of these were found set on edge, and, as usual, they are indicated on plan in black.

Turning now to the north-west angle of the section, what appears to have been a small circular dwelling was found. This was partly surrounded by large rough stones, and the floor area was roughly paved with flat slabs. What seemed to have been the entrance to the dwelling was noticed on the north side, and this measured 1 foot 2 inches in width. The south side did not appear to have been protected by large stones, but it is suggested that the reason for this may have been the fact of the dwelling being sheltered in that direc-

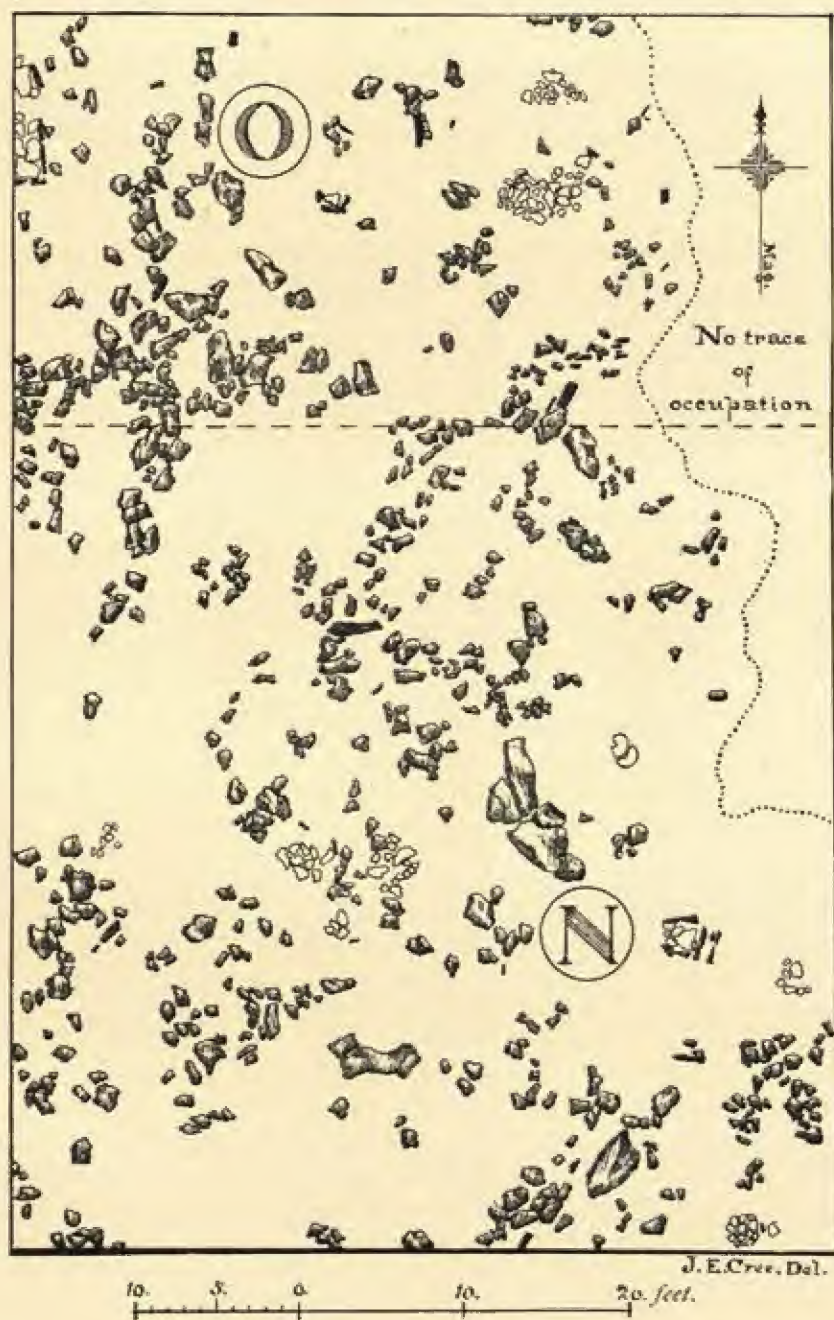


Fig. 31. Plan of Foundations on the second level of sections N and O.

tion by the rising hill. About 3 feet to the north from what has been suggested as the entrance was found a rectangular hearth, imperfect, but of the usual type, and orientated north-west and south-east.

Continuing into the half-section O, the hearth which was found impinging on the roadway may once more be noticed. Its orientation was north-east and south-west, the open end being towards the north-east. It was incomplete, but had been paved and kerbed in the usual manner. A few feet to the west of this lay another incomplete rectangular hearth, whose orientation was north-west and south-east, and a large paving-stone lay a foot to the south-east of this. About 7 feet west of this hearth a fairly large hearth, of almost square formation, was revealed. It was well paved, and had kerbstones on the north, west, and east sides. The south side had been left open, and here was placed another large flat slab of paving.

A line of rough stones, commencing at the roadway, was placed diagonally in a north-westerly direction, and, extending for over 20 feet, passed close to the south of the hearth. Surrounding the latter and the paved area above described a number of stones had been laid, some rough and some on edge, which, with the diagonal line of stones mentioned, formed a small enclosure. Lying close against the south-west side of this diagonal alignment of stones another small area of paving was found, and within a few feet to the south of this lay another incomplete hearth. In the angle formed by the north and west lines of the section three incomplete hearths and one paved area were brought to light, while yet another piece of paving lay a few feet towards the south-east, and against the stones forming the enclosure to which we have already alluded.

The soil and structure of the top level having been removed, the second level was laid bare about 6 inches lower down (fig. 33). A small portion of section N towards the north-east showed no trace of occupation, and this continued and slightly increased in the half-section O adjoining N on the north. Large masses of stones were scattered over the entire surface, but few structures were observed. At the extreme south-east corner of the section a small circular hearth was found with only one kerbstone in position. About 15 feet north of this another incomplete hearth was noticed, only represented by a few paving-stones, and 4 feet to the north-west of the latter what appeared to be the remains of two hearths—one superimposed on the other—were brought to light. Towards the centre of the section the remains of two other hearths in a ruinous condition were discovered, also a small paved area lying to the west of these. About 10 feet to the west of the paved area mentioned, and close to the west line of the section, lay another

ruinous hearth. Two half quern stones were found in the position indicated on the plan, close to the unoccupied zone on the east side of the section, but these call for no comment. Towards the north-west corner of the section, and running due north for some distance into section O, a setting of rough stones was laid bare, while another similar setting crossed these at right angles in an east-and-west direction. Against the west section line, and only partly exposed, a well-formed rectangular hearth was found. It was orientated north and south, and its open end was towards the north. Two feet still further north what may have been another hearth was observed, but this was only represented by one kerbstone and three paving-stones. Near the centre of the section an incomplete hearth was brought to light, but it only consisted of three kerbstones and one paving-stone. Towards the east of the section lay a fairly large paved area, while about 4 feet due north of this a small triangular piece of paving was discovered.

The third level (fig. 34) was found, as usual, at a depth of several inches below the second. The unoccupied area on the north-east side increased in size both in sections N and O. A considerable number of stones were found scattered over the surface of the occupied portion, but these were not so numerous as in the level immediately above. About 3 feet from the south line, and midway between the east and west lines, a small circular paving, which may have been a hearth, was laid bare. Almost adjoining this on the south was found a small square structure. Stones on edge were placed on three sides of it, the fourth side being devoid of any. This may possibly have been a post-hole. Close to the east line of the section, and about 15 feet from the east corner, an incomplete hearth, represented only by paving-stones, was discovered; while slightly to the north-west of this the remains of another hearth and a few paving-stones were noticed. On the south-west side, not many feet from the south-west corner, a number of rough stones were found, set in crescentic formation, but their purpose was not evident. Almost in the centre of the section a small square enclosure was observed, completely surrounded by stones set on edge. The space in the centre only measured about 8 inches square, and it seems probable that this, which was one of the most complete enclosures encountered, was made to contain a post. To the north-west of this an incomplete hearth was found, consisting merely of paving-stones; while adjoining this to the south and west lay a few flat slabs. About 3 feet to the north-east lay another hearth, also incomplete, and represented only by four flat paving-stones. A large stone set on edge lay about 2 feet north-east of the latter, and this was bordered on the east and north by rough stones. Still

further towards the north-east, and close to the north line of the section, a row of smallish stones was found running into section O for a distance of about 15 feet. Several of these were set on edge, and this alignment seemed to have been placed bordering the unoccupied zone. To the south and west of section O lay two or three other groups of rough stones, while in the north-west angle of the section a well-made rectangular hearth was uncovered. It was neatly paved, and kerbed on the south, east, and west sides, while the north side was left open. Its orientation was north and south. This hearth lay in an area of clay some 2 or 3 inches in thickness. To the north were found three paving-stones, while to the south of them two small structures were observed, again suggesting post-holes. One or two similar structures were noticed at different points in the section. Slightly to the east of the centre lay a small roughly circular piece of paving, and a few more paving-stones were encountered at the north-east angle of the occupied zone.

Removing the soil and structure from the third level, the fourth level of occupation was reached a few inches beneath (fig. 35). Taking sections N and O together, nearly one-half of the entire area was devoid of any evidence of occupation. Near the south-west corner of section N some paving was found, and another bit of paving was laid bare close to the north line of the section and about 15 feet from the north-west corner. Several stones of considerable size, set on edge, were noticed about 14 feet south-east of the last-mentioned paving, but their purpose was not apparent. Rough stones and others set on edge were found in both sections, but it was impossible to determine what purpose they had served.

Following the practice which we have adopted in the past, we shall commence by describing together the relics from sections N and O conversely to the description of the levels. A slight digression, however, may be permitted, as a few relics of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages were found, and these will be taken first, as obviously they are referable to a time many centuries before the succeeding occupations with which we have to deal.

On fig. 9, No. 4, is shown a polished stone axe, which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The cutting edge is nicely rounded, and measures about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch across. The only other implements referable to this period are two flint scrapers of a dark brown colour, one of which is illustrated on fig. 10, No. 6, and one small instrument of chert.

We shall now deal with the later relics which also came from the fourth level, and these are as follows:—

Bronze.—About half of a penannular brooch, together with a part

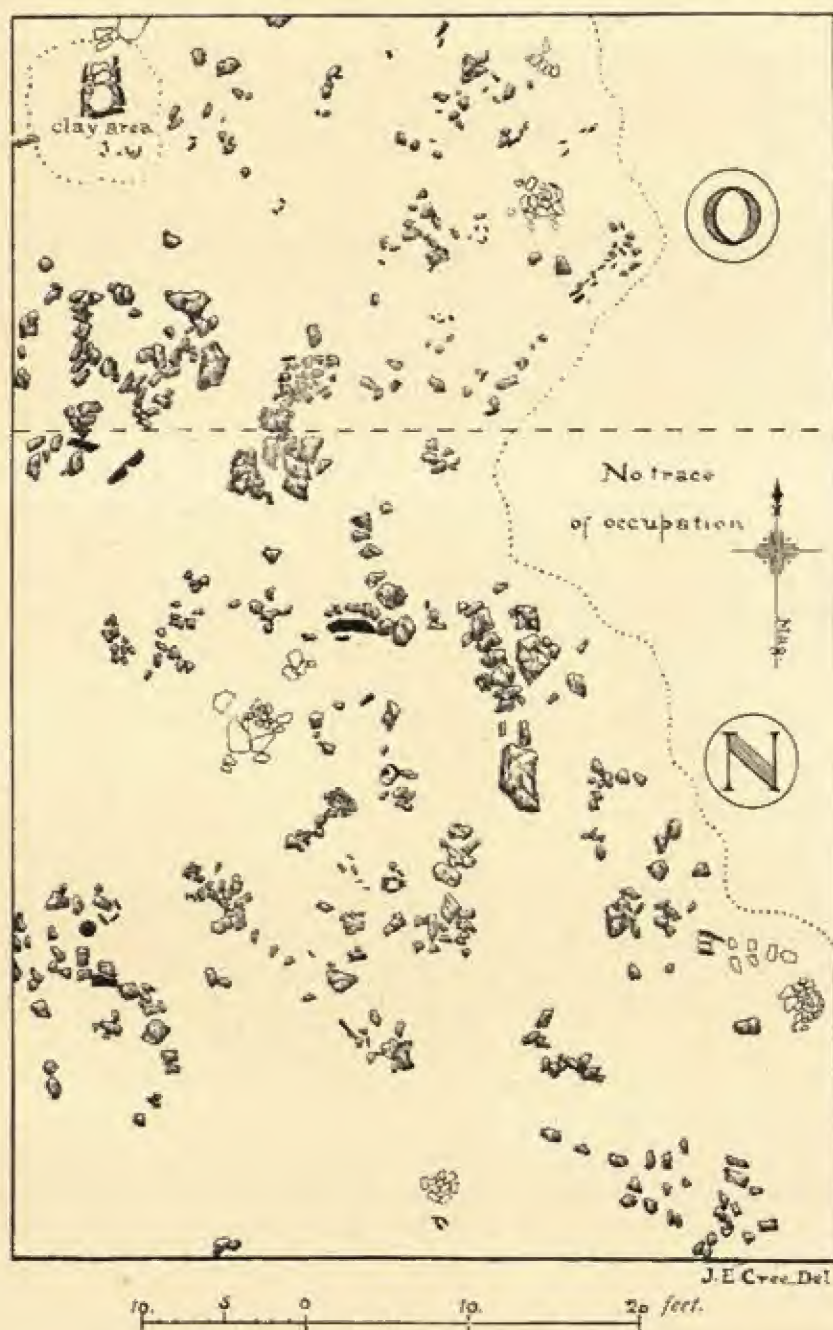


Fig. 34. Plan of Foundations on the third level of sections N and O.

of the pin. The terminal has been formed simply by flattening the end of the head and bending it backwards.

Glass.—Two segments of glass armlets. Fig. 25, No. 13 is of the highly decorated type, an example of which came from the third level, section M, and was described on p. 233. This segment, which is broken, is only about 1 inch in length. The core is of translucent green glass, and the upper surface is entirely covered with a coating of enamel. A broad reddish band runs obliquely across the top, and this is bordered on both sides by bright yellow. A small fragment of opaque white glass has been decorated with a line of pale blue, but only traces of it remain, as the surface has been badly chipped.

Jet and Lignite.—Seven segments of armlets. One, however, is only represented by a longitudinal section. The largest segment (fig. 26, No. 9) measures 3 inches along the mesial ridge. At one end a shoulder is left, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in breadth, behind which a shallow groove $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in width encircles the segment. The purpose of this groove has apparently been to facilitate the joining together of this segment with another. When complete this armlet would have measured about $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The other segments, of which one is shown in fig. 26, No. 10, warrant no special description.

Stone.—A large quartzite pounder, of a size convenient to hold in the hand, much abraded all round its circumference; a small squared fine-grained stone, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, which has been used as a hone; a water-worn stone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, showing friction marks on two sides as though made by a cord; another water-worn stone, having a rounded end, which has apparently been used as a polisher, but which also shows marks of abrasion on its surface. A small slingstone completes the list; it measures only $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Whorl.—One whorl made of lead; it measures $1\frac{7}{32}$ inch in diameter.

Iron.—A fine iron socketed leaf-shaped spear-head (fig. 18, No. 6), with a midrib on one side extending to the point. On the other side the midrib is entirely corroded away. The spear-head measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth across the widest part of the blade.

Moulds.—Several fragments of clay moulds; the largest of these, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, has apparently been fashioned for the casting of a blade. The method employed in making this mould is clearly visible. It is composed of two parts, the outer jacket being made of a paste in which there is a considerable mixture of coarse sand, while the inner layer is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, and is composed of a very fine clay, on which there is a slight film as if a slip had been applied. The two portions have then apparently been fired together.

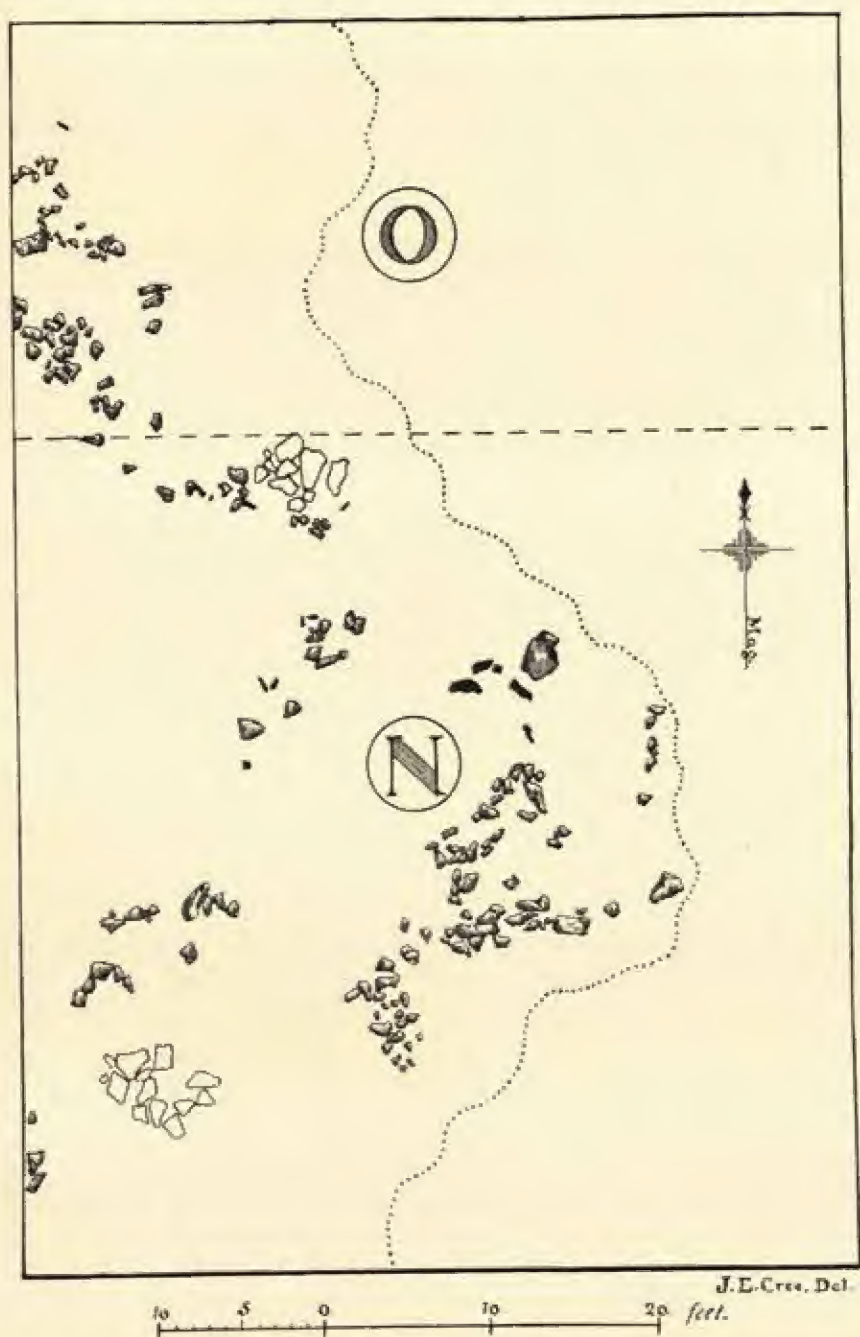


Fig. 35. Plan of Foundations on the fourth (lowest) level of sections N and O.

The purpose of this method was probably to give additional strength, and to minimise the chances of the mould cracking when the molten metal was introduced. Two fragments of another mould, one of which is slightly bell-shaped, with a series of seven corrugations (fig. 14, Nos. 6 and 7). Another fragment is worthy of notice (fig. 14, No. 3), as there is a perforation measuring $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter penetrating it, as in the case of the fragments of the mould for the Bronze Age sword previously described.

Pottery.—The Roman pottery from this level was of small importance. A few shards of Samian ware, a similar amount of black cooking-pot, and a few fragments of a thin well-fired vessel of hard texture and having a buff-coloured exterior, were recovered. In addition to these we found several fragments of a mortarium, and one or two shards of coarse-grained red ware. The base and part of the wall of one native-ware vessel may be recorded. It is of the usual rough texture, the paste containing many small stones. In exterior diameter the base measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the highest part the wall now measures about 3 inches. Many other shards of native manufacture of the usual coarse character were found, but no description seems necessary.

Coin.—Only one small specimen, unidentifiable, but apparently belonging to the fourth century.

Relics from the third level will now be described:—

Bronze:—Fibulae.—We have three fibulae from this level—one bow-shaped and two dragonesque or S-shaped. These are fine examples of the art of the Late Celtic workman. The first mentioned (fig. 28, No. 2), which has pin and catch-plate wanting, is a finely modelled specimen, and has been beautifully enamelled. It measures $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length. The head is trumpet-shaped, and on both sides of a mesial line are semicircular compartments containing blue enamel, placed on a ground possibly of red, while further up the head are two small triangular compartments filled with yellow. A well-executed floriated knob occupies the centre, while on either side of the foot are small spaces in some of which there is still a trace of what appears to be red enamel. The terminal at the foot of the brooch is circular, and a space here has also been filled with enamel.

A fine example of a dragonesque brooch (fig. 28, No. 3), which is richly enamelled, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. The usual ear-shaped projection at the top of the head is missing, and the curved snout has lost the knob at the end. The eye has been of blue enamel, which has been surrounded by a ring of yellow. An oblong design crosses the centre of the body, and this is divided into a series of compartments. Three in the centre are lozenge-shaped and are filled with yellow enamel,

while bordering these on both sides are triangular spaces which have been filled with a different colour, possibly red. On both sides of this central band are larger compartments, which follow the curve of the body towards both ends. In the centre of these is a trumpet-shaped device of bright blue, which partly encloses a circular spot of yellow, and the whole has been placed upon a ground possibly of red—the latter enamel, however, has lost its colour. The head at the end furthest from the hinge of the pin has also lost a portion of the snout and terminal knob, but the ear-like projection is almost complete. The eye is again of blue enamel, surrounded with yellow, and spaces filled with enamel are placed on both sides of the raised projection in the centre of the ear.¹ Portions of the pin were found, but these are fragmentary.

The second (fig. 28, No. 4) is an S-shaped fibula, and measures $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in length. The pin is wanting, and the brooch is entirely devoid of ornamentation.² Dragonisque or S-shaped fibulae which are unenamelled are more unusual than the other class, and this is the first example which we have found on Traprain Law.

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—Two bronze buttons or strap ornaments (fig. 28, Nos. 5 and 6), of approximately the same size but differing in design, and both having loops at the back, were found on this level. One measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, while the other is slightly smaller, and both show traces of enamelling in the centre. No. 6 is very similar in type to another found in 1919, which has been given a Bronze Age attribution.³ The present example, however, being enamelled, shows a persistence of the type from the earlier period. Fig. 28, No. 7, the head of a dress fastener, is unlike any so far recovered from Traprain. It suggests the well-known boss and petal design; but in this instance the boss has been omitted, a hole being in its place. The loop has been attached by a shank to the under side of the head, and there is a raised knob on the upper side, possibly to simulate the head of the shank protruding and being riveted through the metal. A ring of bronze wire, fragmentary and in frail condition, which has measured about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in

¹ Fragments of two similar brooches were found at Traprain in 1914 (*Proceedings*, vol. xlix, p. 109, fig. 24, Nos. 1 and 2); and one nearly complete and the greater portion of another came from the lowest level in 1919 (*Proceedings*, vol. liv, p. 65, fig. 8, Nos. 2 and 3). Further references will be found *op. cit.* Another is described by Thomas May in *The Roman Forts of Templeborough* (p. 71, pl. xiv., No. 1).

² Two examples of undecorated S-shaped fibulae are noted in the list at the end of the 1918 report on the *Excavations of Corstopitum*, p. 117. No. 8 of that list refers to one found at Lakenheath, Suffolk; but this, while not enamelled, is ornamented with two trumpet-shaped devices in the centre; it is illustrated in the *Reliquary* for 1907, p. 62. No. 13 of the Corstopitum report, found at South Shields, though not enamelled, has no similarity to our example. No. 16 of that report, which is also illustrated in the *Reliquary* for 1907, p. 63, from Watercrock, Westmorland, has a distinct similarity of design to ours.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. lv, p. 167, fig. 10, No. 19.

external diameter; two nails; a portion of a slightly curved object of bronze, which suggests part of an armlet, and measures about 2 inches in length along the mesial line, tapering from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at one end to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch at the other end; and a few indeterminate pieces of bronze, comprise the objects recovered under this heading.

Glass.—Only three fashioned objects of glass came from this level. One (fig. 25, No. 14) is a small segment of an armlet of opaque white, plano-convex in cross section and of small interior diameter; while the other was merely a fragment. A portion of a large melon-shaped Roman bead, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in greatest diameter, was the third object.¹ Several pieces of Roman bottle-glass of varying thicknesses and two pieces of a pale green colour may be recorded. A piece of run glass is also of interest.

Jet, etc.—Three segments of jet armlets, two of which are illustrated (fig. 26, Nos. 11 and 12), and a segment of a small ring, which is triangular in cross section, and when complete would have measured only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in interior diameter, and a roughly lozenge-shaped piece of shale showing file marks on one surface, require no further comment.

Stone.—Relics of stone are more numerous than usual. One object about 5 inches in length, made from a naturally rounded, water-worn stone, has a very flat abraded end, and seems to have been used as a pestle. Another stone, measuring $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the broad end, tapers to about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the opposite end. It is flattened on both sides, and seems to have been used as a polisher. A portion of a larger and heavier stone, which is barely 5 inches in length, has been used for a similar purpose. Another water-worn stone, about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, shows friction marks on the surface, possibly caused by a cord. Still another stone, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, shows a number of small grooves on its surface, which may have been caused by some sharp-pointed instrument. Three bones of fine-grained stone, two of which (fig. 21, Nos. 4 and 5) are neatly fashioned; and a small stone of hard texture (fig. 22, No. 12), forming a chord, has a hole bored from both sides measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and showing constriction in the centre. A slingstone of very rough manufacture, and about one quarter of a disc of fine-grained sandstone,² which has measured 3 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, sum up the objects of stone recovered, excluding whorls.

A small object of coprolite (fig. 36, No. 1) seems to have been a child's whipping-top. Such tops were much in favour with Greek and Roman boys, and the one mentioned may either have had a Roman

¹ Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post*, pl. xcl. p. 336, illustrates similar beads.

² *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 191, fig. 20, Nos. 59-61.

origin or been manufactured by a native workman from a Roman pattern. It is of a dark slaty-grey colour, which may possibly have been acquired through its being in contact with some dark-coloured substance. It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter at the widest part, from which point it is rounded towards the head, while it has also been slightly rounded towards the point, which is blunt. Another and similar object will be described among the relics recovered from the level above, and it is of interest to note that these two objects were found only a few feet apart, although on different levels.

Whorls.—One large whorl of sandstone measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and the perforation has been drilled from both sides.



Fig. 36. Two objects of Coprolite and one of Hematite. (1.)

Iron.—Objects of iron from this level are unimportant, and consist of the following:—A bolt, which measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, has a squared stem which is much thickened at the end, possibly through hammering. A split pin (fig. 18, No. 3), with stem broken, only measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. A pin (fig. 18, No. 4), with rounded head through which a hole has been drilled, measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. These are all possibly connected with horse traffic. Two thin plates of iron are indeterminate. One is roughly rectangular and measures 3 inches in length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. The other, which is of irregular shape, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth, and is of similar thickness to the one previously described. A semi-elliptical piece of hematite (fig. 36, No. 3) measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth. The under side of this has been smoothed to an irregularly flat surface. It is bevelled away at one end, possibly through usage, and shows striæ on its base and sides.

Moulds.—A few fragments of clay moulds may be mentioned, but as they are not of any definite form no description seems necessary.

Pottery.—Roman pottery is again represented by a few fragments of Samian ware; several shards of a vessel of hard texture and having a buff-coloured exterior, pieces of which have been found on various other levels and sections; a few fragments of a thin reddish ware; and a large number of shards of black cooking-pot having the usual lattice work decoration. Portions of two crucibles may here be mentioned, and one playing-man (fig. 27, No. 8) made from a piece of Samian ware. A large number of shards of native ware vessels were also found.

Coin.—The only coin recovered from this level is a denarius of Trajan (A.D. 98-117).¹

Relics from the second level are as follows:—

Object of Silver.—A small spoon-like object or strainer (fig. 20, No. 9) measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length. The bowl measures nearly $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in external diameter, and is pierced with fifteen perforations. A loop at the end of the handle is $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, and shows a friction mark at the upper end indicating that it has been suspended. This is supposed to be an article of the toilet, and is extremely rare. Similar objects have been found in the Merovingian cemeteries, suspended from a ring, together with tweezers and an ear-pick or nail-cleaner. An example with perforations in the bowl found in a Saxon grave at Cambridge is preserved in the Antiquarian Museum there. The purpose of these objects is unknown.² A decorated handle made of bronze, having a portion of a loop at the top, was found on Traprain last year.³ The latter has a very marked resemblance to the handle of a small spoon-shaped object which comes from Poland.⁴ Last year's object may thus have been the handle of a bronze toilet article similar to the silver one found this year.

Bronze:—Fibula.—Only the head of a small bow-shaped fibula (fig. 29, No. 6) came from this level. It is trumpet-shaped, and the centre of the bow is decorated with the usual floriated knob.

Pins.—Under this heading may be described an interesting casting of a pin (fig. 29, No. 7), which is of a type already well known on Traprain—the head being formed of six balls flattened at the back. Apparently in this case the upper and under halves of the mould have

¹ Cohen², vol. ii. p. 26, No. 69.

² Déchelette, *Archéologie Celtique*, "Age du Fer," p. 1274, fig. 549.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. Iv. p. 190, fig. 21, No. 15.

⁴ "Wiadomości Archeologiczne" (*Bulletin Archéologique Polonais*), vol. v. pl. 4, No. 14, p. 184, illustrates a strainer, the handle of which closely resembles our specimen of last year.

fitted badly together, with the result that the casting has been spoilt and the metal thrown aside as of no further use.

Harness Mountings.—A fine discoidal harness mounting (fig. 29, No. 8) measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter. The central portion is concave, and is decorated with eight dimly visible incised lines which radiate from a central hole, through which a small stud has been placed. Two large metal loops, which are not parallel, are placed on the back. The distance between them at one end measures $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, while the intervening space at the other end is only $\frac{5}{32}$ inch. Several similar mountings were found at Newstead.¹

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—These consist of about one-half of an elliptical loop (fig. 29, No. 9) plano-convex in cross section, and measuring about $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in external diameter; a small stud with conical head measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; a conically shaped piece of metal (fig. 29, No. 10), probably the superfluous metal which has filled the gate of a mould, and been cut off the casting when the mould was broken and the object removed; it measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the base and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height; a small spheroidal piece of bronze, whose purpose is not apparent, badly cracked; a piece of bronze binding, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in depth, covering some wood which is still in position; and lastly, a piece of bronze—a waster—measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.

Glass.—A small segment of an armlet (fig. 25, No. 15), plano-convex in cross section, is made of pale blue translucent glass. This is decorated with an inlaid design of yellow enamel. Four fragments of opaque white glass were found, two of which are illustrated (fig. 25, Nos. 16 and 17), but only one small piece shows any trace of decoration, a broken line of blue enamel being still partly visible. A few fragments of Roman bottle glass may be noted, but they merit no description.

Jet, etc.—One segment of a jet armlet (fig. 26, No. 13) is of some interest. It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches along the mesial ridge, which is decorated with three small holes, surrounded by small incised circles, not placed quite equidistantly on the armlet. A fragment of another armlet measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length. At one end its thickness has been reduced, possibly with a view to connecting it with another segment. This method has frequently been noticed before. The segment is markedly triangular in cross section. Another small segment which is split longitudinally measures about 1 inch in length, and may be a portion of the same armlet. One half of a pin-head is very roughly fashioned. A fragment of some object is split longitudinally, but is nicely rounded and flattened on the upper surface. An irregularly shaped fragment

¹ Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post*, p. 300, pl. lxxiv. fig. 2, and figs. 1, 3, 8, and 10.

of jet shows on one of its surfaces the marks of some tool by which it has been cut.

Stone.—A natural water-worn stone, measuring about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, seems to have been used as a polisher, and has faint indications of friction marks which run diagonally across its surface and were possibly caused by a cord. A fine-grained piece of sandstone (fig. 21, No. 6), similar to one found on section M, level 1^a, has two rounded and two straight sides which are not parallel. It is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, and has also probably been used as a sharpening stone. A small hone (fig. 21, No. 7), also of a fine-grained stone, measures 3 inches in length, and in one corner a hole has been commenced but has been left unfinished. A well-made hone measures $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and there are also three others which are in fragmentary condition. A slingstone, which is nicely rounded, measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, while another and smaller one only measures 1 inch in diameter. One of the most interesting fragments of stone (fig. 27, No. 1) found during this year's work measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in greatest length. It has a rounded end, and on the surface are incised in Roman characters the letters A B C and a portion of D. It is unfortunate that the stone is so fragmentary: had it been more complete, possibly other letters might have been included. Whether these were made by a Roman soldier with the view of instructing some native, or whether they were cut purely for pastime, it is impossible to hazard an opinion. A playing-man (fig. 27, No. 9) measuring 1 inch in diameter completes the articles of stone, other than whorls, recovered from this level.

Another object of coprolite (fig. 30, No. 2), which is similar to the one described on p. 252, measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth at the shoulder. It is roughly fashioned, and seems to suggest that the object was in course of manufacture.

Whorls.—One whorl made of sandstone (fig. 22, No. 14) measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter; while another stone (fig. 22, No. 13), which may have been intended for a whorl, measures about $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, but is not quite circular. A hole has been commenced approximately in the centre of one face, but has never been finished.

Iron.—Several objects of iron came from this level, the most noteworthy being a sickle (fig. 18, No. 5), measuring about 6 inches from the point of the blade to the end of the tang, which measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length and is turned back at the point. About 2 inches above the tang the blade measures $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch across. A bent object of iron measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, is circular in cross section in the middle and rectangular at the top. Another piece of iron, also of indeterminate use, measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and at one end is slightly curved to a blunted point.

Another object is an arc of a circle measuring 2 inches in outside diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in cross section, which is rectangular. An iron rod, which is bent, measures $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, is circular in cross section at one end and rectangular at the other. A nail, the head of which is bent over, is lozenge-shaped in cross section. From point to bend the shank measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the measurement from the bend to the end of the head is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. A ring measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in outside diameter. An irregularly rectangular plate measures $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch at one end, and $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch at the other. It is nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, and its use is indeterminate. A convex bloom or mass of iron is slightly concave on the top, and measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by 2 inches in depth.

Moulds.—A portion of a mould, measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, for the casting of a pin, and a few fragments of a crucible were recovered.

Pottery.—Quite a number of shards of Roman vessels came from this level, and those worthy of special remark are as follows:—One shard of Samian ware which is decorated. A fragment of the wall of an undecorated bowl, which has a projecting flange, and several other undecorated pieces. A few fragments, some of which came from the third level, are of a thin light-coloured ware, which is covered both on the outside and inside with a brown slip. This has been rough-cast on the exterior. Several pieces of a thin hard ware, made of a grey paste, and having a buff-coloured slip on the exterior surface. Portions of this same vessel have been found on various levels. One or two fragments of a grey ware decorated with incised vertical lines. A shard of grey ware of hard texture, covered on the inside and outside with a reddish slip, is ornamented with a line of indentations running horizontally round the vessel and made with a pointed stick. Several shards of a large wheel-made dish or bowl have been joined together, and form a portion of the vessel from rim to base. It is made of a hard-baked reddish-brown paste, and shows traces of fire on the outside. The rim is flattish, and has a single groove inside. The wall tapers gradually towards the base. The exterior diameter of the vessel when complete would have measured about $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the depth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.¹ Another fragment of a similar vessel appears to have had a slightly larger diameter. The depth of this vessel, however, is not ascertainable, as no portion of the base remains. Portions of the bases of three vessels of like texture and colour may have been cooking-pots; and a considerable number of shards also of this class of vessel may be noted. One or two shards of a pale red ware, poorly fired and without decoration.

¹ Pitt Rivers, *Excavations at Rushmore*, vol. i. p. 101, pl. 33, fig. 3; Curle *A Roman Frontier Post*, p. 249. Rim section No. 5, p. 250, is similar.

A number of fragments of a large vessel of rough, coarsely made reddish ware. The neck of a water-bottle of a buff-coloured clay covered with a brown slip. About half the neck of a jug of a hard grey texture, which has had a handle attached; and one playing-man made from a piece of decorated Samian ware.

A small shard, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness, of coarse ware of native manufacture, which seems to be referable to the Romano-British period, is ornamented with indented marks, probably made by the finger-nail, and placed vertically on the vessel¹ (fig. 19, No. 4). A number of other fragments of native ware are undecorated, and call for no special mention.

Coins.—Two coins came from this level. One, fragmentary, is probably of Gallienus (A.D. 260-67). The other is of Carausius (A.D. 287-93): it is a second brass, and is unpublished. The description is as follows:—

Obverse—[IMP C]ARAVSIVS P AVG Head of Carausius r. radiate.

Reverse—[LAE]TITIA AVG female figure seated l. holding patera in extended r. and leaning with l. on spear.

Relics from the first level are few, and consist of the following:—

Miscellaneous Objects of Bronze.—A segment of an armlet of bronze, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches along the mesial ridge, ornamented along its upper surface with a series of corrugations; a portion of a terret ring (fig. 24, No. 3) which has, instead of the usual spherical boss at the side, an ornamental rectangular mounting, measuring $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth. It is divided into four compartments filled in alternate corners with red and yellow enamel. Terret rings having enamelled settings are rare; one in perfect condition is in the Museum, and a few have been found in England.

Glass.—Four small fragments of opaque white glass armlets two of which are illustrated (fig. 25, Nos. 18 and 19) and two small pieces of Roman glass require no description.

Jet.—A portion of the head of a pin and a circular piece of thick jet (fig. 22, No. 15), which has a small hole on one face and which may have been intended for a whorl, are the only relics of jet recovered from this level.

Stone.—The objects of stone to be recorded consist of three hones or whetstones. The largest is of sandstone (fig. 21, No. 9), and measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. The second is of finer texture, and measures $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length; while the third (fig. 21, No. 10), which only measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, is nicely fashioned and is of a very hard texture.

¹ Similar shards are illustrated in Pitt Rivers, *Excavations at Rushmore*, vol. iv. p. 32, pl. 241, fig. 1.

Iron.—An object whose purpose is indeterminate measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The lower part for a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches is circular in cross section. From here a swelling is formed through which there is a perforation $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Above the perforation the swelling decreases, and terminates in a flat surface 1 inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. Another object is fashioned with a stem about 3 inches in length, the end of which is slightly curving, while at the opposite end the metal is widened, suggesting shoulders. Its total length is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Still another object is a nail of heavy make, the point of which is broken. It measures $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length, and the head, which is formed by bending over the metal, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. The shank of the nail is square at the end in cross section and rectangular below the bend of the head.

Pottery.—Roman pottery is represented on this level by one shard of decorated Samian ware which is only about 1 inch square. An animal, possibly a dog, is depicted running. A fragment of the neck and rim of a clay bottle, which joins two similar fragments found on the level immediately below, is of a hard, well-fired paste. The rim measures about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness and the exterior diameter is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Two fragments of a vessel of coarse hard texture are about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness. The paste is of a yellowish colour, and the exterior and interior are covered with a reddish slip. Several shards of black cooking-pot require no further description. Fragments of native ware are of the usual coarse character, and only a comparatively small number were recovered. One small piece deserves notice, as it has been decorated. Three short incised lines, applied with a pointed stick, are placed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart (fig. 19, No. 3). The thickness of the shard is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the paste contains a number of small stones. This piece is also assignable to the Romano-British period.

The Society has again to acknowledge its great obligation to the Carnegie Trustees for the continuance of the grant from their Research Fund. We are also much indebted to Mr J. Graham Callander, Director of the National Museum, for most generous advice and assistance given on many occasions, and to Dr George Macdonald, C.B., for so kindly identifying the coins.

MONDAY, 10th April 1922.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.,
F.S.A. Scot., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, there was elected as a Corresponding Member, on recommendation by the Council:—

ARCHIBALD FAIRBAIRN, Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire.

The following were elected Fellows:—

JOHN MURRAY BALLANTYNE, Insurance Broker, 11 St Catherine's Road, Giffnock, Glasgow.

DUNCAN JOHN FORBES CAMPBELL, 512 Caledonian Road, London, N.7.

JAMES CRAWFORD, 129 Fotheringay Road, Maxwell Park, Glasgow.

WILLIAM NORRIE, 150 Crown Street, Aberdeen.

Major JOHN ROSS, Woodburn, Auchentroch, Milton of Campsie.

ALAN K. SMITH, F.F.S., 20 Hermitage Gardens.

ANDREW STEWART, H.M. Inspector of Taxes, 2 Caird Drive, Partick.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By N. MACKAY, Galson, Borne, Lewis.

Triangular Plate of Cetacean Bone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch, flattened on one face; six Pins of Bone (five with ornamental heads), varying from $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length; Pin of Bronze, with free ring head, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, lower half of stem hammered flat and decorated on front and back with an incised key pattern; stem of Pin of free ring-headed type, $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length; Pick of Deer-horn, $7\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length; two segments of Deer's Antlers, and four fragments of rude hand-made Pottery, found in a kitchen-midden, near Galson, Lewis.

(2) By G. P. H. WATSON, Secretary.

Fragment of a Flooring Tile with key pattern, showing slight traces of yellowish glaze, found in the hall of Dirleton Castle, East Lothian.

(3) By JOHN SNEDDON, Barlocco, Borgue.

Axe of Felstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch, found on the farm of Barlocco, Borgue, Stewartry of Kirkeudbright.

It was also intimated that the following Donations to the Library had been received:—

(1) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

The Proceedings of the Anatomical and Anthropological Society, University of Aberdeen, 1902-1904 and 1906-1908.

(2) By T. J. WESTROPP, M.A., the Author.

The Promontory Forts of Beare and Bantry. Part III.

The Promontory Forts of the three Southern Provinces of Ireland.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRE-NEOLITHIC INDUSTRIES OF SCOTLAND. BY THE ABBÉ H. BREUIL, D.L.C., PROFESSEUR À L'INSTITUT DE PALÉONTOLOGIE HUMAINE, PARIS.

I. THE PRE-NEOLITHIC FLINTS OF CAMPBELTOWN, ARGYLL.

Amongst the Scottish flints which I had the opportunity of examining during my visit to Edinburgh, where I had gone for the Munro Lectures which I had the honour to deliver at the University there in February 1921, those coming from the 25-30-foot raised beach at Campbeltown, Argyll, seemed to me particularly interesting. Thanks to the kindness of Mr Graham Callander, I had the opportunity of examining the important series preserved in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, and in the museum in the Art Galleries, Glasgow.

These collections reveal an industry quite different from that of the neolithic of the country and of the true Tardenoisian which is to be met with there, and of which Mr Ludovic M'L. Mann has collected specimens near Stranraer, Wigtownshire; they differ equally from the characteristic tools from the Oban caves and the other Azilian deposits of which we shall speak later. The appearance of the Campbeltown tools, taken as a whole, is that of a poor upper palæolithic series (figs. 1 and 2), chiefly consisting of flakes showing a Magdalenian aspect. These flakes were detached from nuclei, the angles of which are sometimes battered (fig. 1, No. 15); many show no re-working, but numerous notches resulting from use (fig. 1, Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 14); a small number are re-worked into end scrapers (fig. 1, No. 10 and fig. 2, No. 21); and one (fig. 1, No. 16) shows



Fig. 1. Flints from the 25-30-foot raised beach at Campbeltown. (4.)

a small point in the centre of its semicircular end. Very rarely does the re-flaking extend to both sides, as in the small, thick, pointed tool (fig. 1, No. 5), or to a single edge with the other side remaining sharp, as in the rather thin flake (fig. 1, No. 6), and in the very thick one (fig. 1, No. 12). The re-working of the side seems to have been for the purpose of removing the edge and transforming it into the back; but the battered unilateral edges are better defined on some very small flakes like fig. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, whose appearance is quite Magdalenian, as are those without any re-chipping, like fig. 1, No. 3. Notice must be taken of the sub-triangular form of fig. 1, No. 1, especially as there is another small sub-triangular object (fig. 1, No. 4), rather thick but worked on both edges. I have not seen a single burin (graving tool), but they ought to be found, as the flake (fig. 1, No. 11) is typically a flake made during the fabrication of one of them.

Scaled flakes, so abundant in Azilian deposits, are rare here; however, fig. 1, No. 13 is a well-defined example chipped at one end. Some rare tools of larger size have to be mentioned; several seem to be the result of transforming cores into tools; fig. 2, No. 17 appears as a nucleiform scraper more or less of pyramidal shape; fig. 2, No. 18 is also a core adapted, as is frequent in all palæolithic deposits, for use as a wedge or massive scraper.¹ Two other specimens (fig. 2, Nos. 19 and 20) roughly resemble carinated (keel-shaped) scrapers. Such is the kit of tools from the Campbeltown raised beach. Its upper palæolithic aspect is undeniable, and the thick patina of the flint does not belie this impression.

A comparison with the stock of tools from the English palæolithic caves is forced upon us. Indeed, I have noted, in the series of objects from the Creswell Crag cave, preserved in the museum at Manchester, and coming from the higher level, not only debris similar to the proto-Solutrean of Spy, Belgium, and of Paviland, South Wales (a fragment of the true laurel-leaf blade and numerous Solutrean prototypes with the re-chipping done on the plane of cleavage), but a small assemblage of different appearance, microliths in small flakes with battered backs, in semicircular knife-like flakes, in atypical *pointes à cran* (shouldered arrow-points), and triangular points almost Tardenoisian. It is all the more likely that this small selection is not of the same age as the proto-Solutrean groups of relics (very similar to that from Font-Robert (Corrèze) which crowns the Aurignacian) because it is found independently in other localities both in England and in Belgium.

¹ I think that these objects, veritable little hatchets, served during the reindeer period to cut deer-horn transversely; in reality, while the cutting up of a small stick was accomplished with the burin by longitudinal grooves, it was generally by the repeated blows of these large implements that they were cut across.

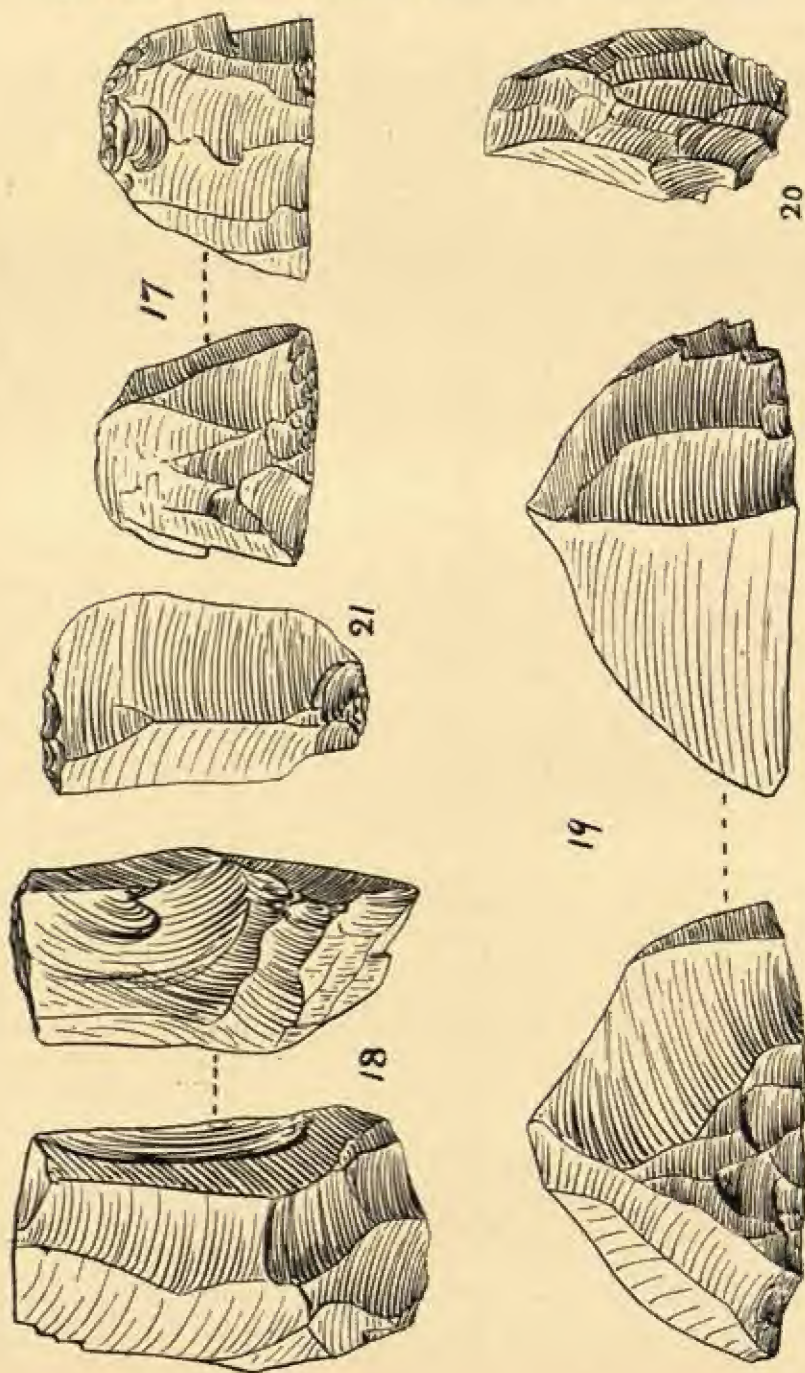


Fig. 2. Flints from the 25-30-foot raised beach at Campbelltown. (1.)

It is indeed this industry that the Belgians have discovered with the latest reindeer at Remouchamp and at Martinrive, which, because of its triangular microliths, they have first taken as Tardenoisian. But the typical Tardenoisian exists in Belgium with the same characteristics as in Algeria and all Western Europe. It is a question, then, of an older converging industry, and I would not be astonished if the idea expressed by Miles Burkitt (*Prehistory*, p. 59) were correct: Belgium and the British Isles are at the extremity of distribution of the Magdalenian, and it is admissible that in the peripheral regions other industries, derived from civilisations based on the upper Aurignacian and more or less influenced by the Solutrean, have been developed independently. This is what has occurred in the north of Africa, where the Capsian-Aurignacian passes gradually into typical Tardenoisian, but without Solutrean influence.

It is to be observed that the marine 25-30-foot terrace corresponds also to the Azilian caves at Oban. The difference in period between the Campbeltown flints and the latter cannot, then, be very considerable. It is to be regretted that osseous debris, faunal or industrial, was not met with, which would allow us to state precisely whether this set of implements is not really Azilian. The difference is, however, notable between the morphological types of the stone tools of the two groups, as we shall see; but this difference would be explained, perhaps, if it were established that Campbeltown is in proximity to natural deposits of flint and that the other localities are distant. It is for Scottish geologists to elucidate this point.¹

II. REMARKS ON THE IMPLEMENTS FROM SOME OF THE AZILIAN DEPOSITS OF SCOTLAND.

What characterises nearly all the flints gathered from the Azilian kitchen-middens and contemporary littoral caves of Scotland is that we are not faced with a normal outfit of tools (fig. 3), but with the residue of tools used to such a degree that they were no longer capable of further service. Flint being scarce, the smallest fragments had been used until they were almost completely destroyed. Thus the debris recovered rarely preserves the form of a recognisable implement. Among those from Oronsay, Argyll, that I have selected as representative of these objects, one may remark in a small flake a micro-burin (fig. 3, No. 1), comparable with those of the Tardenoisian, with a small notched

¹ I have been informed by Mr Callander that Campbeltown lies much nearer a supply of flint than either Oban or Oronsay, and that the colour of the Campbeltown flints seemed to indicate that they came from the adjacent parts of Ireland. The Mull of Kintyre near Campbeltown is only fifteen miles from the Irish coast, while Oronsay is about forty-five miles distant, and Oban eighty-five.

beak, and the oblique facet of a burin on the other side. Fig. 3, No. 6, shows a re-worked edge, which may lead to the supposition that the piece when complete may have been a short scraper, either round or ovoid and pretty thick, like so many in the Azilio-Tardenoisian of France. As for fig. 3, No. 5, it appears as a short and thick hollow scraper flanked by two stout burins at the angles. All the other flints, almost without exception, are tools sealed or rather splintered by violent use, which has reduced them in every sense almost out of recognition. With the exception of the scraper (fig. 3, No. 6), which has its greater part and one of its sides destroyed by the splintering of the plane of cleavage during use, the others (fig. 3, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 7) are so badly damaged

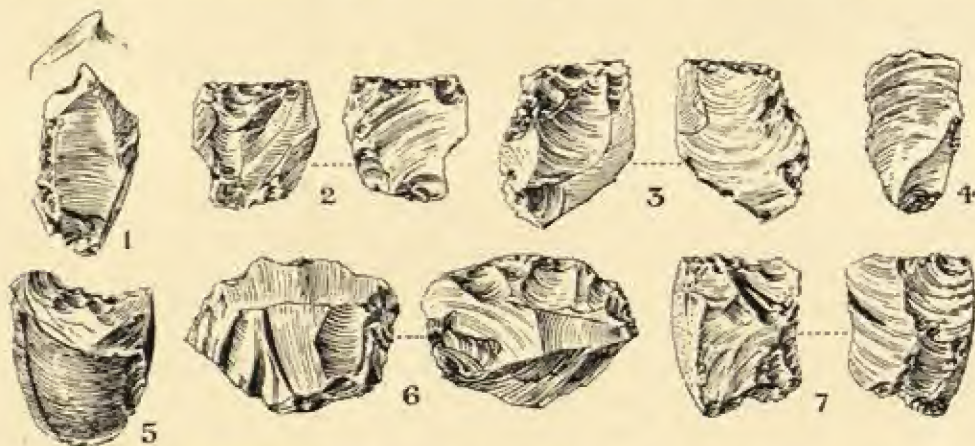


Fig. 3. Flints from the shell mound, Calsteal nan Gillean, Oronsay, Argyll. (I.)

by the same process that their original shape is not discernible. Fig. 3, Nos. 2 and 7, are the most complete types of their kind: the rectangular flake, almost square, having undergone such strong mechanical action, either percussion or pressure in the plane of the object, that on the two opposite sides and on the two faces thin shivers have flaked off in the plane of cleavage, well marked by distinct undulations. The illustrations (fig. 3, Nos. 3 and 4) represent splinters flaked off in this way by the use of such tools; the first has lost the whole of its face, while the second is a simple flake.

Such splintered tools occur in all the deposits of the upper palæolithic in France, Spain, and Northern Africa, chiefly in stations situated far from important natural deposits of flint. By themselves they do not characterise any horizon.

The first of these objects to have been properly described and figured

are Aurignacian, the Abbé Bardon and the Abbé Bouyssonie having admirably described specimens from the station of the Coumbo-del-Bouitou (Corrèze) in their article, "Outils écaillés par percussion," in the *Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris*, 1906, p. 170; they illustrate about thirty, and their analysis deals with seven hundred and ninety-one specimens. A considerable number of them have been scrapers broken by usage. It is not, however, very easy to explain to what violent usage these objects were submitted; but what strikes one is that these relics, so abundant in the region of Brive, which is poor in flint, are less numerous in the contemporary deposits of the flint regions of Périgord and Poitou. Again, they are found in superabundance in all the Pyrenean and Cantabrian regions, which are poor in flint, in all the Aurignacian, Solutrean, Magdalenian, and Azilian deposits (Tarté, Gargas, Mas d'Azil, Castillo, Hornos de la Peña). This industrial aspect answers, then, to a utilisation of material, pushed to its utmost limit, by people having little flint at their disposal.

III. FLAKERS OF STONE, BONE, AND DEER-HORN FROM THE AZILIAN DEPOSITS OF SCOTLAND.

Alongside the chipped flints the equipment of tools of stone from the Azilian deposits of Scotland includes another series of objects, much more abundant, which have been recognised by the discoverers as tools and regarded by one writer who has described the relics from an Oronsay site as implements intended for detaching the edible part of limpets from their shells. I have had the opportunity of handling the extensive series at Edinburgh and at Glasgow. This scrutiny compels me absolutely to reject the proposed interpretation. These objects are indiscriminately made of schistose stone and of bone (figs. 4 and 5), and much less frequently of deer-horn: the schistose stones are utilised under the form of naturally elongated pebbles; the bones are struck off from splinters of the long bones of mammals (chiefly horses and *bovidæ*, judging by the thickness of the fragments).

All show traces of having been used for two kinds of work. In one, and that the less violent, use has been made of one or other of the extremities of the object, and sometimes of both, for hard and repeated rubbing: it is not a tear-and-wear comparable to polishing, which would produce a bevelled edge like that of a chisel or a polisher; the objects rather resemble burnishers, but never polished axes or chisels, as might sometimes have been believed by looking at the illustrations. Wear of somewhat similar nature, but showing in a different way, that is to say, sideways on one of the two edges of an oval flattened pebble, is found on French palæolithic pebbles, which, provisionally, I consider to

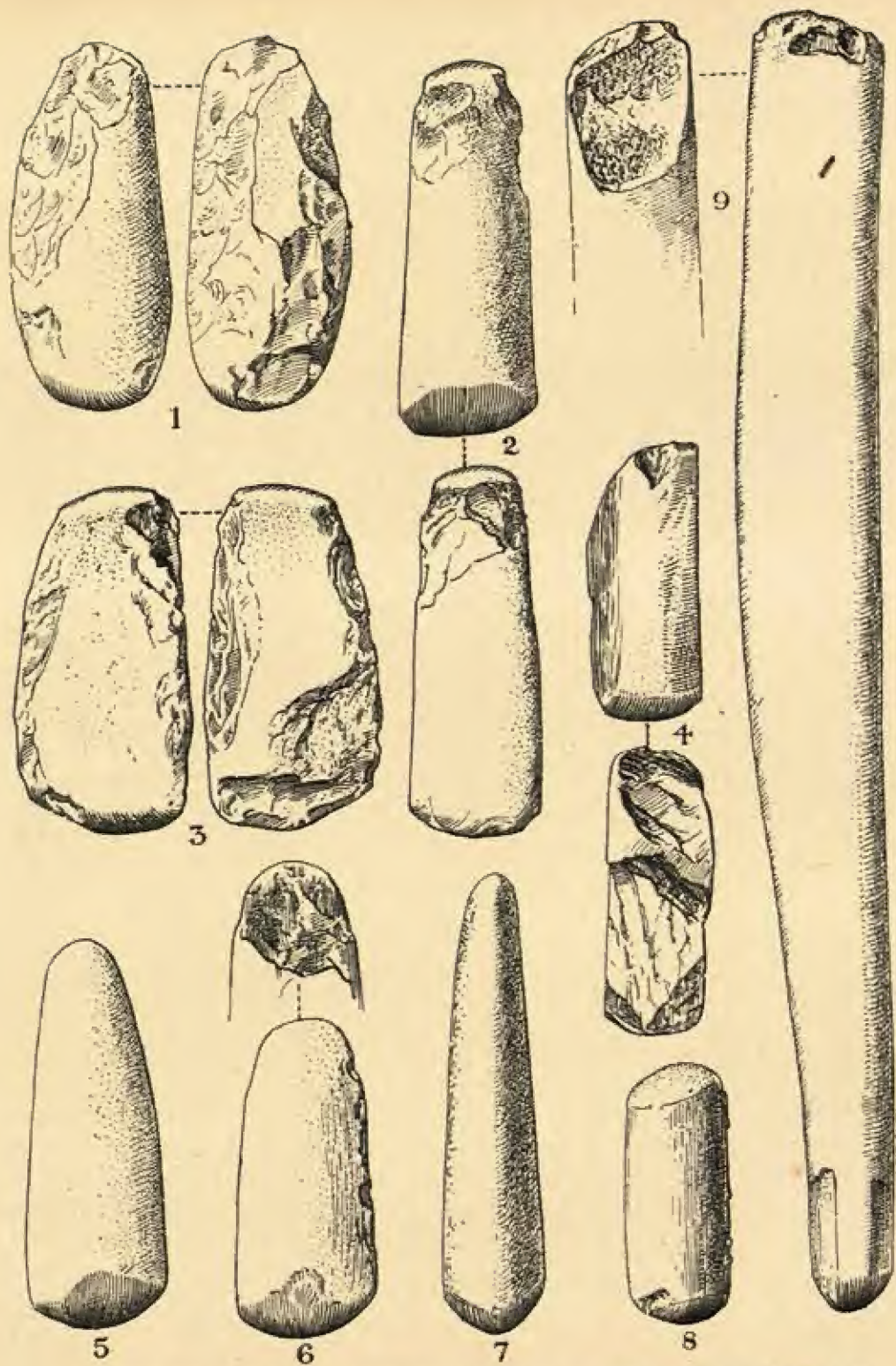


Fig. 4. Stone flaking tools from the shell mound, Caisteal nan Gillean, Oronsay, Argyll. (L.)

have been intended for flaking implements of flint by moderate pressure. The rasping on the sharp edge, which had re-chipped it, would quite well have produced such wear.

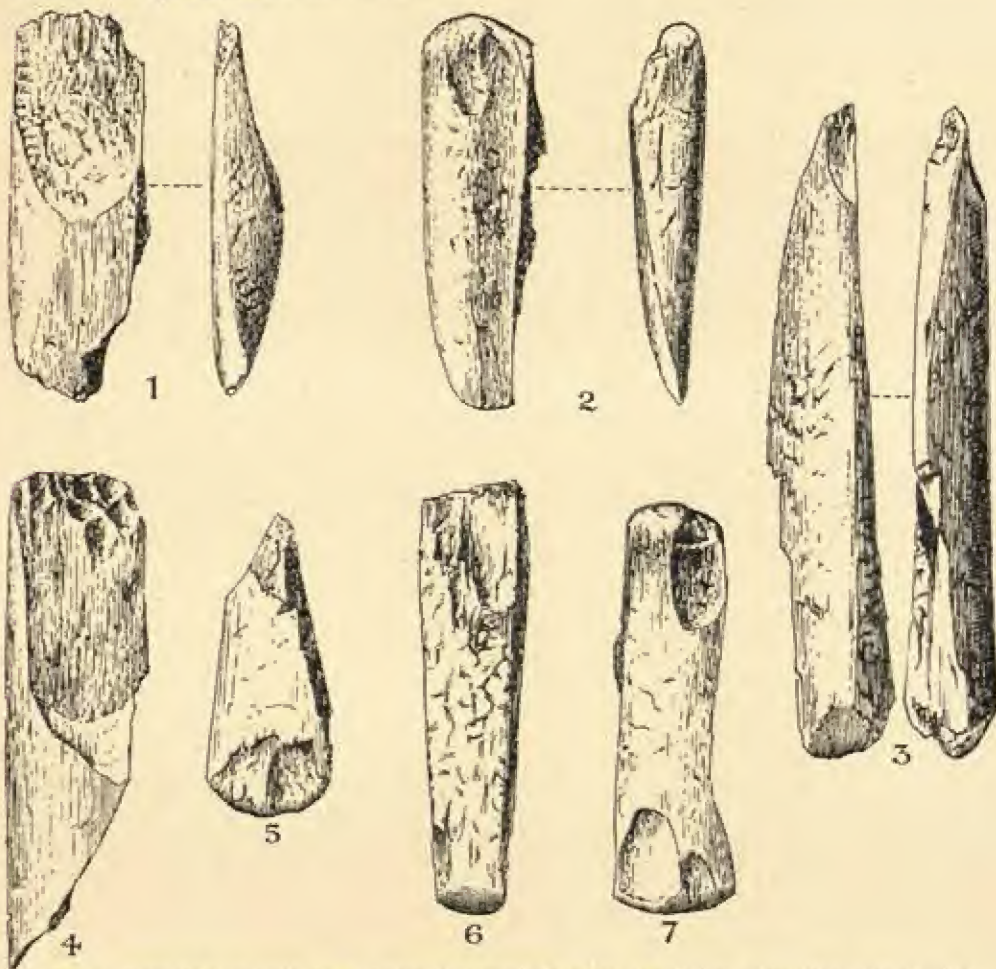


Fig. 5. Bone flaking tools from the shell mound, Calsteal nan Gilleann, Oronsay, Argyll. (l.)

The other kind of work indicated by the Scottish objects, in stone, bone, and deer-horn, was assuredly much more violent, and frequently led to the breaking of the object by splintering in a longitudinal direction. The examination of the relics allows me to assert that the objects were utilised for striking a hard body with one of the ends, and transmitting to this body the blow given on the other end by another hard striking mass. It looks as if the tools had been held in the left hand

like a chisel, and struck by a hammer in the right hand. Against what was it applied and for what purpose? It is not so easy to determine. I have thought of a tool for detaching shells adhering to rocks; but the blow seems to have been given with greater violence than was necessary for this result. I think rather that these objects have been used as intermediary striking tools for splitting up in small flakes blocks of flint of restricted size, which might have been solidly fixed in a kind of vice. This hypothesis accounts perfectly for all the fractures made in the course of use that can be ascertained.

Several of these objects, after breaking by longitudinal splintering during rough work, have been applied anew to a more gentle use, which blunted the ends by wear; such is the case in the tool of stone (fig. 4, No. 9), and that of bone (fig. 5, No. 7).

Very rarely the sides of these stone tools have undergone other work by the process of removing contiguous scales analogous to re-chipping. In such cases, was this for the purpose of reducing the width of the stone, as it seems in fig. 4, Nos. 1 and 3, where these scalings are bilateral and reproduced on both faces? Or is a question of bruising due to percussion applied laterally? I incline more to the latter interpretation when I examine marks similar, but more localised and less accentuated, on pebbles, fig. 4, Nos. 2 and 6. I will be asked how it happens, if I consider that these tools were for re-working flint, that these flakers are abundant and flints scarce. The reply is that the flints having been utilised to the possible maximum by repeated re-flaking and re-chipping, and little by little destroyed in driblets by tear-and-wear and repeated hewing, one can quite understand the relative scarcity of the material and the abundance of the implements destined to make the flints again fit for service.

Besides, comparative ethnography comes to our assistance. My ideas about these Scottish objects had already been formed when I received the memoir of Ernest A. Hooton and Charles C. Willoughby entitled "Indian Village Site and Cemetery near Madisonville (Ohio)."¹ These authors illustrate and describe there (pl. vi. pp. 49 and 50) "arrow-makers' tools," "flint-working punches of antler," which were short, "antler tools for pressure flaking," which were longer, and, finally, "arrow-makers' stones," which are closely related to those we are discussing. The American authors say: "These were undoubtedly used with a hammer of stone or hard wood, in flaking suitable pieces of flint from large masses, and for the roughing-out of blades and projectile points. In a number of specimens one end is battered or split

¹ *Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.), vol. viii. No. 1 (1920).

from the repeated blows of the hammer. Unlike the ordinary antler flakers used in finishing blades by pressure, the ends of these punches are nearly always symmetrically rounded." These are references to descriptions by Catlin, who has seen flint worked in this manner among the Apaches. As one can see, the description of the American objects can be applied exactly to those of the Azilian deposits of Scotland,



Fig. 6. Polisher of bone from Caisteal nan Gilleann, Oronsay, Argyll. (†.)

and the two parallel series demand the same technical explanation of their use.

In fig. 6 is illustrated a polisher of bone from Caisteal nan Gilleann. This object with its spongy base and sharpened bevelling could not have served as a flaker like the other bone tools explained as such.

IV. THE PAINTED PEBBLES OF THE BROCHS.

In proceeding to Edinburgh I had a very strong desire to be able personally to examine the painted pebbles described in 1901 by Dr Joseph

Anderson,¹ five from Keiss Broch having been figured by him. They had already been mentioned by their discoverer, Sir Francis Tress Barry, in 1898, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 1898, p. 191, and they were further discussed in *Man*, 1904, No. 22, p. 38.

All these pebbles are of quartz except one, which is of flint. The paintings are of a blackish-brown colour with a bituminous appearance, quite different from the ochreous colours of Mas d'Azil and other French, Swiss, Bavarian, and Spanish localities.

Actually they number eleven specimens. Two show only a coloured peripheral zone, the details on the faces being obliterated; three are dotted on both faces with numerous small round spots; both faces on two of them have been illustrated by Anderson. A sixth, also figured by him, shows one face covered with numerous spots, and on the other (fig. 7, No. 1) are a chevron and other less distinct details encircled with dots similar to those on the other side. The seventh and eighth (fig. 7, Nos. 4 and 5), reproduced also by the same author, are of circular form: on one face is a cruciform figure, complete on the one pebble and imperfect on the other, surrounded with a marginal circle, which is reduced to a semicircle on the second example; on the opposite faces are seen one or two simple alphabetiform signs and several minute dots. A ninth pebble has on one face a cross encircled with four spots and flanked with the arc of a circle (fig. 7, No. 3). It seems that these last designs were not obtained by the application of a coloured pigment, but by rubbing on the quartz an object of iron, traces of which have subsequently oxidised. The last two pebbles are unpublished, so far as I am aware, and I have reproduced a sketch of them showing the designs on the sides flattened out. The largest (fig. 7, No. 6), of oval shape, shows on one face a figure in the form of D, with a large internal dot tangential to the bar. On the other side are sundry figures: a kind of P upside down, with a short stem, an oval with two small dots resembling the eyes of a face, and a sort of large A with a scalloped bar, a central spot, and several superfluous dashes. The smallest (fig. 7, No. 2), of flint, nearly spherical in shape and only of the size of a marble, is entirely covered with little figures: on one side are two circles dotted and conjoined, with an arch with expanding base on the right, and a round spot with void centre on the left; round all are a circular spot, another in the form of a very thick comma, and a third of oval form with a small conjoined chevron; on the other side are seen two kidney-shaped spots with a kind of C and a small dot between them.

The motifs on these two small pebbles are very different from those

¹ "Notices of Nine Brochs along the Caithness Coast from Keiss Bay to Skirza Head, excavated by Sir Francis Tress Barry," *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxv, p. 147, fig. 22.

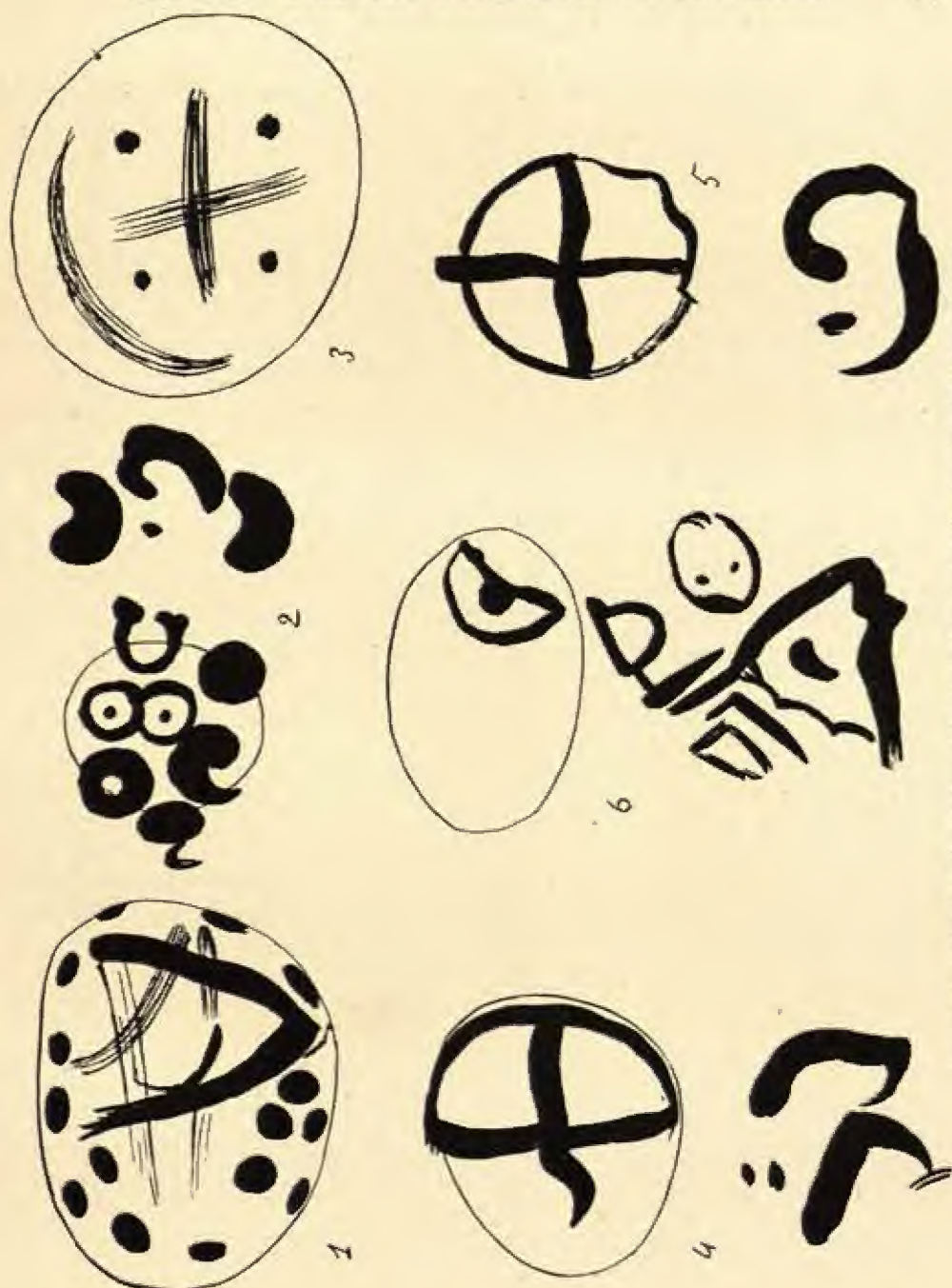


Fig. 7. Scottish painted pebbles other than those only bearing spots (slightly enlarged).

of Mas d'Azil. The similarity between the two series is quite superficial: the pigment is different; the parallel strokes and the large spots, so abundant at Mas d'Azil, are missing here.

It has been difficult for me to decide, as I should have liked, the period to which it is proper to attribute these painted pebbles. The discoverer is dead, and it is difficult to learn which of the other objects of the collection were found associated with them. The note of 1898 to the Society of Antiquaries of London, given by Sir Francis Tress Barry, describes the discovery in these terms, which I abridge a little: "These stones were found in the underground habitations surrounding four of the brochs. . . . The habitations are supposed to be secondary constructions, made principally from the partial ruins of the brochs. They are in almost every instance below the present level of the ground, invisible. . . . They are entirely filled with debris, earth, stones, ashes, animal bones split for the marrow, limpet shells, and rude unpolished stone implements, without any trace of metallic tools. There are numerous pieces of stags' antlers showing cuts, but these may have been done with pieces of split quartz stones, as many of them are found with them. In one place were discovered pieces of reindeer horn; in another, part of the antler of an elk (*Alces machlis*); and in a third, the canine tooth of a bear. The painted pebbles were found amongst the debris above mentioned. . . ."

In *Man*, 1904, No. 22, p. 38, there is no mention of pottery, objects of polished stone, or domestic animals.

But in the memoir by Dr Anderson, where the excavations of the brochs are described in detail, it is seen that the constructions adjoining the brochs are considered as contemporary or later, that the excavations have yielded pottery or instruments of metal of late Celtic or Roman date, as well as a large number of vessels, mortars, and querns of the same period, and of bones of the ox, sheep, pig, great auk and other birds, deer of large size, and rare fragments of reindeer horn, elk, and bear cited from Sir Francis Tress Barry.

The only reindeer horn coming from the brochs which I had the opportunity of examining was pierced through by an iron nail, and was evidently rolled by the sea. No other bone of this animal having been met with, I am inclined to think that these antlers of reindeer are not of local origin, but may have been brought by travellers from Scandinavian countries. I have not seen any reindeer bones in any of the refuse from the Azilian kitchen-middens of Scotland, and still less from those of the Roman stations. No convincing osteological proof is forthcoming up till now, to my knowledge, that this animal has lived and been hunted in the British Isles after the old Azilian of the Victoria Cave.

It is strange to see the extreme difference of appreciation which separates the short note of Sir Francis Tress Barry from the much longer account of Dr Anderson—the latter does not say a word about the worked quartz mentioned by the former. From the conversations, and the examination of the objects, to which I devoted myself in Edinburgh, it follows that there can be no doubt about the relatively very recent date of the brochs and of the adjoining structures, but one cannot exclude the hypothesis that these monuments may have perhaps occupied the sites of more ancient coastal stations. Further research would be necessary to prove this supposition, but, pending this, there seems little probability that any chronological connection whatever can be affirmed between the painted pebbles of the Pyrenees and those of Scotland.

V. A FEW REMARKS ON THE AZILIAN HARPOONS OF SCOTLAND AND THOSE OF ENGLAND.

The celebrated and partly fossilised harpoon of reindeer horn from the Victoria Cave, near Settle (fig. 8, No. 1), comes from a cave the contents of which, Mr Miles Burkitt and I are convinced, have undergone regrettable disturbance by the operations of animals and of man during Celtic times. The bead of bone found a short distance from the harpoon, and not fossilised, shows undoubted traces of sawing done with a metal tool. Conversely there are, without any indication of the level from which they came, two highly fossilised long cylindrical assegais of reindeer horn of quite Magdalenian appearance (fig. 9, Nos. 1 and 2), and a considerable number of pebbles of divers use, sometimes stained with colour (fig. 10), recalling palæolithic and Azilian objects. Unfortunately, no indication of the level of the pebbles has been recorded; by their labels they certainly come from the higher beds, designated neolithic by their explorers;¹ but in the collections from the Victoria Cave there is not a single neolithic object—neither a fragment of pottery, nor an axe, nor a typical flint of this period. The explorers have taken for neolithic the worked pebbles from the bed underlying that of Romano-British times. These pebbles exactly resemble those from the Azilian beds of Mas d'Azil (Ariège), tolerably those of the Scottish Azilian, and differ completely from those of the Iron Age from the Scottish brochs. I have made sketches of nine of them, viz.:—(1) A hammer-stone, with small hollows formed by bruising on the two flat faces, having served to grind down black and red colouring matter (ochre) (fig. 10, No. 8); and there is a second—this type is spread over all the palæolithic and Azilian deposits

¹ Third Report of the Victoria Cave Exploration Committee (1875), from the *Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*, p. 173.

of Europe. (2) A plaque of sandstone, with the plane faces worn slightly concave and obliquely striated like the Magdalenian colour grind-stones

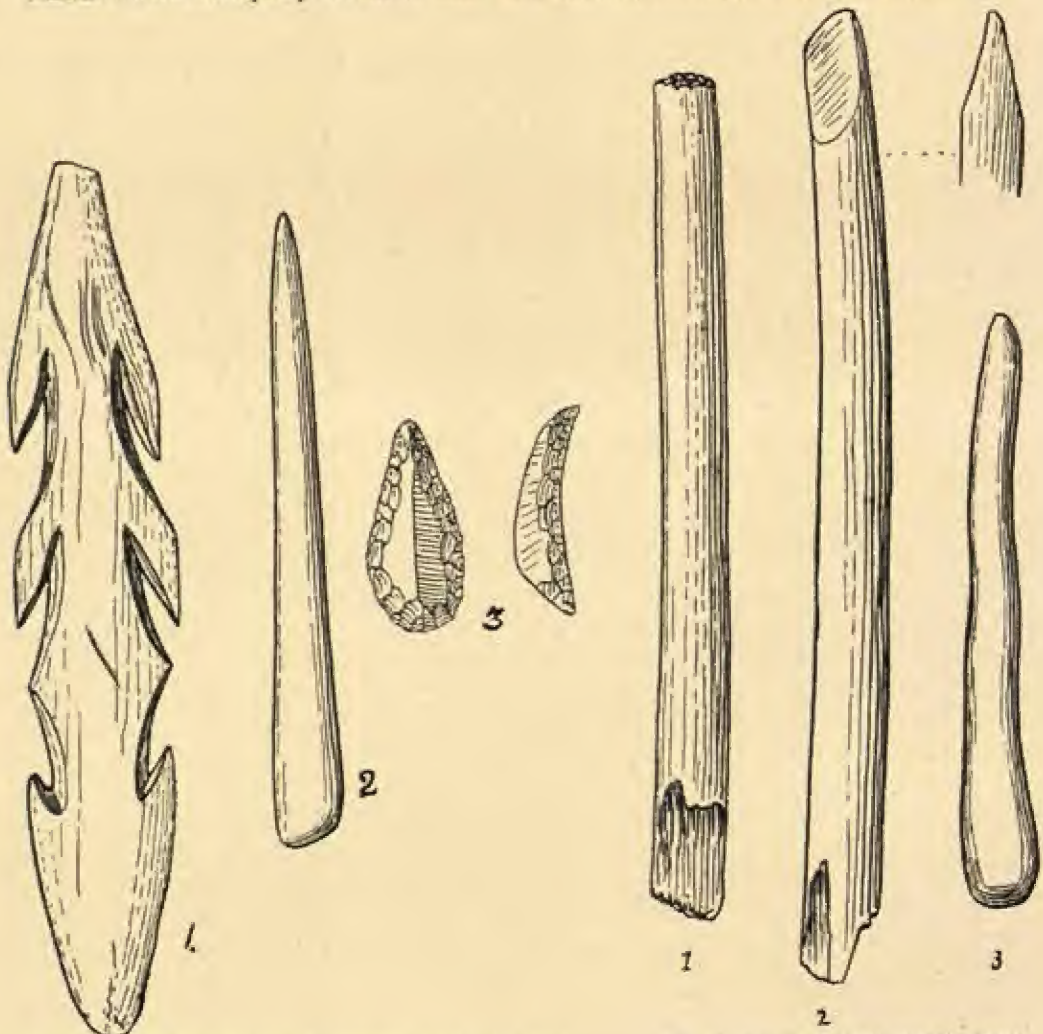


Fig. 8. (1) Azilian harpoon of reindeer horn; (2) Bone borer, probably Azilian (?); (3) Flint implement, perhaps contemporary, from the Victoria Cave (slightly reduced).

Fig. 9. (1) and (2) Cylindrical rods of reindeer horn, with strong lustre and patina, completely fossilised; (3) Bone borer in similar condition, probably Magdalenian, from the Victoria Cave. (1.)

and the paint palettes of more recent periods; these striations appear to be due to the working up of ochre powder with a greasy material (fig. 10, No. 6). (3) An analogous fragment, without striations, having

the faces flattened and stained with two bands of ochre parallel to the sides (fig. 10, No. 5). (4) A fragment of an elongated pebble of sandstone,

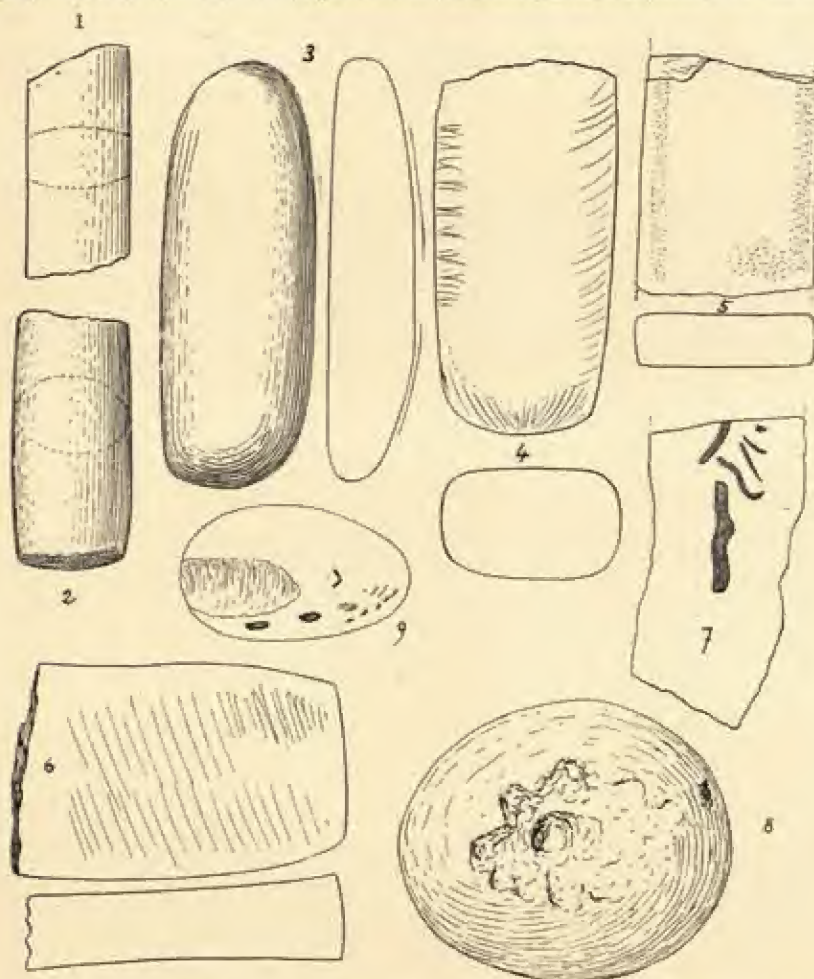


Fig. 10. Implements of Sandstone and Schist, probably Azilian, from the Victoria Cave. (4.)

Pebble No. 9 shows dashes of colour (ochre); the plate of sandstone No. 7 has been painted with ochre; the plate of sandstone No. 5 shows bands of same colour dotted in, which seem due to the use of the object in the preparation of the colour and not painted intentionally.

with worn convex faces, which may have served as a rasp or sharpening stone (fig. 10, No. 1). (5) An elongated oval pebble, with the ends worn by use into the arc of a circle, which may have served as a pestle for making up colours (fig. 10, No. 3). (6) A fragment of another analogous object, with the ends so worn as to form a transverse facet caused by

harder use (fig. 10, No. 2). (7) An analogous but larger fragment, the preserved end of which, eroded by use, is as much striated as the lateral angles, like a compressing or bruising tool (fig. 10, No. 4). (8) An ovoid pebble, having lost a flake through a blow given by striking with one end, and bearing a certain number of spots of ochre (fig. 10, No. 9). (9) A plaque of schistose sandstone, broken, bearing several lines of red colour made with a brush (fig. 10, No. 7). To sum up, it is the kit of tools of a manufacturer of ochreous colours, belonging in all likelihood to the same period as the harpoon of reindeer horn and a bone bodkin, of tawny patina, split and rounded quite carefully with a flint, and more altered than the Iron Age objects (fig. 8, No. 2). There is another bodkin (fig. 9, No. 3) worked with the same technique, but whose brown patina approaches that of the two broken assegais of Magdalenian type. These latter objects, which I figure for the first time (fig. 9, Nos. 1 and 2), are admirably proportioned, perfectly cylindrical, and made of reindeer horn; their very lustrous patina, yellowish-brown on the one and dark-brown and grey on the other, is not in keeping with a deposit so recent as the so-called neolithic bed; a very sticky grey clay adheres to one of them which, with the glossiness of these two objects and one of the bodkins, indicates as their probable provenance the lower bone layer, where the presence of man, on the other part, is, for want of definitely incised bones, signalled by bones broken by him for the extraction of the marrow, of which one, previously fossilised, is cut with a metal tool, and another scratched by a burrowing animal. There would then be in the Victoria Cave a Magdalenian lower level, and this not the final one, for the terminal bevelling of one of the assegais indicates the use of a point with a forked base which fixes the period. These points with a forked base have been found in association by M. Passemard at Isturitz, Basses Pyrénées, by the Count Begouen at Tuc d'Audoubert (Ariège), and by M. E. H. Pacheco in la Cueva de la Paloma (Oviedo).

These points with forked base belong, save at Isturitz where they are in the most recent Magdalenian levels, to relatively ancient deposits, as much in the Cantabrian caves as at Gourdan (Piette: base of the levels with engravings and harpoons) and at la Madelaine (Peyrony: levels with sculpturings and prototypes of harpoons).

It is well understood that at this time the glacial fauna was still abundant in England; the few human objects in the Victoria Cave testify only to a short halt of Magdalenian hunters. But the presence of an object of reindeer's horn and of the remains of this animal in the higher level prove that the harpoon found there is anterior, both geologically and morphologically, to the Scottish Azilian deposits.

Besides, even in France, harpoons of this form or very like it are always made of reindeer horn.



Fig. 11. Bone Harpoons from Druinvaigle, Oban. (1.)



Fig. 12. Deer-horn Harpoons from the MacArthur Cave, Oban. (1.)

The harpoons of the Scottish deposits are distinguished from those of France by the fact that they are commonly made of bone and not of deer-horn. Several differences in detail ought also to be noted. Azilian harpoons with a single row of barbs are very rare in France; they are occasionally found on certain Scottish sites, as at Druinvaigie rock-shelter, Oban¹ (fig. 11). The French harpoons are rarely so long

¹ J. Anderson, "Notes on the Contents of a small Cave or Rock-shelter at Druinvaigie, Oban; and three Shell Mounds in Oronsay," *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxii, p. 208, figs. 1-2, and 16-18.

as those from Kirkcudbright,¹ Caisteal nan Gillean, and the MacArthur Cave, Oban² (fig. 12). This difference arises, no doubt, partly from the variation of the material first utilised, bone being more solid and more rectilinear than horn of the *cervidae*.

But one of the Oronsay harpoons³ (fig. 13) figured by Mr A. Henderson Bishop departs clearly from the normal Azilian form as



Fig. 13. Bone Harpoons from Cnoc Sligach, Oronsay.

much in its lightness and delicacy of manufacture as in the care with which the long and incurving barbs have been carved.

Is it a question of the local development of a spontaneous type approaching anew Magdalenian forms, or of a different influence coming from some other place and mixing with the Azilian civilisation?

Perhaps, indeed, one may consider the hypothesis of another epipalæolithic current, which had come from the Baltic, derived from the Maglemosian civilisation. In fact, Professor Boyd Dawkins has recently sent me a photograph of two bone harpoons discovered in Holderness,

¹ R. Munro on the transition between the Palæolithic and Neolithic civilisation in Europe, *Archæological Journal*, 1908, vol. lxxv. p. 231, fig. 39, No. 1.

² J. Anderson, "Notice of a Cave recently discovered at Oban," *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxix, p. 223, figs. 11-12.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xlviii, p. 97, fig. 38.

near Hull, Yorkshire: one found under peat at Hornsea, associated with bones of *Cervus elaphus*; the other also found under peat at Skipsea, associated with a skeleton of *Cervus megaceros*. These two harpoons are of Maglemosian type, with numerous short barbs on one side.

An almost similar harpoon has been discovered in France, in a peaty marsh in the neighbourhood of Béthune (Pas de Calais), and is figured by M. Mortillet in the *Musée préhistorique*, pl. xlv, No. 477. His attribution to a Maglemosian incursion is rendered the more likely, as one can now recognise the work of Maglemosian artists in a series of objects of deer-horn, perforated and decorated with punctulated ornament, published formerly by D'Acy, and coming from Somme turbaries,¹ so that one can give an account of them by comparing them with the Danish relics.²

¹ M. d'Acy, "Marteaux, casse-têtes, et gaines de haches néolithique en bois le cerf ornementés," *L'Anthropologie*, 1893, p. 385 et seq., figs. 1-5.

² P. Wernert, "Figures biomorphes schématiques de l'ancien âge de pierre du Danemark," *L'Anthropologie*, 1920, p. 503. Sophus Müller, "Nouveaux types d'objets de l'âge de la pierre," *Mémoires de la Soc. Royal des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1896-1901 (1897) p. 84-164; traduit par Beauvois, Copenhagen.

II.

ANCIENT WOODEN TRAP FROM THE MOSS OF AUQUHARNEY,
ABERDEENSHIRE. BY PROFESSOR R. W. REID, UNIVERSITY OF
ABERDEEN.

By the kindness of William Yeats McDonald, Esq., of Auquharney, Aberdeenshire, there was presented to the Anthropological Museum of the University of Aberdeen an object of much interest, especially from its rarity and from doubts as to its use.

It corresponds in its characters to the ancient wooden traps—the so-called otter and beaver traps—described by the late Dr Robert Munro in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vols. xxv. and liii.

According to Dr Munro, up to the year 1917 only forty-one similar objects had been put upon record. All had been found in peat bogs in such widely distant countries as Germany, Austria, Denmark, Wales, and Ireland. No record had been made of any specimen having been discovered in Scotland.

The specimen, of which drawings are given in fig. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, was found lying upon its side under 5 or 6 feet of solid black peat by Mr Charles Pirie, Hill of Auquharney, when he was cutting peats in the spring of 1921 in the Moss of Auquharney. Some feet of peat had been previously removed, and it is probable that at least 10 feet of peat had originally covered the specimen.

The Moss is situated upon a rapid slope on the side of a ridge which has an elevation of about 400 feet above sea-level, and with the surrounding ground generally inclining downwards. No flint or other implements, bones or remains of any kind were discovered in the vicinity of the specimen, with the exception of a horn of *Bos longifrons* which was dug up some 200 or 300 feet away, lying in solid black peat about 6 feet below the surface of the Moss. It is unlikely, therefore, that a lake dwelling had ever been in existence there.

The specimen consists of:—

- (1) Body made of alder.
- (2) Movable flap or door (A) made of birch.
- (3) Bow (B) and two pegs (C) made of willow.

(1) The body is flattened and shaped somewhat like a boat, and is made from half of the trunk of a tree. It measures 1175 mm. (3 feet 10½ inches) in length, 248 mm. (9¾ inches) across the middle, 144 mm. (5½ inches) across

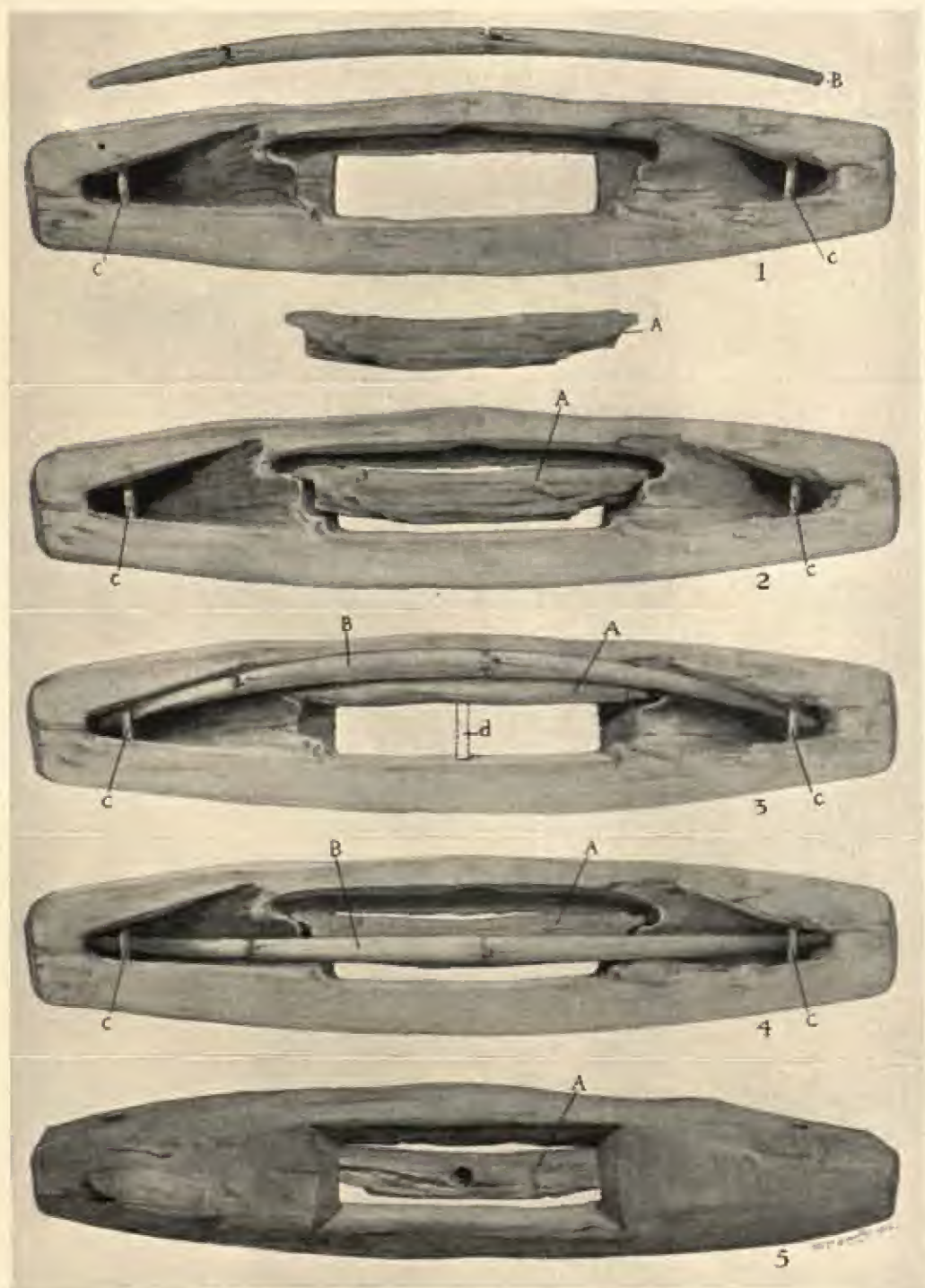


Fig. 1. Ancient Wooden Trap from the Moss of Auquharney, Aberdeenshire. (About 1600.)
 1. Separate parts of trap; 2. Trap with flap in position; 3. Trap in open position; 4. Trap in closed position;
 5. Under surface of trap with flap in position.

one end and 160 mm. ($6\frac{5}{16}$ inches) across the other, and 125 mm. ($4\frac{7}{8}$ inches) in its greatest thicknesses, which are situated about 200 mm. ($7\frac{7}{8}$ inches) from either end.

Its outer surface (fig. 1, No. 5) shows markings of its having been roughly dressed by means of a hatchet. It is perforated by a rectangular opening, measuring 375 mm. (1 foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) by 102 mm. (4 inches,) which has sharply defined bevelling upon its two ends and one side, but with a rounded bevelling on the other side. This surface shows also a wide flat slope towards the central aperture and a more curved chamfering towards the ends, the result being that when the body rests by this surface upon a flat plane it does so by two blunt eminences corresponding to the thickest parts of the body, and so allowing of a gradual approach towards the central aperture and a tapering upwards towards the ends.

The other surface is flattened (fig. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4) and smoothly dressed, evidently by means of sharp tools such as chisels and gouges. It shows in the middle the rectangular opening already mentioned but without any bevelling, and surrounded upon three sides by a flat platform cut out of the surrounding wood, and continuous with two incomplete sockets which extend from opposite corners for about 35 mm. ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inch) towards the respective ends of the body. On this platform lies the door, moving in the long axes of the sockets and prevented from being pushed through the rectangular aperture in the body which it does not completely cover.

At either end of this platform are grooves rapidly deepening towards the extremities of the body, in which the ends of the bow (B) lie. They show two groovings, which adapt themselves to the bow when it is in its bent or nearly flat state (fig. 1, Nos. 3, 4).

Leading into the deepest parts of the lateral depressions are two holes at either end of the body. They are elongated in the direction of the long axis of the body and measure about 45 mm. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inch) by 25 mm. (1 inch). They are occupied by pieces of willow branch (C) which pass over the ends of the bow as these lie in the recesses, keeping them in position and allowing at the same time a to-and-fro movement of the bow as it is bent or flattened.

(2) The movable flap or door (fig. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, A) is somewhat decayed, but shows a shape corresponding to the rectangular platform around the four-sided opening. It has two projections or "lugs" which move in a hinge-like fashion in the two incomplete sockets already described. The edge of the flap which extends into the projection is very much thinner than the opposite edge which overhangs the opening, and which shows a somewhat continuous outline without any indication

of having been notched. On the middle of the surface of the flap next to the rectangular aperture is an oval depression (fig. 1, No. 5), which seems to have been burned out, and which measures 40 mm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) by 34 mm. ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inch), and with a depth of 13 mm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch).

The flap without the projection measures 419 mm. ($16\frac{1}{2}$ inches) long and 76 mm. (3 inches) broad. The edge which extends into the projections is 15 mm. ($\frac{5}{8}$ inch), while the opposite edge measures 39 mm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) in thickness. Each projection is 28 mm. ($1\frac{1}{8}$ inch) long, 25 mm. (1 inch) broad, and 13 mm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) thick.

When in position the whole flap is allowed, even taking into account shrinkage in the process of drying, free play in its movements.

(3) The bow (fig. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4, B) has been broken, unfortunately, in two places. It measures 1004 mm. (3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in length, 246 mm. ($9\frac{1}{4}$ inches) in thickness, and tapers to about 25 mm. (1 inch) at its extreme ends. It consists simply of a branch of a willow tree denuded of its bark, with the exception of the ends, which show some artificial tapering.

The pegs (fig. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, A) consist of small branches of willow from which the bark has been removed. They have very free play in the apertures in the body and over the ends of the bow. Each is about 172 mm. ($6\frac{3}{4}$ inches) long by 23 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch) in diameter.

From the above description it will be seen that the specimen found in the Auquharney Moss shows a construction which is practically identical with the twelve univalvular wooden traps which Dr Munro has described as having been found—eleven in Ireland and one in Wales.¹

The peat moss in which the specimen was found lies in a large tract of north-east Aberdeenshire, which local tradition maintains was, many years ago, occupied by small lochs and deep moss hags, forming thereby a very treacherous country for travellers—so much so that it is currently believed now that many persons, horses, and vehicles were engulfed there when following the will-o'-the-wisps which had their habitation in that region.

Mr W. Y. McDonald, in whose estate the Auquharney Moss lies, has made inquiry, and finds that no inhabitant of that district at present has any recollection of ever having seen or heard of such an object, and consequently one can only surmise as to its use.

Its whole construction points to its being an implement for trapping animals, and the situation in which it was found suggests that these were animals which frequented marshy places. As no skeletal or other remains were found with the trap it is impossible to know the exact kind of animal which it was intended to catch.

¹ Robert Munro, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxv. 1890-91, and vol. liii. 1918-19.

Fig. 1, Nos. 3 and 4 will help to afford a likely explanation of the method of working of the trap. Whether it was placed resting on its side, or lying flat supported and steadied by the bulges already described



Fig. 2. Cross-slab at Clonmacnois, showing Stag in Panel on left.

as seen on its outer surface, it is hard to say. We think the latter is the more probable position, the trap having been placed with its central aperture over a depression in the marsh, in the bottom of which depression bait had been previously placed.

Fig. 1, No. 3 seems to show the position of the parts of the trap when

it is set or open. The door is raised from the central opening by a piece of stick (fig. 1, No. 3, *d*) (wanting in the specimen but represented by broken lines), placed by one of its ends in the depression on the door, and resting by the other on the edge of the central aperture.

The bow (fig. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, B), being of supple willow, is forcibly bent over the elevated door, and kept in that position by the piece of stick described above, and by the pegs (fig. 1, Nos. 1, 3, C) overlying its ends in the lateral depressions on the body of the trap.

Any animal wishing to seize the bait lying beneath the central aperture will be obliged to enter by the side of the stick (fig. 1, No. 3, *d*), and in doing so will cause its displacement and subsequent closure of the door by the release of the tension of the overlying bow (fig. 1, No. 4, B), and thereby be enclosed within the subjacent chamber or caught by the neck.

It is conceivable that the foot of a larger animal, such as that of a deer, might be seized while passing over the trap, as the sculptured stone from Clonmacnois, Ireland,¹ appears to show (fig. 2).

As to the age of this specimen it is most difficult to give any opinion. All that can be said is that its dressing shows that it must have been fashioned by sharp tools such as axes, chisels, and gouges, probably of iron, and that should the carving on the Clonmacnois stone be reckoned as representing one of these traps, then the stone, which is regarded as dating from A.D. 700 to A.D. 800, may give a clue to the antiquity of this type of trap.

I wish to thank Mr Peter Leslie, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer on Forestry, University of Aberdeen, for his kindness in identifying the different kinds of wood which comprise the several parts of the trap, and Mr William Smith, artist, Aberdeen, for the trouble which he has taken in the preparation of the accompanying drawings.

¹ Robert Munro and Patrick Gillespie, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. liii., 1918-19, p. 106.

III.

PTOLEMAIC SCOTLAND. BY I. A. RICHMOND, CORPUS CHRISTI
COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Some new suggestions based on recent research and on the work of
Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A.

It has long been realised that the British section of the geography of Ptolemy represents a state of affairs on the northern frontier which has no place in the frontier system as reorganised by Hadrian in Britain. In Scotland especially this fact has been so patent as to have aroused many counsels and conjectures of despair.

We may admit that the picture which Ptolemy gives of Scotland is far from clear, that the whole country is twisted into a strange and fantastic shape, that the place-names seem to fall in most unlikely positions; but at the same time we may note that through all the chaos and confusion there seems to gleam just enough of order and meaning to make us feel that the geographer had access to material that might have given him an excellent picture of Roman Britain, and that might yet be unravelled if a clue upon which to work could be found.

On the mathematical side of the question such a clue has long been waiting. The method of treating the Scottish coast-line as shown by Glazebrook Rylands in his work *The Geography of Ptolemy Elucidated*,¹ gives a reasonable solution, and puts the conflicting evidence and all too scanty knowledge of Ptolemy clearly and definitely before the reader. But Rylands did not attempt to deal with the land-stations beyond Trimontium,² which he showed to be Newstead near Melrose; and the reason for his forbearance is not far to seek.

Since 1893, the date of publication of Rylands's book, the spade has taught us much about Roman Scotland. Historical gaps still exist, and there are dark corners that still await the light, but for all that, we now know more of Roman Scotland than the most sanguine archaeologist a generation back would have dared to hope. We can now give something much more than an outline of the geography and history of Roman Scotland; therefore the time is ripe for a new investigation of the Ptolemaic geography, for we have access to material of which Rylands could have known nothing.²

¹ *The Geography of Ptolemy Elucidated*, by Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., etc., printed for the author by Ponsonby and Weldrick at the University Press, Dublin, 1893.

² See Rylands, p. 68.

It will be worth while before we proceed to detail to look at the map of Ptolemaic Scotland as it stands (fig. 1). We may note at once that Ptolemy had evidently far the best acquaintance with the eastern coast of Scotland. Indeed, Rylands's conjecture, that possibly the western coast geography was derived from Philemon's account of Ireland,¹ may well be correct; while, as Dr G. Macdonald has recently shown,² it is likely that the eastern coast was well known to the Romans in Agricola's time.

Now we know that the eastern road between the Cheviot and Inchtuthill in Perthshire, hard by the great bend of the river Tay, was the one and only deep line of penetration into Scotland that was held by the Romans in permanence before Antonine times (A.D. 140-180), and thanks to the recent research of Dr Macdonald, we now know that this line was held for long after Agricola's recall, at least until after the accession of Trajan. On the eastern coast, therefore, we would expect to find a certain amount of accuracy and of confirmation of archaeology in Ptolemy's account of Scotland.

In Ptolemy's map we find an eastern coast-line which for all its faults is unmistakably clear from the Tweed as far as the Moray Firth. Also we may note that among the land-stations, although for the most part their positions seem unlike anything that we know of the topography of Roman Scotland, there would appear to be a very definite scheme of plotting out. In one case only, however, may we see immediately that a land-station is in its proper position. 'Oppéa on the Tay (Τίνα ποταμός) must be the Roman fort at Carpow, for its position is exactly right. We may think that here, at the junction of the Earn and the Tay, was one of the sea-bases which formed the pivots of the long line of road that passed northwards from Tyne to Tay. The name, furthermore, is a simple corruption: it has nothing to do with Orrok or the water of Ore; it is not even a Keltic place-name; it is simply corrupted from "Horrea," the Roman "store-houses"; that is, the "store-base" *par excellence*.³ Therefore in Horrea we have unquestionably a point from which we may start on part of our inquiry. Now let us turn to the question of the distortion of Scotland itself.

It will only be possible to give an outline of the work of Rylands in this short article. The work itself fills a fairly large volume, and I may therefore refer my readers to it, and merely summarise the results here.

¹ See Rylands, p. 80, footnote.

² See *J.R.S.*, vol. ix., part 2, p. 138.

³ We may compare Ptolemy, *Geogr.*, iii. 9, v. 1, where 'Oppéa is corrupted in some MSS. to Oppéa, the Horrea Margi of the Peutinger Tablet. See Macdonald, *J.R.S.*, vol. ix., part 2, p. 138.

In Ptolemy, *Geogr.*, i. 2, the geographer gives an account of the two classes of data which he proposes to use for his map. He writes: "In such a survey, and in the accounts of it, part of the data are geometric and part meteoroscopic: the geometric method determines the position of places by base measurement of their distances; the meteoroscopic, on the other hand, by observation taken by the astrolabe and gnomon,—the latter method is more satisfactory and accurate, while the other is more general and dependent upon the meteoroscopic." But when the geographer comes to actual work he finds that there are too few astronomical data (meteoroscopic) to serve his purpose; and therefore he says, "it would then be reasonable that a person undertaking to make a map according to such data should first lay down in his delineation, as foundations (*καθάπερ θεμελίους*), the points derived from more accurate observations; and next, he should fit into these the information derived from other sources until the relative positions of the latter to one another be found to preserve, with their relative position to the fundamental points, as near an agreement as possible with the more accurate reports of travellers." Such in brief are the principles upon which Ptolemy worked; and through the labours of Glazebrook Rylands we may see them amply exemplified in his map of Scotland.

It was not until Rylands had worked for some time upon the distortion of Scotland, and had already developed a theory which sufficed to explain much, but which did not by any means explain all difficulties, and with which its originator was not well pleased,¹ that the final solution of the difficulty suggested itself.

It was observed that by the time Ptolemy had mapped out the world as far west as Britain there was a large error in his calculations through projection which made Londinium, his first fundamental station in Britain, 3° 29' too far north and nearly 4° too far west. Then if a gnomon observation or an observation of a lunar eclipse were taken in Scotland, the point at which they were taken would not be far from its real and true position.² Otherwise stated, this point would have an apparent error of nearly 4° too far east and 3° 29' too far south, just a reversal of the error of Londinium. But the consequences of such an error reach further than this: they necessitate a right-angled turn and a change from longitude to latitude and vice versa of points between the last fundamental station—which for Scotland was Caturactonium—and the point which had been plotted out by observation. A perusal of plate xv.

¹ See Rylands, p. 68.

² Such an observation was actually taken at *Ureperthor orparáthor* (see *Geogr.*, viii. 3, 9), and was very nearly right. Bad observations elsewhere ousted this good one.

in Rylands's book, of his appendix, and of his introduction will make it quite clear that this is what happened in the case of all Scotland.

Then following these considerations we may proceed to put the coast of Scotland into order. This may be consistently done by letting the latitude stand as before and reducing the longitude by one-half. We shall not concern ourselves with the western or northern coasts. On the east coast the process begins at *Alauni fluminis ostia* (the Tweed).¹

The next process is to turn Scotland through a right angle. This may be done by using *Vedrae fluminis ostia* (the Wear) as a pivot. But we may note in passing that *Vedrae fluminis ostia* is itself about fifteen minutes too far south.² Making the appropriate change, therefore, and turning Scotland about *Vedrae fluminis ostia*, we shall have reconciled for purposes of elucidation the meteoroscopic and geometric data in Ptolemaic Scotland.³ Ptolemy, as we have seen, had bound himself to choose the meteoroscopic data before any others, and was therefore compelled to distort Scotland: all we have done is in some measure to retrace his steps.

The results of this twin-process are far-reaching and of great interest. Trimontium—as Rylands noted⁴—at once falls into place as the fort at Newstead that we now know so well. Nor is this all; four points north of Trimontium come into position as forts along the eastern road. The site of the first of these forts lies between Trimontium and the next station Colanica, which latter site is clearly the important fort at Cramond on the Firth of Forth. In this district we know of two Roman sites: the first, Inveresk, lies too far north for the position assigned to Curia; the second is a site which has not long been generally recognised to exist.⁵ It lies on the northern slopes of Soutra Hill, not far away from Crichton and almost exactly in the position given by Ptolemy to Curia. Therefore we may now think that the Crichton site is an early one, which will doubtless repay excavation some day.

Passing by Colanica, which represents Cramond, we come to Lindum, the next site. The manuscripts of the *Geography* vary as to the exact position of this fort: many read KI' ($23'$), three read K' ($20'$), and one reads KI'' ($20' 20''$). It seems best to think that K' ($20'$) was the original reading and that the others are merely stages of corruption. If we read KI' ($23'$), then Lindum forms an extra fort further north for which there is no warrant at all. On the other hand, if we read K' ($20'$), Lindum fits in at exactly the same distance from Colanica as Camelon is from Cramond. It seems best, therefore, to read K' ($20'$) and to accept Lindum as Camelon fort. We may note that there is no hint of a fort between Camelon and

¹ See fig. 2, A.

² See Rylands, p. 68.

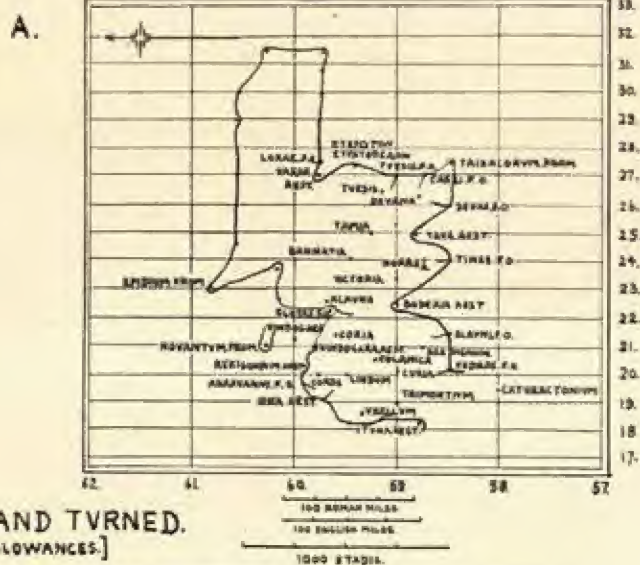
³ See Rylands, plate xiv.

⁴ See *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. lli, pp. 211-12.

⁵ See fig. 2, B.

2.

SCOTLAND REDUCED.



SCOTLAND TURNED.
[WITH ALLOWANCES.]

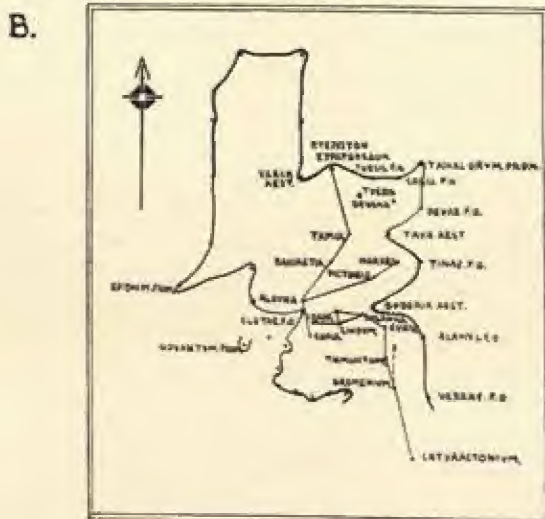


Fig. 2.

Cramond. The country is easy and flat, land over which twenty-five miles is not a very long day's journey. But it is likely that at least one fort—not an important one—filled this gap. The next point, Corda, lies beyond Lindum and some distance up country from the Firth of Forth. It seems to represent a fort which may not impossibly have been one of the links in that chain of temporary forts flung across country from Forth to Clyde by Agricola. Such a fort would be kept on to guard the vulnerable flank of the Carse of Stirling from incursions from the south-west, a very necessary condition of safety for the eastern road and one which Camelon does not quite fulfil.

The angle Lindum-Colanica-Curia is somewhat sharper than is really the case; but we may note that there is an inferior reading which makes the position of Colanica $20^{\circ} 30'$ instead of $20^{\circ} 45'$, and this makes the difference. But so small a difference in angle does not seem to constitute sufficient reason for a rejection of the testimony of the three best codices.

It is noteworthy that this piece of road from Trimontium to the Carron valley was not properly mapped in relation to the coast by Ptolemy. It would seem that either the geographer did not realise that Colanica was situated on the Firth of Forth, or that he did not make the comparatively simple reconciliation which his data demanded. In either case, this interesting fact suggests that the chief port of this period was Horrea, the store-base at Carpow, and not Cramond on the Forth, a marked difference from the circumstances of later times. In this connexion we may note that Bremenium, which Ptolemy placed $45'$ north of Caturactonium, was moved the same distance east as well when the twist of coast was made. Evidently Ptolemy felt that a point which lay south of the Cheviot, and therefore just between the conflicting data, ought to be moved, but did not do the same to the road beyond.

Thus far our way is clear: beyond the Forth more serious difficulties begin; even here, however, there are at least two clues to a way out. The first is the fixed position of Horrea and the Tay. The second is in a sense bound up with the first but needs fuller explanation.

It is evident that among ancient geographers there was always a certain confusion about long lines of coast that did not lie either due north and south or due east and west; and when the coasts were not very well known the confusion grew worse. A notable example is the Indian coast, the direction of which was a well-known crux among Alexandrian geographers.

But the eastern coast of Scotland, as bordering on and not far beyond the limits of the Empire, was better known than the El Dorado of the Indian Chersonese, if we treat it apart from the right-angle distortion.

And, curiously enough, the confusion here results in a setting-out which is half right and half wrong. The double reading of the manuscripts in the case of *Τάβια ἑσχαρῆς* of 58° 30' and 58° 50', and in the case of *Τίνα ποταμὸν ἐκβολαί* of 58° 30' and 58° 45' points the way in which we must look. In the former case the best manuscripts read 58° 50', in the latter case 58° 30'.¹ But here analogy in the rest of Britain comes to our aid. In very early times there was a corruption of half a degree in latitude in the position of Catraethon and Londinium, Ptolemy's fundamental stations in Britain. Rylands, in plate xiv., has shown how very serious an influence this had on the coast of Britain. When the error was put right at these stations some of the other stations near by were put right, others—for example the Wash and Spurn Head—were not. This is evidently what really happened at *Τίνα ποταμὸν ἐκβολαί*. The best reading in this case evidently represents the original reading, which should, however, have been changed when the fundamental stations were changed by half a degree of latitude; and for this reason we may have no scruples in changing the reading to 59° instead of 58° 30'.

So much for *Τίνα ποταμὸν ἐκβολαί*; but this change involves yet another. As we have seen, Horrea is governed by the Tay mouth and therefore must be moved accordingly. When this has been done a very interesting piece of evidence meets our eyes, one which goes far to confirm the correctness of the step that we have taken.

From the position of Bannatia on Ptolemy's map it has long been conjectured that here was the fort at Dalginross. Hitherto its distance from Horrea has set such a conjecture at defiance, however probable it might have seemed. But the change in the position of Horrea, which, as we have seen, has been made for entirely different reasons, brings Bannatia into proper distance from Horrea.² This fact gives much encouragement for the success of further effort.

Yet here the question becomes more complicated. We have still five stations, Victoria, Alauna, Coria, Tamia, and *Πτερωτὸν στρατόπεδον*, left unidentified. In the first place, two of these five names, notably Victoria and *Πτερωτὸν στρατόπεδον*—for *στρατόπεδον* at least means the technical "*castra*"—cannot belong to native sites; they must belong to Roman forts. In the second place, we may be quite sure that no Roman fort existed in Flavian times in the Lanarkshire uplands, the position which Ptolemy according to his figures gives to Coria, nor yet hard by the Moray Firth, the position of *Πτερωτὸν στρατόπεδον*. Equally, Victoria has now lost its former relation to Horrea and Bannatia. On the other hand, if we look at our original map of Ptolemaic Scotland, as shown in fig. 1, these sites are just the ones which give the strongest suggestion

¹ See fig. 1.

² See fig. 3, A, for both old and new positions.

that in Scotland Ptolemy definitely employed his regular system of triangular plotting out. The remedy, therefore, lies in our own hands. We may either adopt a *non possumus* attitude and, leaving the sites and our calculations as they stand, reduce an experiment of no small promise to a palpable absurdity, or we may act as follows. We may keep the old angles between the sites but reduce the intervals in the ratio of 1:3. This is the ratio of the difference between the real distance apart of Bannatia and Horrea and the distance as given by Ptolemy through an error of thirty minutes of latitude.

If we adopt the latter course we are at once rewarded by the result. Victoria falls into place as Strageth; Alauna and Coria become Ardoch and a site further south, the fort that surely existed at the crossing of the Forth near Stirling. Tamia and Περωνίων στρατόπεδον become forts within reasonable striking distance of Bannatia. But the fact that these two forts lie within easy distance of Bannatia gives us a clue to another sort of error. We know that Bannatia lies on a branch road, but from Ptolemy's plotting out it is quite plain that he considered the northern road to have passed through Alauna and Bannatia, and Victoria and Horrea to have lain on the branch road. Without an accurate knowledge of the topography of Central Scotland this is not an unnatural mistake to make. This conjecture, furthermore, is borne out by the position of Περωνίων στρατόπεδον, the terminus of the northern road. After the reduction in the ratio of 1:3 it is no longer doubtful where Περωνίων στρατόπεδον must be. It must be the site at Inchtuthill, and thus the reason for the name, for στρατόπεδον as a simple translation of the technical Latin "*castra*" and for περωνίων as a mistranslation of something a little more technical—as we shall see—becomes perfectly plain. The well-fortified legionary campaigning-base at Inchtuthill¹ is one of the predominant features of the site and provides ample reason for the nomenclature. But when the reduction is over, this site appears to lie too far to the west. The size of this excess is interesting, for it is exactly the same as the distance between Bannatia and Victoria.² We may therefore transfer Περωνίων στρατόπεδον to its proper position, and move Tamia accordingly. The latter site then becomes the fort at the junction of the Tay and the Almond, which may well be of early date.

Such are the results of reduction by ratio and of an allowance for a very pardonable error. Perhaps the most interesting and important confirmation of our procedure lies in the fact that only now do the stations which Ptolemy must have originally calculated from Caturactonium—(had it not been so he would have told us)—and those which we have calculated from Trimontium (and hence from Caturactonium)

¹ See *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xxxvi.

² See fig. 3, B.

and from Horrea come into close and intimate connexion. The fort Coria on the Forth not only becomes the right distance from Ardoch (Alauna) but also from Camelon (Lindum).¹ We thus get a connexion with what we may call the southern system, as opposed to the stations calculated by us from Horrea, which can leave no doubt in our minds that Caturactonium was indeed the fundamental point from which all the stations in Scotland were measured.

Let us trace the steps by which the Ptolemaic map assumed its final form in Scotland. The first great change was necessitated by the clash of geometric and meteoroscopic data. If Ptolemy was to keep to the principles that he had found successful elsewhere, then it became a question of the best reconciliation of these data. Thus Scotland was of necessity² turned through a right angle. The land stations as far as Trimontium were left in their old direction, except Bremenium, but beyond Trimontium the right-angled turn and the necessary change from latitude to longitude and vice versa came into force. The old plotting out was kept as before in every possible case; but the twist necessitated a break in continuity somewhere. Thus a flaw in the scheme occurs at Bremenium, while the real break comes beyond those stations that should have rested on the Forth. At this stage of the map-making the discrepancy must have been alarming to any geographer.

The next change came when the map of all Britain was complete. The positions of Londinium and Caturactonium were changed by half a degree of latitude. No other explanation will suit the continual double readings in the codices and the discrepancy between the *Geography* and the *Almagest*. The resultant confusion is very great. Some stations were altered, others were left in their old positions, among which latter class was the Tay mouth. This caused the great gap between Bannatia and Horrea. But even now Ptolemy kept to his wonted methods. Multiplying the intervals between all the land-stations north of the Firth of Forth in the ratio of the difference between the old and new interval of Bannatia and Horrea, he made what he doubtless considered a brilliant reconciliation: he had kept his old triangulation and had ensured a new point of contact between north and south, the interval Coria-Colonica.³ As he might have said, the relative positions to one another of the points gained by information from other sources are found to preserve, with their relative position to the fundamental points, as near an agreement as possible with the more accurate reports of

¹ See fig. 3, A.

² It was impossible for Ptolemy to reject various bad observations for that of *Περὶ τῆς στρατιῶντος*. For him the Londinium observation was better (see *Geogr.*, viii. 3, 9). To follow his method in local inquiry we have worked from Londinium: the other way is logical but more confusing; its result is the same.

³ See fig. 1.

travellers. But the real point of contact between old and new had long been lost, when Scotland was first turned through a right angle. This would appear to be the best explanation of Ptolemy's procedure in mapping out Roman Scotland. There are just one or two minor points that we may note in closing.

First, as to the name of Inchtuthill, Πτερωτὸν στρατόπεδον. The Latin codices all agree in giving the name *Alata Castra* as a translation of this term. We may say translation advisedly; for there is no reason to suppose that the Latin group of codices is any older than the Greek group, and neither are of great age. Müller, therefore, in his annotated edition of the *Geography*¹ makes the following conjecture. Somewhere in Scotland, and apparently beyond the Tay, the *Ravenna Chorography* mentions a place called (in the locative) *Pinnatis*.² Müller prefers to regard this as a corruption of *Pinnata Castra*, and to translate Πτερωτὸν in that way. He then continues thus: "*Nomen πτερωτὸν ex situ castrorum repetendum nonnulli putaverunt. In tabula codicis Constantinopolitani hoc loco pictum est castellum muris pinnatis instructum. Ac talem imaginem, nullo ascripto nomine, fortassis Ptolemaeus quoque reperit in tabula quam transcripsit.*"³

What is not quite clear from this passage is whether Müller did or did not think that the term *pinnata castra*, as applied to Inchtuthill, had a very special meaning. It looks very much as if he had stumbled on the correct but idiomatic translation of Πτερωτὸν without knowing its full significance.

In *Cæsar's Gallic Wars*⁴ we may read of an isolated Roman army fortifying its more or less temporary camp in expectation of a long siege: "*Turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur.*" *Pinnae*, therefore, which is here and in another similar passage⁵ used with *loricae*, means a breastwork with parapets for fortifying ramparts which had to withstand heavy attack. *Pinnata Castra*, therefore, is the most precise and effective description of the strongly fortified legionary campaigning-base at Inchtuthill that could be conveyed in two words. Ptolemy himself, not realising the military significance of *pinnata*, or possibly copying another's mistake, translated it as Πτερωτὸν, a good translation of the ordinary meaning of *pinnata*. We may therefore regard Πτερωτὸν as a ghost-word, a mistaken translation of part of the original name of Inchtuthill, *Pinnata Castra*.

Lastly, a word or two as to the remaining land-stations in Scotland. In the north *Devana* and *Tuesis* are connected with the rivers that bear similar names. They lie far out beyond the pale of Roman territory in

¹ Paris, Firmin Didot, 1883.

² Edition Pinder and Parthey, v. 31, p. 435, 24.

³ *ad Ptol. Geogr.*, ii. 3, 8.

⁴ *De Bell. Gall.*, v. 40.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vii. 72.

Scotland, even at its greatest extent. We may therefore regard them as native sites. Devana, in fact, is probably perpetuated by the Pictish town Davan, in Aberdeenshire.¹ Vindogara must be regarded as another such site, unquestionably connected with the gulf of the same name below the Clyde. Carbantorigum, Lucopibia, and Rerigonium are typically native names in native lands.

Two other sites are less certainly those of native settlements. It may well be that Uxellum represents a Roman fort in the Esk valley in Dumfriesshire. But against that suggestion we may note that Ptolemy seems to have little knowledge of sites in north-western Britain. Mention of the other site, an Alauna in the land of the Otadini, is not made by the better codices. If such a site ever existed at all, we may say at once that its position gives us little help, for we have no definite material by which we might otherwise identify it. Without such external data we could not have identified Bremenium. The *Ravenna Chorography*, however, does mention an Alauna² that would seem to lie on the eastern road, and some day we may find that this was the name of a fort between Newstead and Bremenium. But in any case we shall have to wait for further evidence to prove that the name originally existed here in the Ptolemaic geography.

And now we have gained the picture of Roman Scotland in pre-Hadrianic times that Ptolemy's geometric data might have given to him. The result is on the whole an interesting confirmation of knowledge already gained. But it also brings a little new grist to the mill. It suggests an early date for two sites of which we knew, for Crichton and for the fort at the junction of the Almond and the Tay. It goes further, it provides evidence for the presence of two other sites: we learn that a fort once guarded the crossing of the Forth at Stirling; we also learn that Roman commanders thought it worth while to hold a post some way south-west of Camelon to guard the south-western flank of the Carse of Stirling. This last site has yet to be identified, for it is probably not Castlecary.³

Furthermore the map accentuates a point in strategy that was gradually becoming clear without its aid. The centre of gravity in Flavian times in Scotland did not lie on the isthmus between Forth and Clyde as in later days but rather in the Earn valley. We may observe in this connexion that the one port on the Forth at this time was Colanica. But the great port Horrea, with the military store-houses, the port which

¹ See Munro, *Prehistoric Britain*, p. 219.

² Edition Pinder and Parthey, v. 31, p. 434, 15.

³ Very little early pottery has turned up at this site; too little to suggest a longer occupation than a year or two.

everyone knew, stood on the Tay, with yet another river port, Tamia, behind it. In Antonine times we cannot yet be sure that the land beyond the isthmus was held for as long as the rest of Scotland. In any case its importance was gone: the transverse frontier line now rested on the Forth-Clyde isthmus instead of on the Earn, and two ports lay on the Forth instead of one. The frontier had moved from the gates of the Highlands to a less tenable position outside them.

IV.

SOME OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF ARMORIAL BEARINGS BY THE NATIVE FAMILIES OF ORKNEY. By CAPT. H. L. NORTON TRAILL, F.S.A.Scot., F.R.G.S.

In a most interesting paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on 12th May 1919, Mr J. Storer Clouston summarises his conclusions regarding the early use of arms by the native families of Orkney in the following words:—

“So far as it goes, the evidence indicates, in the first place, that the number of native arms-bearing families in the islands was very limited; and, in the second place, that it is impossible to presume that any given family was or was not among this number until evidence is adduced.”

In support of the above conclusions Mr Clouston adduces evidence which would appear effectually to dispose of any possible claim to coat-armour on the part of three ancient Orkney families, by name Yenstay, Richan, and Fea.

With regard to the first-mentioned of these families, Mr Clouston evidences a certain slab found in the nave of St Magnus Cathedral. At the top of the slab are the initials A.Y.<>G.Y. Then comes a shield, not charged with arms, but having instead the initials E.Y. in chief and the date 1663 in base. Below that is the date 1652. Mr Clouston identifies these initials as belonging to Gilbert Yenstay, his brother Andrew Yenstay, and his daughter Elene Yenstay, and he considers that the second date is a mistake for 1625.

As Mr Clouston points out, while the mere absence of arms is no evidence that a family did not bear them, yet when a shield is introduced and then occupied only by initials and date, it seems most unlikely that arms existed, and one can pretty safely put down the Yenstays as non-armorial. Yet they were Yenstays of Yenstay, and a markedly representative landed family from the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The next case is that of the Richans, who are found as early as 1492 as portioners of Hobbister. In the seventeenth century Robert Richan acquired the estate of Linklater and married Isobel, daughter of Adam Bellenden of Stennis. Their tombstone in St Magnus Cathedral has been described and illustrated by the writer in *Orkney Armorial*s and shows a coat of arms:—quarterly; 1st, a stag's head erased; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, two crosses joined in pale. This alleged coat of arms is obviously nothing more than a variation of the well-known coat of arms of the Bellendens, which is:—a stag's head erased between three cross crosslets fitchée.

The third instructive case dealt with by Mr Clouston is that of Fea, a family who obtained a feu-charter of the estate of Clestrain in Stronsay in 1592. With regard to this family Mr Clouston writes:—

“A considerable number of seventeenth-century letters from various members of the Fea family are extant, all with non-armorial seals. Then in the early part of the eighteenth century three separate instances of arms purporting to be the Feas are on record, one being a painting (now in the possession of Mrs Bailey, Kirkwall) showing two shields, of which the dexter is Baikie. The sinister has the supposititious Fea arms:—azure three stars in fess argent between as many covered cups or. Below is the inscription:—‘The Baikies and Feaes arms,’ but below ‘Feaes’ can be distinctly read the word ‘Shawes,’ which was therefore the original inscription.”

The above painting (formerly in the possession of the late Miss Ellenor Baikie of Kirkwall) is described in *Orkney Armorial*s, and the sinister coat is there assigned to Shaw. In *The Real Captain Cleveland*, by Allan Fea, the painting is again mentioned and is stated to represent the arms of the Rev. Thomas Baikie and Elizabeth Fea, who were married in 1697. Two other instances there referred to, are a tombstone in Shetland dated 1758, and the seal of William Fea of Milnfield, who is mentioned as flourishing in 1725. The arms, however, were recorded in the Lyon Register, circa 1672, for the family of Shaw of Sornbeg, and so cannot possibly have ever belonged to the family of Fea.

I will now proceed to deal with what I think may be regarded as another case of misappropriation by a native Orkney family of a Scottish coat of arms: I refer to the use of armorial bearings by various members of the family of Scollay. In the *Records of the Earldom of Orkney*, edited by Mr J. Storer Clouston for the Scottish Historical Society, there is described the seal of David Scollay, Provost of Kirkwall, appended to a document dated 6th February 1586, as follows: “An ornamental shield, between the initials D.S. bearing arms:—Quarterly: 1st and 4th. A saltire between two ——— in chief and base, and as many ——— in flanks; 2nd, and 3rd. A saltire between two stars in chief and base and as many

crescents in flanks (fig. 1). Legend, S. DAVIDIS SCOLA BVRGENSIS DE KIRKVAL. Diam. $1\frac{5}{8}$ in."

The double shield of the Rev. George Tod, who died 3rd November 1687, and of Barbara Scollay his wife, which is carved on their tomb in Holm Church, is described and illustrated in *Orkney Armorial*s. This tombstone is interesting as illustrating the influence, in Orkney, of continental heraldry. The arms depicted are those of Tod and Scollay, but instead of being impaled on a single shield, they are displayed on two shields set side by side; moreover, the foxes' heads of Tod, on the dexter shield (in accordance with the continental usage), are turned to the sinister to "respect" the impaled coat:—a saltire between four mullets, in base a heart (fig. 2). This coat is characterised by Mr Clouston as "a modest selection from the exuberant coat of the old provost."

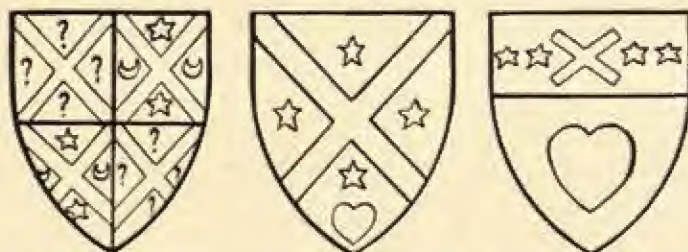


Fig. 1. Scollay, 1580. Fig. 2. Scollay, 1687. Fig. 3. Scollay, 1712.

Finally we come to a painting on glass (described in *Orkney Armorial*s) of a shield bearing arms:—or, a heart gules, on a chief of the second a saltire humettée sable between four mullets of the field, two to the dexter and two to the sinister. The shield is surmounted by an esquire's helmet with mantling or and gules, and on a wreath of the colours, is set for crest, a heart gules. Above the shield is inscribed "The Scollay's Arms," and below, "James Scollay is borne anno 1675." "D.N. facit anno 1712" (fig. 3). This would appear to be an adaptation of the Holm coat of arms, put together by a person with a somewhat elementary knowledge of heraldry. The transposing of the saltire, which as an "ordinary" should normally occupy a leading position on a shield, and placing it with its ends cut off, as one of five charges on a chief, is a clumsy device; moreover, the use of colour on colour, if not actually wrong, is certainly to be deprecated.

Now for a possible origin for the supposititious Scollay arms. Over the gateway of Tankerness House, Kirkwall, are two shields: the dexter bearing the arms of Gilbert Fulzie, Archdeacon of St Magnus: the sinister that of Elspeth Kinnaird his wife, together with the date 1574. The Kinnaird arms are:—On a saltire between four crescents, a mullet

(fig. 4). The same arms, but without the mullet, are depicted on a tomb in St Peter's Church, South Ronaldshay, with the date 1684. •

In the *Records of the Earldom of Orkney* is described the seal of James Kintore, attached to a process of apprising dated 12th November 1584, as follows:—"A saltire between a star in chief and a crescent in base. Legend, S. James Kintor. Diam. $1\frac{5}{16}$ in." (fig. 5).

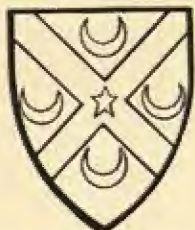


Fig. 4. Kinnaird,
1571.



Fig. 5. Kintore,
1584.



Fig. 6. Baron Kinnaird,
of Inchture 1682.

Recorded in the Lyon Register are the arms of Baron Kinnaird of Inchture, County Perth (creation 1682):—quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a fess wavy between three mullets gules, as a coat of augmentation; 2nd and 3rd, gules, a saltire between four crescents or, the ancient arms of Kinnaird (fig. 6).

A comparison of the three above examples of the undoubted arms of Kinnaird with the three examples given of the supposititious arms of Scollay will, I think, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the latter are merely an adaptation of the former. Why the heart is introduced it is not easy to determine. A heart appears on an ancient Sinclair tombstone described and illustrated in *Orkney Armorial*, and also on the tombstone of Sir Nicol Halero, parson of Orphir, who died after 20th April 1545. It is, of course, a leading charge on the Douglas shield, and appears on the tombstone, in St Magnus Cathedral, of George Douglas, who died in 1611. William Douglas, Chamberlain of Orkney, who in 1688 disposed the lands of Egilshay to his eldest son, Alexander Douglas, yr., of Egilshay, was entitled to bear arms:—ermine, a heart gules, on a chief azure three mullets gules (fig. 7). The shield used in



Fig. 7. Wm. Douglas of
Egilshay. From the
tomb, in Elgin Cathedral,
of his grandfather, Alex. Douglas,
Bishop of Moray in
1606.

1712 by James Scollay is certainly reminiscent of that of Douglas of Egilshay.

An old tombstone in St Magnus Cathedral containing two shields, one above the other, would appear to furnish evidence of yet another

instance of misappropriation by an Orkney family of a Scottish coat of arms. The upper shield bears arms:—a fess between a cushion in chief and a mullet in base, with the initials A.B. The arms on the lower shield are a bend between two crescents, the initial of the surname being K. This tombstone is mentioned in *Orkney Armorial*, but when seen by me some twenty years ago, it was impossible, owing to dirt, to determine whether the charges on the upper shield were a fess between a cushion in chief and a mullet in base, or a fess between three mullets. Since then the stone has been cleaned and it is now apparent that the former is the correct rendering. The stone is fully described by Mr Clouston in a paper which appears in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. lii. p. 190, and the A.B. in question is identified by him as a member of a family of Banks



Fig. 8. Paplay,
circa 1300.



Fig. 9. Paplay.



Fig. 10. Steven
Paplay, 1584.

who apparently took their name from the old Hall of Banks in Kirkwall, which at one time they owned; nevertheless, as pointed out by Mr Clouston, the arms are those of the Scottish family of Marjoribanks.

An undoubted example of arms borne by a native Orkney family, previous to the ceding of the islands to Scotland, would appear to be afforded by the shield charged with three guttes reversed (fig. 8), which surmounts a recessed tomb in St Magnus Cathedral to which Sir Henry Dryden assigns the date 1300. On a slab which used to lie below the arch is a shield bearing three guttes with points meeting in fess point (fig. 9). The ownership of these coats of arms was a matter of conjecture until disclosed by one of the seals attached to the process of apprising dated 12th November 1584, described and illustrated in the *Records of the Earldom of Orkney*. This is the seal of Steven Paplay, bearing arms:—three guttes, with a mullet at fess point (fig. 10). It seems obvious that the tomb and slab commemorate two members of the Paplay family; Mr Clouston is of opinion that one of these was Sigurd of Paplay, one of twenty-four arbiters convened in 1369 to settle the quarrels between the Governor and the Bishop of Orkney.

The various coats of arms used by the Halero family, numbering

as they do no fewer than eight examples previous to the end of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, constitute a most interesting group of Orkney shields. The earliest would appear to be that on the tombstone in St Magnus Cathedral, described by Mr Clouston as:—"quarterly, (1) a mount; (2) (a rose of cinquefoil?); (3) a crown; (4) a heart; over all, dividing the quarters, a plain cross" (fig. 11). The charge in the first quarter may be intended for a mount, but personally I think it



Fig. 11. Sir Nicol Halero.

looks more like a man's head or a helmet, and it might be meant to represent almost anything on earth. The Nicol Halero commemorated by this tomb is identified by Mr Clouston as Sir Nicol Halero, parson of Orphir, frequently on record from 11th March 1507-08 to 20th April 1545. He was son of David Halero of Thurregar in South Ronaldshay, mentioned in the rental of 1508 and the first Halero to appear on record. Mr Clouston thinks that the cross on the shield may have been introduced as indicating Sir Nicol's sacred calling; but of course parsons, as such, in the sixteenth century, had no more right to adopt a shield charged with a cross to indicate their sacred calling than they would have to do so to-day.

The above shield is somewhat similar to that which appears on the

seal of Mr Magnus Halero, Sub-Chantor of Orkney, described by Mr Clouston as follows:—"quarterly: first, a mount of two tops; second, a crescent; third, (a clarion?); fourth, a buckle; over all, dividing the quarters, a cross engrailed" (fig. 12). Regarding this coat Mr Clouston writes: "In the first quarter one recognises the paternal mount (if one knows the arms actually were a mount and not a heart), and what appears to be a clarion in the third probably has allusion to his office of Sub-Chantor." It may be remarked that the uninitiated would certainly put down the charge in the first quarter of this shield as the same heart which appears in the fourth quarter of the preceding shield.

Mr Magnus is identified by Mr Clouston as a natural son of Mr Malcolm Halero, Archdeacon of Shetland. He was legitimatised in 1545, and married Margaret Sinclair, daughter and heiress of Sir James Sinclair of Sanday and Lady Barbara Stewart. The engrailed cross which appears on his shield is obviously taken from the arms of his wife's family, which he had no right to use, any more than he had a right to display a clarion in allusion to his office of Sub-Chantor. Mr Magnus and the above-mentioned Sir Nicol Halero were contemporaries, and the former may have acquired his seal previous to the erection of the tombstone to the latter; possibly in the year 1545, when he was legitimatised. In that case the shield on the tombstone may be merely an adaptation of that figuring on the seal. This would account for the cross which appears on the tombstone; the fact that it is plain, and not engrailed, might be due either to lack of skill on the part of the carver, or to a desire to avoid the possibility of giving offence to the numerous and powerful family of Sinclair.



Fig. 12. Seal of Magnus Halero.

On the tomb of Sir Hugh, Rector of South Ronaldshay (1554), is a finely-carved shield (fig. 13), divided according to the Continental usage into three compartments. The two upper divisions are occupied by what I think are undoubtedly intended for two coats impaled, viz. dexter a lion rampant, depicted contournée in order to "respect" the sinister coat, which is two mullets in chief, and as many guttes in base. This latter coat may, I think, be identified without hesitation as that of Paplay (figs. 8, 9, and 10). The long-shaped compartment at the base of the shield is occupied by the initials H.H., and an object which has been described both as a heart with three cusps and as a mount. To my mind it deviates less from the conventional heart of heraldry

than it does from the usually accepted form of the heraldic mount. The Psalmist enquires: "Why leap ye, ye high hills?" but neither in nature nor in heraldry are hills usually to be found balanced like peg-tops upon a pointed base, and I think it more than likely that the charge in the lower compartment of the shield under review, the charge in the first quarter of the shield of Mr Magnus Halero, and the charge which appears in the fourth quarter of the shield on the tombstone of Sir Nicol Halero, are all three intended to represent the same thing, namely a heart, a device which may have originally been used as a badge by the Halero family.

With the sole exception of this heart or mount, Sir Hugh Halero has certainly made a clean sweep of the miscellaneous assortment of objects displayed by Mr Magnus Halero and Sir Nicol Halero, though the former was his nephew and the latter was probably a near relative.



Fig. 13. Sir Hugh Halero,
Rector of South Ron-
aldshay, 1554.



Fig. 14. Wm. Halero,
an "oversman,"
1562-63.



Fig. 15. Wm. Halero
of Aikers, 1584.

Assuming that the family were really entitled to bear a lion rampant, it seems rather extraordinary that neither Sir Nicol nor Mr Magnus (both clerics and men of learning) would appear to have been aware of the fact. If my diagnosis is correct, Sir Hugh Halero boldly adopted a lion rampant as his coat of arms, impaled the arms of Paplay, and filled up the compartment at the base of the shield of three compartments, displayed by him, with his initials and either his family badge or a conventional ornament.

A clue to the reason of the use by Sir Hugh Halero of a lion rampant may be found in the traditional origin of the family, stated by Mr Clouston in the *Records of the Earldom of Orkney* as follows:—

"Van Bassan, writing in the early part of the seventeenth century, states that Halero of that ilk was 'lineally descended of a natural son of King Soerrir of Norway' (1174-1202). Van Bassan's work is largely fictitious and wholly untrustworthy. It is, however, possible that such a tradition actually existed at the time, and if so, it is quite likely to be correct. Another tradition associates the Haleros with Robert the Bruce, and it may at least be taken as certain that they were an ancient and important family in Orkney when they first appear on record."

Now, on the ancient royal arms of Norway appears a crowned lion grasping an axe, and assuming that Sir Hugh Halero was aware of the above tradition and accepted it as fact, it is conceivable that he actually believed himself to be entitled to display the lion of his royal ancestors, minus the crown and axe.

Next we come to the shield on the tombstone in St Magnus Cathedral of William Halero (fig. 14), who has been identified by Mr Clouston as William, son of John, who was included in the entail (dated 1544) of the estate of the deceased Andrew Halero of that Ilk, by his sons the above-mentioned Sir Hugh and Mr Malcolm Halero. This is simply a faulty copy, executed by an indifferent workman, of the shield on the tombstone of Sir Hugh Halero, Rector of South Ronaldshay. The shape of the shield is practically identical, and, like the original, it is parted per fess, the upper half parted per pale. The guttes and mullets now appear in the dexter compartment, while the lion (still *contournée*) has been moved over to the sinister, and rudely turns his back on the coat which originally he "respected." The initials V.H. appear, one on either side of the shield instead of in the base compartment, which is fully occupied by an enlarged edition of the heart or mount, the pointed end of which has been abruptly cut off, seemingly because the stone-cutter had not left himself sufficient room to complete the figure, which, as it appears now, would be described as a triple mount couped at the base.

The next example to be considered is the seal of William Halero of Aikers, identified by Mr Clouston as probably a nephew or a son of Sir Nicol Halero, parson of Orphir. This seal is attached to a process of apprising signed at Kirkwall, and dated 12th November 1584. Twelve seals were originally attached to this document, ten of which are extant. As mentioned in the *Records of the Earldom of Orkney*, Mr Rae Macdonald, Albany Herald, pointed out with regard to these seals, that they are all the same size, and of precisely the same design, down to the ornament and lettering of the legends, the obvious suggestion being that they must all have been specially made for the occasion. One can almost picture the worthy seal-cutter proceeding to the Cathedral to view the shields displayed over the tombs of Sir Nicol and Mr William Halero, and scratching his head in bewilderment at what he saw. The seal (fig. 15) is described by Mr Rae Macdonald as:—"On a mount a lion rampant with (two) guttes in chief. Legend, S. William Halero. Diam. $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. (Very imperfect.)" Thus the shield on the tomb of Sir Nicol Halero has been ignored entirely, as the coat of arms which appears on the seal of William Halero of Aikers is obviously an adaptation from that on the tombstone of William, son of John Halero. The curious object in the lower compartment of the

latter shield now becomes an undoubted mount, and occupies the usual position of this charge, namely the base of the shield. On this mount is set the lion, facing the dexter, there being no impaled coat for him to "respect." The two guttes are brought up, and appear in chief. The two mullets are crowded out (fig. 15).

Finally we come to a very beautiful oak panel in St Magnus Cathedral described in *Orkney Armorial*s. This displays two shields, the dexter (fig. 16) being a coat of arms:—a mount thereon a lion rampant, on a chief three mullets, with the initials H.H. which stand for Hugh Halero



Fig. 16. Hugh Halero of that Ilk. Died 1644.

of that Ilk who died 12th May 1644. The dexter shield bears the arms of Craigie impaling Halero as above and commemorates the marriage (contract dated 1624) of Margaret, daughter of the above Hugh Halero, with William Craigie of Gairsay. Here we find the lion rampant on a triple mount which occupies the whole of the base of the shield, and the two guttes in chief have been replaced by three mullets on a chief, obviously, I think, an adaptation of the mullets in chief which appear on the above-mentioned coats of Sir Hugh and Mr William Halero. This fine com-

position, evidently put together by someone versed in heraldry, could well be the work of an official herald. Hugh Halero of that Ilk was son of Henry Halero of that Ilk by Barbara, brother's daughter of Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney. He had married in succession three wives, two of whom (and probably the third also) were daughters of armigers, as was also the wife of his son and the husbands of at least two of his daughters; his third daughter was married to Henry Halero of Aikers. One can well believe that the whole Halero family would at this time feel the desirability of acquiring a coat of arms to which an unquestionable title could be shown and that Hugh Halero did actually receive authority from the Lyon Court of Scotland to bear the arms which he displayed. If so, it is much to be regretted that this coat was not matriculated in the register commenced after the restoration of Charles II. and constituted by Act of Parliament as the sole and unrepealable register of all arms and bearings in Scotland. This, however, may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that Hugh Halero, younger of that Ilk (only son of the above-mentioned Hugh Halero of that Ilk by Esther Thompson, his first wife), predeceased his father in 1637, leaving by Margaret Stewart, his wife, an only son, Hugh Halero of that Ilk, who died without issue in 1666.

The arms—a mount thereon a lion rampant, on a chief three mullets—would seem to have been finally adopted by the Halero

family, as they appear on a carved oak panel taken from the pew of the Haleros of Coubister and Cava in the old church of Orphir, with a motto, not unsuitable if allusive to the vicissitudes of the Haleros in their search for a safe armorial haven, namely, "We'll put it to a venture."

Mention is made by Mr Clouston of an early seventeenth-century MS. at the Lyon Office, in which the arms of Halero appear as simply: Argent, a mount vert. In this MS. the mount is depicted as a long-shaped green cone on a white shield. The name "Halero" is written above the shield, without anything further to identify its user. The MS., which is entitled "Gentlemen's Arms," is by an unknown author and has been dated by Stodart as after 1628. A number of the coats of arms appearing in it are not entered in the official register and many of the authorised coats depicted are assigned to the wrong families. The MS., though interesting, is incorrect with regard to a number of particulars, and is quite without authority.

While heartily agreeing in the main with Mr Clouston's conclusions, I feel compelled, in the interest of heraldic accuracy, to join issue with him regarding one tombstone illustrated and described by me in *Orkney Armorial*, and again by him in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. I refer to the stone in St Magnus Cathedral which displays two coats impaled, the dexter bearing three trefoils slipped with what Mr Clouston describes as a drinking-horn (but what I maintain is a crescent) in the centre; the sinister coat is that of Tulloch. When I first saw this stone, some twenty years ago, the central charge of the dexter coat was clearly a crescent, and is so shown in both the sketch and the rubbing which I made at that time. As it happens, I have a very distinct recollection of this particular tombstone and of its position on the floor of the Cathedral, where it lay with a regular pathway across it worn by the feet of pedestrians, and it was this use as paving-stones of ancient sculptured memorials to the dead which so horrified me that I set myself the task of collecting and recording such evidence of the use of coat armour by Orkney families as was then available. I may mention that in the case of one ancient tombstone, described in *Orkney Armorial*, that my apprehension would seem to have been fully realised. On this stone in 1901 were visible three swords in pale, as many mullets, and also a crescent, but in 1917 Mr Clouston failed to find any trace of it, the presumption being that the carving had been trampled out of existence and the stone rendered undistinguishable from the flagstones surrounding it.

I have lately re-examined the stone bearing three trefoils, with Tulloch impaled. It is a slab of old red sandstone, a most unsatisfactory stone

for carving purposes, owing to its softness and the liability of its surface to split and break away in flakes. The carving was originally in high relief, and what I consider has undoubtedly taken place is that the long points of the crescent have flaked away. In its present form the mutilated charge certainly looks rather like a horn without strings (a charge which I believe is unknown in Scottish heraldry), but I think it still retains sufficient of its original shape to enable it to be identified as a crescent. A crescent is wider in the middle than at any other point, while a drinking-horn would naturally be widest at its mouth. I think that a careful measurement of the charge in question will prove that it is still wider in the middle than it is at any other part.

Mr Clouston considers that the stone must be assigned to a date "round about 1500," but gives no reason for his belief. A comparison with certain dated armorial stones discloses similarities with regard to the shape of the shield and the style of the carving, and has led me to form the opinion that it may possibly date from a much later period than Mr Clouston imagines. Somewhat misleading also is, I think, his conclusion that his supposition that the arms in question must be those of Flett, is confirmed by an entry in Burke's *Armoury*, which gives the arms of Flett as:—argent, a chevron between three trefoils sable. Burke in his *General Armoury* made no attempt to differentiate between arms which were borne by authority and arms which were not, and all that the entry proves is that some person of the name of Flett used arms as stated. Now the undoubted arms of the ancient Scottish family of Bothwell are:—azure, a chevron, between three trefoils or. Except for the change of tinctures these arms are exactly the same as the arms which according to Burke were used by a family of the name of Flett. It is safe to assert that no two families in Scotland could ever have been authorised to bear arms so very much alike, and that if the Fletts were actually entitled to use the arms recorded against their name in Burke's *Armoury*, that their authority for so doing must have been derived from Norway and not from Scotland.

The initials on either side of the shield are carved in high relief, within sunk panels. When seen by me twenty years ago the panels were filled with dirt and I read the initials as M:B:. Now that the stone has been cleaned, the letter of the surname would appear to be F., but I am by no means certain that it was not originally a B:. The ends of the transverse limbs of the F: are unfinished and the whole of the groundwork of the left half of the panel appears to me to have been roughly re-cut. The initial M: carved on the left of the stone is correctly centred in its sunk panel, but the F: of the surname,

as it now appears, is set too much to the left of its panel. The base of the letter is lop-sided and out of proportion, and there are three rough chisel marks not in accord with the remainder of the work on the tombstone (fig. 17).

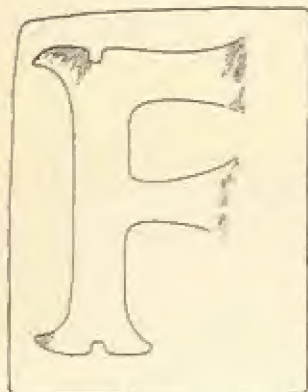


Fig. 17. Initial Letter on Slab.

That liberties were taken with the tombstones in St Magnus Cathedral is certain. In *Kirkwall in the Orkneys*, pp. 55 and 56, Hossack relates how, in 1670, one Patrick Adamson removed his father's tombstone from the Cathedral (some nineteen years after it had been set up), and sold it. This having come to the ears of the Session, Patrick was ordered to restore the stone.

The Session, however, proved more obliging in connection with the erection in 1649 by Robert Douglas, Earl of Morton, of a tombstone to his father, recorded by Hossack on p. 51 of the above work, as follows:—

"My Lord Morton, his brother, Mr John Douglas, presented a desire in my Lord's name unto the Session, That seeing his Lordship had ane purpose to erect ane tomb upon the corp of his unquhile father in the best fashion he could have it: Therefore, understanding that there were some stones of marble in the floore of the Kirk of Kirkwall, commonly called St Magnus Kirk, quhilk would be very suitable for the said tomb; therefore requested the favour of the Session to uplift the said stones for the use foresaid: Whereunto the Session condescended with this provision, that the places thereof be sufficiently filled up agane with hewen buriall stones."

In recording a tombstone in the Cathedral, carved with a shield of

There is absolutely nothing on the stone other than the impaled coat of arms above a stepped cross fleury, and the two initials (fig. 18). Old tombstones were sometimes acquired in curious ways, and, assuming that the original initial of the surname on this one was either B., R., or P., an alteration which could be executed with a few strokes of a chisel would convert it into a handsome monument for any one with the initials M.F., provided that the correct display of coat armour was not regarded as a matter of importance.

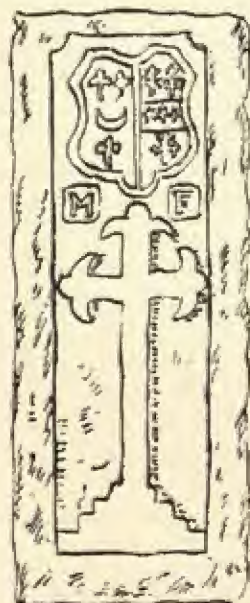


Fig. 18. Cross-slab in Kirkwall Cathedral.

arms—a chevron between three water-bougets—Mr Clouston notes that the sides have been trimmed off, evidently to make it fit a space in the floor, and that the lettering is so fresh-looking as to suggest that it has been re-chiselled.

A plan of the floor of the west end of St Magnus Cathedral dated 1769 shows that practically the whole of this floor space had been apportioned as burial-places to various families. The name of Flett does not appear on this plan, but from another plan dated 1808, to which is attached a list of burials from 1792 to 1824, we learn that three interments were made in or near a vacant space situated between the burial-places assigned on the older plan to the families of Elphinstone and Traill of Quendale. These are William Heddle in the year 1794, and Mrs Flett and John Heddle in the year 1801. The last mentioned may doubtless be identified as John Heddle, Town-Clerk of Kirkwall, who in 1772 married Elizabeth Flett, and "Mrs Flett" was probably his mother-in-law.

Thus between the years 1769 and 1801 a family of the name of Flett would seem to have acquired a right of burial in the Cathedral, and the tombstone under notice may have been set up, with the initial of the surname re-chiselled, to mark this burial-place. The place where it lay in the nave of the Cathedral must have been within a few feet of the spot where the above three interments took place, and it may have been moved slightly out of position in the year 1848, when extensive restorations were carried out in the Cathedral. Assuming that the claim of the Fletts to bear the arms recorded against the name in Burke's *Armoury* (viz. a chevron between three trefoils) is derived from this tombstone, I suggest that the assumption by the family of these arms may be of very recent origin.

In the above-mentioned paper Mr Clouston, summarising from *Udsigt over den Norske Rets Historie*, states very clearly the position with regard to the bearing of coat armour in Norway in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. After referring to the many seals with quasi-armorial devices in use in Norway previous to 1378 he writes:—

"This dubious variety had, however, given place by the fifteenth century to frankly non-armorial seals, and it is a point to be noted that, from the latter part of the thirteenth century, the only true arms-bearing class in Norway was a strictly limited body. It consisted of the barons, knights, and 'SVENDE AF VAABEN' (armigers), who totalled in all about 300 in the year 1300, and formed the upper rank of the king's 'hird' (i.e. the whole body of his vassals, officials, and men-at-arms). By that period the whole conception of nobility had become confined to the hird, and the use of arms (or, at least, the admitted right to use them) to its upper rank."

Mr Clouston then goes on to suggest that in Orkney, the ancient earls also had their hird, which included certain greater vassals and captains of companies; and in all probability one should look in this direction for the source of the early native armorials. Surely, however, he himself has made it clear that within the Kingdom of Norway (as in Scotland) the use of coat armour was regarded as an indication of rank and a matter of honour. In both countries the Crown was the "sole fountain of honour" and one of the most jealously guarded of the prerogatives of kings has always been the exclusive right to bestow titles and badges of rank upon their subjects. The ancient Earls of Orkney did not enjoy the status of independent sovereigns, and that their own coat of arms, as recorded in the manuscript of Sir David Lindsay (azure, a lymphad with sails furled or), was borne by virtue of the authority of the Norwegian Crown and not by their own mere motion may, I think, be presumed from the appearance of the Royal Arms of Norway on the Common Seal of Orkney attached to a document dated at Kirkwall 28th March 1425. Moreover, the shield of "the Earl of Orkney of Auld," which appears in the register of Sir David Lindsay (compiled *circa* 1542 and authenticated by Act of Parliament), is surmounted by the coronet of an ordinary nobleman and not by the crown of a monarch. It appears inconceivable that any Norwegian Sovereign could ever have delegated to a vassal, no matter how powerful, the right to confer titles and the badges of hereditary rank upon subjects of the Norwegian Crown, and previous to the ceding of the Orkney Islands to Scotland, such of the native Orkney landowning families as were rightly entitled to bear arms would naturally derive their authority for so doing from the Crown of Norway.

Mr Clouston comments on the fact that in Scotland the terms "gentleman" and "free holder" are used synonymously in old statutes, and that each member of this class seems to have been expected to have "the seale of his armes" ready for use when required, and he comes to the conclusion that what were styled in sixteenth-century Scottish documents the "gentlemen athellers" of Orkney were evidently differently situated. The reason for this would appear to be due to the fundamental differences between the feudal and the odal land tenures. The free holders of Scotland held their land on the condition of rendering military service to the Crown. They were practically officers of the feudal army and as such were obliged to possess actual shields of arms. The odallers were under no such obligation; consequently they did not require armorial shields for military purposes, and for a seal to authenticate a signature a badge surrounded by a legend was all that was necessary.

Mention has already been made of the multitude of "quasi-armorial" seals attached to documents in Norway previous to 1378, which later on gave place to frankly non-armorial seals, the bearing of true arms being confined to a strictly limited class. These quasi-armorial devices were, I take it, family badges, even though they were sometimes improperly borne on shields. Certain of the seals attached to Orkney documents which are reproduced in *Norske Sigiller* and described in the *Records of the Earldom of Orkney* would appear to come within this category, as for example the seal of the Gunni of Gnipum:—"in a beaded circle a rose of six petals. Legend, Sigillum G(V)N.NAR (1)," and of Hogue of Reidarfjord:—"a fleur de lys seeded. Legend illegible."

The use of a seal engraved with a badge in lieu of a coat of arms, far from denoting that its owner claimed the right to bear coat armour, might well be taken as establishing a presumption that he did not. The bearing of coat armour being a matter of privilege and human nature being what it is, one would naturally expect to find instances of badges unwarrantably displayed on shields in imitation of coats of arms by individuals whose social aspirations soared beyond their station in life. There was bogus heraldry even in the fourteenth century.

To sum up: until the year 1471 the Orkney Islands were included in the Kingdom of Norway and formed a part of that kingdom. The common seal of Orkney displayed the Royal Arms of Norway, and such of the native families as were entitled to bear coat armour would naturally derive their authority for so doing from the Crown of Norway. As we have already seen, the true arms-bearing class in Norway was a strictly limited body, consisting of barons, knights, and "SVENDE AF VAABEN" (armigers), who totalled in all about 300 in the year 1300, and formed the upper rank of the king's "hird." Having regard to the remoteness of the islands from the Norwegian Court one would hardly expect to find very many of the native land-owning families entitled to bear genuine coats of arms. The Paplay family may have been armigers, and doubtless there were others, but previous to the ceding of the Orkneys to Scotland such of the native odal proprietors as used seals would ordinarily have them engraved with family badges or other non-armorial devices. Though certain of them may have displayed their badges on shields, in imitation of coats of arms, it seems improbable that, but for the influx of Scots, there would ever have been any general desire to possess coat armour on the part of the native families of Orkney.

The early Scottish settlers in Orkney would appear to have been regarded by the Orcadians as undesirable aliens. In an article contributed by Mr Clouston to *Old-lore Miscellany*, fol. 5, published for the

Viking Society for Northern Research, reference is made to the complaint, "that Scottish subjects in Orkney are ill-used and not treated in the friendly way in which Norwegian subjects are treated in Scotland," inserted in the articles of a treaty made at Inverness in the year 1312 by King Robert Bruce of Scotland, with the ambassadors of the King of Norway. In 1321 this complaint is repeated, and by 1369, Scotsmen had arrived in such numbers in the bishop's train that it was stipulated he should in future employ "good native men." After the ceding of the islands to Scotland in 1471, the position of Scottish settlers in Orkney would naturally improve, until under the rule of the Stewart earls they would appear to have established a definite ascendancy.

The principal members of the entourage of the Scottish Earls and Bishops of Orkney were cadets of Scottish landowning families. As such they arrived in Orkney fully equipped with coat armour and doubtless having their own opinion regarding persons who were not. "Baseborn" and "ignoble," terms generally used in these rude days by armigers to designate the remainder of mankind, would deeply offend the susceptibilities of insular freeholders long accustomed to rate themselves as good as the best. Nor would the presence in Orkney of a sprinkling of native families in undoubted right of genuine coats of arms derived from Norway, tend to improve the standing of the remainder, in the estimation of the intruding Scots. Hence the ambition to acquire coat armour displayed by members of the leading native families, particularly by such of them as had married Scottish wives or had daughters desirous of taking unto themselves Scottish husbands. Unfortunately, few if any of these would appear to have adopted the only proper means open to them of satisfying their perfectly legitimate aspirations, namely to procure a Scottish grant of arms, for, with the single exception of Baikie of Tankerness, no representative of a native Orkney family obtempered the Act of the Scottish Parliament passed after the restoration of King Charles II., which called on all persons claiming the right to bear coat armour to submit their claims to the Lord Lyon King of Arms, in order that their arms might be matriculated in the new register then ordered to be commenced, as the sole and unrepealable register of all arms and bearings in Scotland. The reason why the coat of Hugh Halero of that ilk above mentioned does not appear in this register may be due to the fact that the last of his direct male issue died in the year 1666; that is, previous to the commencement of the register.

With the efforts of some of the native families of Orkney to acquire devices which seemingly they imagined would pass muster locally as coats of arms I have already dealt. The Yenstays of Yenstay hopefully

provided themselves with a shield, and finding nothing with which to embellish it, they filled up the "aching void" with initials and a date. Certain families, as, for example, Banks and Fea, frankly hoisted the black flag and pirated the arms of Scottish families. Richan of Linklater methodically divided a shield into four quarters, each of which he filled with a charge taken from the arms of his wife's family. Under what system, or lack of system, the miscellaneous assortment of objects displayed on some shields were assembled, it is probably now too late to determine with any certainty, but seemingly the genuine coats of armigerous relations were first laid under contribution, next old family badges were furbished up and made to do duty as heraldic charges, then marks of cadency such as crescents and mullets came in useful to fill up spaces, and finally spurious charges were devised, as, for example, the clarion of Mr Magnus Halcro, the Sub-Chantor, surely as complete an heraldic exemplification of the ancient art of blowing one's own trumpet as could readily be imagined.

Regarding the illustrations, figs. 11 and 12 have already appeared in the *Proceedings*, vol. lii. pp. 184 and 187, and figs. 13 and 14 preserve generally the outline of the shields appearing on the two Halcro tombs, fig. 17 is a drawing to scale, and fig. 18 is a free-hand sketch. The remaining illustrations do not profess to be actual representations, but are mere diagrams intended to make clear the various propositions put forward in this article.

MONDAY, 8th May 1922.

GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D.,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

JAMES H. ALLAN, 18 Oakfield Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

ROBERT LOCKHART BRYDEN, B.L., Curator of the Archaeological and Historical Department, Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum, 71 Victoria Park Drive South, Partick, Glasgow.

JAMES GRIEVE, 54 Terregles Avenue, Pollokshields, Glasgow.

ARMAND D. LACAILLE, 2 Minard Terrace, Partickhill, Glasgow.

ROBERT MACDONALD, J.P., 24 Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow.

NEIL MUNRO, LL.D., Cromalt, Helensburgh.

JOHN THOMSON, 9 Carlton Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.

JOHN W. TURNBULL, Kilbride, Millhouse, Argyll.

The following Donations to the Museum and to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

Donations to the Museum.

(1) By FRANCIS BUCKLEY, Tunstead, Greenfield, Yorkshire.

Twenty-one Microlithic Flint Implements from Marsden, Yorkshire.

(2) By Miss JANET BANNERMAN, 11 Strathearn Place.

Anvil-stone, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with large irregular indentation on both faces, found near New Selma, Benderloch, Argyll.

(3) By JOHN BRUCE, Vice-President.

Craggan, $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height and $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, from the Hebrides.

Silver Shoulder Brooch, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, with debased foliaceous ornament on one side, from the West Highlands.

(4) By J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.

Naturally Perforated Nodule of Greyish Flint, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, with one side of the hole artificially dressed, found on the shore at Budle, near Bamborough, Northumberland.

- (5) By JOHN MACKENZIE, 90 Gorgie Road, through J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A. Scot.

Flint Arrow-head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, lozenge shaped, of greyish-yellow colour, found on Wester Craiglockhart Hill, Edinburgh.

Donations to the Library.

- (1) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.S.A. Scot., the Author or Editor.

List of Papers bearing upon the Zoology, Botany, and Prehistoric Archæology of the British Isles, issued during 1920.

Hull Museum Publications, Nos. 124-129—

Wilberforce House: its History and Collections.

Record of Additions to the Hull Museum, Nos. lxii. and lxiii.

Catalogue of Love Tokens and other engraved Pieces in the Hull Museum.

Yorkshire Tramway Tokens and Counters and Yorkshire Seventeenth-Century Tokens.

Andrew Marvell Tercentary Celebrations at Hull.

- (2) By JOHN FRASER, Corresponding Member.

Notes and Recollections of the Tolbooth Church, Parish, and Congregation. By WILLIAM BROWN, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S. Edinburgh, 1867. 8vo.

- (3) By THE DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum, 1922.

A Guide to the Early Christian and Byzantine Antiquities in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum, 1921.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

A HOARD OF COINS FOUND IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE. BY GEORGE
MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

On 17th October 1921, while Thomas Peace, ploughman on Cowhill Farm, Whitburn, was ploughing the field marked No. 1135 on the Ordnance Survey Sheet, he turned up an earthenware vessel containing a number of coins. The vessel was unfortunately shattered by contact with the ploughshare, but it was evident that, before being placed inside of it, the treasure had been packed in a small bag or wrapped in some other covering of a coarse fibrous texture. The vessel was about 12 inches below the surface. The field had been in cultivation for many years, but had never been so deeply ploughed before.

The coins were handed over to the Crown Authorities, and were sent from the Exchequer to the National Museum for examination. They numbered 244 in all, together with 4 fragments. The more interesting specimens were secured for the Society's cabinet. The rest were, as usual, returned to the finder, along with ample compensation for those that had been retained. The following is a summary of the contents of the hoard:—

SCOTTISH GOLD.

James II.

Lion	1
------	---

ENGLISH SILVER.

Edward III.

Groats	10
Half-groats	19

Henry V.

Groats	5
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Henry VI.

Groats	35
Half-groats	2

 71

SCOTTISH SILVER.

Robert II.

Half-groat	1
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Robert III.

Groat	1
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James I.

Groats	14
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James II.

Groats	77
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Half-groat	1
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James III.

Groats	28
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Half-groat	1
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James III. or IV.

Groats	38
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Half-groats	2
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James IV.

Groats	4
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167

BILLON.

James III.

Placks	5
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In addition, there were 4 fragments, all belonging to billon placks or half-placks.

It is obvious at the first glance that the hoard is of the same general character as the hoard from Perth, which I had the privilege of describing a year ago. It must have been concealed very much about the same time. But there is one important difference. Despite the fact that it was unusually large and representative—there were 1128 coins in all—the Perth find did not contain a single specimen of the familiar three-quarter-face groats, whose precise attribution has long been matter of dispute. On the other hand, it contained 6 undoubted groats of James IV. This seemed to point conclusively to the

three-quarter-face pieces being later than the beginning of his reign. The new evidence from Whitburn is not altogether easy to reconcile with that conclusion. The new find contained 38 groats and 2 half-groats of the three-quarter-face variety, and some of these showed distinct signs of having been in circulation, whereas the 4 undoubted groats of James IV. had little mark of wear, one or two of them being indeed virtually in mint condition. This is not by any means final: owing to their high relief, the three-quarter-face groats would be far more readily disfigured by rubbing than would the others. At the same time it is sufficient to give one pause, and to suggest that the verdict should perhaps remain in suspense until an opportunity for examining other finds of the same period occurs. Meanwhile, in the foregoing summary, I have grouped the three-quarter-face pieces together under the heading of "JAMES III. OR IV." A few other points of interest may be briefly noted.

SCOTTISH GOLD.

The lion of James II. was Burns, ii. p. 97, No. 6. It was in fair condition.

ENGLISH SILVER.

The bulk of the English silver was in poor condition; many pieces had been liberally "clipped." Of the coins of Edward III., 26 were of his First Issue (1351-1360), the mint of London being responsible for 9 groats and 15 half-groats, and the mint of York for 1 groat and 1 half-groat; the remaining 3—all half-groats of the mint of London—were of his Second Issue (1360-1369). The Henry V. pieces were all groats of the mint of London. With a single exception—an excellently preserved groat of the "pine-cone-mascle" series, from the mint of London—all of the 37 coins of Henry VI. had been struck at Calais. The "annulet" series claimed 22 and the "transitional" series 9; the rest showed the "pine-cone-mascle" characteristics.

SCOTTISH SILVER.

The Robert II. half-groat and the Robert III. groat were much rubbed, as might have been expected in the case of such survivals. The latter had been restruck, doubtless on a groat of the preceding reign. The "fleur-de-lis" groats of James I. were in hardly better condition. The name of Edinburgh appeared on 13 of them: the remaining 1 had been minted at Linlithgow. All belonged to Burns's first variety. James II. was represented by a single fleur-de-lis groat, which had been struck at Edinburgh and was of Burns's third variety. Of his "crown"

groats there were 5 of the first variety, all of Edinburgh, and 71 of the second variety. The latter fell into the following classes:—

<i>First Division.</i>	
Edinburgh	30
<i>Transitional.</i>	
Edinburgh	1
<i>Second Division.</i>	
Edinburgh	36
Stirling	3
Perth	1

The solitary half-groat belonged to the second division of the second variety of the "crown" series. It was of the Edinburgh mint.

There were 3 examples of the groats of James III. belonging to the first series of those with mullets of *six* points. They had been issued at Edinburgh, and with them was a corresponding half-groat from the same mint. This last piece is unique. The only half-groat of the series known to Burns (ii. p. 111, No. 1a) was of Berwick. The two obverses are very similar, both having the numeral '3' after the king's name. The second series of groats of this class had 11 representatives, 7 of Edinburgh and 4 of Berwick. Of the class with mullets of *five* points there were 14, all of Edinburgh. The tressure had seven arcs in 12 cases and eight arcs in 2. The three-quarter-face pieces have already been mentioned. The 2 half-groats as well as 36 of the groats were from the Edinburgh mint. The other 2 groats were from Aberdeen. The 4 undoubted groats of James IV. were all of Edinburgh, and all read QRĀ. The 5 billon placks were all of the first variety, and must have been struck by James III. The fragments seemed to be from similar pieces.

II.

THE ACCOUNTS OF ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS, COMPRISING THE ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, THE CASUAL AND CONTINGENT PROFITS, ETC., FROM 1679 TO 1689, AND DETAILS OF THE REVENUE IN 1691. BY D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

On the 4th of July 1690, the Scottish Parliament enacted that henceforth "no professors, principalls, regents, masters or others beareing office in any university, colledge, or school, within this kingdome, be either admitted or allowed to continue in the exercise of their saids functions, but such as doe acknowledge and profess, and shall subseryve to, the Confession of Faith, ratified and approven by this present Parliament, and alsoe sweare and subseryve the oath of allegiance to their Majesties [*i.e.* William and Mary]: and withall shall be found to bee of a pious, loyal and peaceable conversation, and of good and sufficient literature, and abilities for their respective imployments, and submitting to the government of the Church [*i.e.* Presbyterianism] now settled by law." A large number of visitors, over sixty in all, including noblemen, lords of session, landed proprietors, and ministers, were appointed with full power and commission to them, or to the major part of them, to meet and visit all universities, colleges and schools in this kingdom; and to take trial of the present professors, principals, regents, masters and others bearing office therein, according to the above qualifications and rules; and to purge out and remove such as should be found to be erroneous, scandalous, negligent, insufficient, or disaffected to their Majesties' government, or who should not subscribe the Confession of Faith, swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance, and submit to the church government now established. This commission was also empowered to consider the foundations of the universities, colleges, and schools, "with the rents and revenues thereof, and how the same have been administered and manadged; and to sett down such rules and methods for the good manadgement thereof" for the future, "as they shall thinke most meet and convenient," in accordance with their respective foundations and "the present established government of Church and State." The commission was further empowered to appoint committees of its own members, to visit the several universities, colleges, and schools.¹

¹ *Acts of Parliament*, ix. 161.

The members of this commission met at Edinburgh on the 25th of July, and appointed "the Earle of Crawfoord, the Earle of Mòrtoune, the Earle of Cassills, the Earle of Kintoir, the Maister of Burghlie, Sir Thomas Burnett, Mr Frances Montgomrie, Mr James Melveill,¹ the Laird of Balcomie, the Laird of Naughtoune, the Laird of Megins, Mr Hendry Rymer, Mr William Tullidaffe, Mr David Blair, Mr James McGill, and Mr James Rymer, or any sevene of them, who are heirby declaired to be a qworum, to be a commite for visiting the universitie and collaidges of Sant Andrews, and of the haill scoolls in which Latine is taucht, within the bounds of the shireffdomes of Fyfe, Angus, Pearth, Clackmanan and Kinross; with full power . . . to mett and visit the said universitie, colladges and scoolls, . . . and to take tryell of the present professors, principalls, regents, maisters, and uthers bearing office therin." This committee was instructed to meet at St Andrews on the 20th of August, with power to adjourn to such days and diets as it should think fit, and to report to the commission at Edinburgh on the 24th of September 1690. This document is signed "Crafurd P."

The committee, in a report dated at St Andrews, the 29th of August, and signed by "Crafurd," states, *inter alia*, that the college-masters were "requyred to give in the accompts of their intromissions with the reveueus, etc., of the universitie, that they might be considered by the committie how they had manadged the same. To which they answered that they wer not obleidged to produce the accompts of their former intromissiones made and fitted with former visitationes, becaus they wer ther owen propper evidents and securities. Unto quhich the President replied that the credit of the committie should be given for their redelyvery. Notwithstanding therof they absolutlie refused to bring the samen to the committie; and, as for their intromissiones since the last visitatione, Doctor Skeen [Provost of St Salvator's College] alleadged that his æconomus being dead, accompts betuixt the æconomus' relict and him wer not adjusted." The previous visitation to which Skene thus referred was in 1687. But he had eventually to produce a statement of his intromissions during his tenure of the office of Provost or Principal.

The accounts are in the same handwriting as those I dealt with in May 1920; but, unlike them, they are not signed by Skene. On the fly-leaf there is written in a different hand:—

"This book contienes accompts of three sortes as followes:—

"1. Accompt of the yeerlie fixed rent of the Colledge.

"2. Accompt of casual and contingent prefites (*sic*) of the Colledge.

"3. Accompt of money expended be Doctor Skene for the Colledge,

¹ James Melville of Halhill.

quherof he has gotten no allowance nether out of the fixed nor casual rent."¹

To the first of these is prefixed the "Rentall of the Old Colledge as now constitute in the year 1691." From lands in the parish of Kilmany were drawn 3 chalders, 11 bolls of wheat; 7 chalders, 14 bolls of bere; and 18 chalders, 2 bolls, 2 firlots of oats: from lands in the parish of Forteviot, 11 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck, 1 lippy and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lippy of bere; and 3 chalders, 12 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a lippy of meal.¹ The money rent, including ground-annuals on certain houses in St Andrews, amounted to £366, 6s. 8d. Scots. Eighteen capons were received yearly. These were paid in kind, not in cash; and, as we are told, were "alwayes entered in the dyet book as cane fowles." Moreover, Dr Zeaman had mortified £60 Scots yearly "for mantainance of a bursar"; and Mr Patrick Zeaman had mortified some lands and houses for a similar purpose, which, after the "deduction of publick dewes and expence in upholding the houses," yielded in ordinary years £36.

To this preliminary statement three "advertisements" are appended. The second explains that in 1679, and all following years until 1686, "the lands of Rathillet and the Damme" paid only 11 bolls of wheat instead of 12. David Hackston, the Laird of Rathillet, was present at Archbishop Sharp's death, on Magus Muir, on the 3rd of May 1679. Before the end of the month two sheriff-deputes of Fife, C. Carne and William Carmichael, were empowered "to secure and put under inventory the goods of John Balfour of Kinloch, Hackston of Rathillet, the three Balfours in Gilston, persons most suspect of the murder, until they themselves be brought to a trial."² A reward of ten thousand merks was offered to anyone who would bring in Balfour or Hackston dead or alive.³ Hackston was captured at Ayrs Moss, and, on the 30th of July 1680, he was tried and executed with horrible barbarity.⁴ From Skene's accounts of casual and contingent profits, it is learned that Carmichael had the management of the estate of Rathillet, and refused to pay the tithes to the College. Skene therefore went to Edinburgh, and obtained from the Lords of Council and Exchequer an order compelling Carmichael to pay. This journey cost £55, 8s. After returning from Edinburgh, he went to Cupar to meet Carmichael and the Rathillet tenants, to make the order effectual. "At which tyme he spent for three horses to Mr Thomson, one of the regents, to himselfe, and his servant, and for meat and drink to men and horses, and for wryteing papers in that affaire," £8. This Carmichael, who is said to have been

¹ There are 4 lippies in a peck, 4 pecks in a firlot, 4 firlots in a boll, and 16 bolls in a chaldar.

² Wodrow's *History*, iii. 58.

³ *Ibid.*, iii. 143.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii. 222; *Cloud of Witnesses*, 1714, pp. xiii, xiv.

at one time a bailie in Edinburgh, had made himself so obnoxious to the Covenanters by his merciless oppression, that a number of them resolved to deal with him; and they were in search of him on the 3rd of May, when Sharp unexpectedly came in their way with fatal results.¹

The parsonage of Forteviot and the whole fruits thereof were, in the days of James the Fourth, annexed to St Salvator's College, "for sustenting of ane prebendare to serve and sing in the queir." That manner of service having been abrogated by law at the Reformation, James the Sixth, by special letters under the Privy Seal, ordained that all benefices and prebendaries annexed and founded within that College, "for singing and serving in the said queir," should be applied to the use and commodity of the provost, masters, and regents of the College. And, in 1592, with the advice of Parliament, he anew annexed, united, and incorporated the parsonage of Forteviot, with its fruits, profits, and emoluments, to the College, "for sustentatioun of the provest, maisteris, regentis, bursaris, and foundit persons thairin, to be usit and distributit be the commoun advise and consent of the said provest and remanent maisteris, to the weill, proffite, and commoditie of the said College, according as thair necessitie sall requyre: provyding alwayes that the minister serving the cure at the said kirk be sustentit upoun the fruitis of the vicarage, sa far as the same may extend, and the superplus to be tane furth of the fruitis of the said personage."² The accounts show that £100 of the money rent of the College was paid yearly by "Lord Ruthven in the parish of Fortaviot"; and that £91, 6s. was "expended in consulting and debateing the Colledge right to the patronage of the church"; and £60, 2s. "in defending the Colledge from the burthen layde upon it by the heritours and minister . . . for repairing the third part of that church." Skene also spent £287, 17s. 4d. in successfully contesting the minister's right to £56 yearly of the College rent.

The revenue from the wheat, the bere, the oats, and the meal varied, of course, from year to year according to the fiars. As will be seen from the following table, the wheat fluctuated from £4, 13s. 4d. to £7 per boll; bere from £3, 16s. 8d. to £6, 13s. 4d.; and oats from £2, 10s. to

	1679.	1680.	1681.	1682.	1683.	1684.	1685.	1686.	1687.	1688.	1689.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat	6 0 0	4 13 4	5 13 4	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	4 16 8	5 0 0	4 13 4	4 16 8	6 0 0
Bere	3 16 8	3 16 8	3 16 8	6 13 4	3 16 8	4 0 0	3 16 8	5 0 0	3 16 8	4 0 0	4 13 4
Oats	2 10 0	3 3 4	4 13 4	4 3 4	3 3 4	3 16 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 13 4

¹ Wodrow's *History*, lii. 41, 42: Kirkton's *History*, pp. 400, 409-414.

² *Acts of Parliament*, iii. 551.

£4, 13s. 4d. In 1686 bere was the same as wheat; in 1682 it was considerably higher than wheat; in all the other years considerably lower. Oats were never as high as wheat; but in 1688 and 1689 were the same as bere; in 1681 higher than bere; and in all the other years lower. Oats were always the same as meal.

The minister of Kilmany's stipend was £266, 13s. 4d. and two chalders of oats; but, as the whole tithe of the parish was in victual, Skene made a new contract with the incumbent, by which he was provided to five chalders and three bolls of oats, nine bolls of bere, and three bolls of wheat. At the making of this contract, he of course treated the minister; and when that minister was translated to Auchterderran, Skene sold "the product of the gleib of Kilmenie for the cropt and year 1689," for £66, 13s. 4d.; and for the vicarage money of Kilmany that year he received in all £42, 10s.; and for the vicarage bere and meal £88, 13s. 4d. The College proportion of repairing that church in 1682 was £53, 6s. 8d.

In defending the validity of Alexander Yeaman's mortification in the Court of Session, Skene spent £110, 13s. Of Patrick Yeaman's mortification, Principal Haldane, in his evidence before the University Commissioners in 1827, said its history is very intricate, that at first he could find no person connected with the University who could give him information concerning it, and that "our documents on the subject are very scanty."¹ The abstracts then furnished of its history, and of the history of the Alexander Yeaman mortification, are both very brief.² Subsequently, Patrick Yeaman's deed of mortification was found and printed, as was also an extract from the testament of Alexander Yeaman.³ The lands, etc., mortified by Patrick Yeaman were, under the management of St Mary's College, for two bursaries, one in that College and the other in St Salvator's. In 1798, an arrangement was made, whereby a clear sum of £14 sterling a year was paid for four years to a St Mary's bursar, and for four years to a St Salvator's bursar, alternately. The professors of St Mary's, it was alleged, divided the overplus amongst themselves.⁴ When Dr Chalmers was Professor of Moral Philosophy in the United College, he declined to accept what was known as "the Candlemas dividend." The others took it.⁵ Hence a proverb arose in the neighbourhood — "Just help yersels like the St Andrews professors."

From Skene's account of casual and contingent profits, it is also learned that while he was provost, twenty-two bursars each paid £10

¹ *Evidence taken by the Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland*, 1837, p. 105.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 305, 306.

³ *Report of St Andrews University Commissioners*, 1845, Appendix v., pp. 105-108.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. xxiv, xxv, xxxii, App. v., pp. 54-58.

⁵ *Evidence*, 1837, pp. 66, 71.

of "burse money." During his incumbency the revenues were helped by a half-year's stipend of the church of Moonzie, and of the second charge of St Johnstown (or Perth), and by a year and a half of the church of Inchtute, when these charges were vacant. He also tried to get a half-year's stipend of the church of Glendevon, but compromised the matter for £100. In order to obtain these, he went to Edinburgh to procure an extract of the Act of Council. On the advice of the chancellor, and with the consent of the archbishop, he went to London, to plead for the King's confirmation of the Act of Council, as the treasurer-depute claimed the vacant stipends for the Crown. The Edinburgh journey and incidentals cost £43; the London one, £600. Over and above this outlay, he claimed fifteen per cent. as an allowance for his trouble; in other words, £114, 5s. 2d. This allowance the committee modified to £76, 5s. 2d. He gives as the amount of the vacant stipends thus recovered, £761, 14s. 10d.; and, as the expense and actual allowance to himself came to £719, 5s. 2d., the benefit to the college funds was only £42, 9s. 8d. It would only have been £4, 9s. 8d. had he been allowed the fifteen per cent.

The ordinary expenditure of the college included £50 quarterly for the provost's table; £40 quarterly for the table of each of the four professors of philosophy and of the professor of Humanity; £24 quarterly for the table of each of the eight bursars; and £24 quarterly for the table of the provost's servant. The table of the *æconomus* and his fee were £200 a year. The pantry-man and the cook each received a loaf and a half and three mutchkins of ale daily; the porter, the precentor, and "the nomenclator" each received a loaf and a chopin of ale daily; "the lotrix" (or laundress), a loaf and a chopin of ale weekly; and the coal-man, half as much. The foreman's bread and drink for a year cost £17, 13s. 4d.; and the cost was "as much for the lecturer of historie." The price of the loaf was eight pence, and the ale was sixteen pence the pint.¹ The price of the loaf does not appear to have been affected by the fiars; perhaps its size was. The cook and the porter got the price of two bolls of meal in the vacant quarter of the year. Coal and candle to the kitchen cost £74 a year. In examining the accounts the Lords of the Committee of Council observed that, during all the eleven years, Skene had stated the table of each of the eight bursars at three full quarters, whereas the sessions of the College lacked sixty days of three full quarters yearly, and therefore they ordered £128 to be

¹ In Scotch measure there were 2 mutchkins in a chopin, 2 chopins in a pint, and 8 pints in a gallon. A Scotch pint was equal to 3 imperial pints, and a Scotch gallon to 3 imperial gallons. At sixteen pence Scots the pint, the ale therefore was only a fraction over three pence halfpenny sterling the imperial gallon.

deducted. The bread and ale to servants had also been set down for three full quarters, and so the Committee ordered a deduction of £24, 18s. to be made for the aforesaid sixty days. During the 210 days of the College year, the servants apparently received no food in the College save bread, and no drink save ale. As only the cook and the porter got meal during the vacant quarter, the others were perhaps turned adrift.

The yearly fee of the archbeadle was £36; of the library-keeper £12; of the under-cook £6, 13s. 4d; and of the lotrix £4. There was no under-cook until 1687, and no "lecturer of historie" until 1682. For dung, seeds, and plants to the college gardens, and for labouring and keeping them clean, Skene charged £30 a year. By reducing this to £20, the Committee deducted £110 from the accounts. In the year that the bowling-green was made, the gardener was paid £18 of additional fee, and his aliment was £80. In 1690, the library-keeper received £11, 6s. 8d. over and above his ordinary £12.

For each year, Skene was allowed £30 for napery, cups, and other things for the College tables, and for pots, pans, cooper-work, and other necessities for the kitchen. On one occasion he spent £23, 8s. on "three dozen of peuther trenchers for serving the high table of the colledge hall." As there is no trace of the "twelve paire of byass bowles" and four jacks in the reformed account, it may be inferred that they had been disallowed. For exchanging fifteen old and broken silver spoons for twelve new ones much more weighty, he paid £25; and for exchanging an old broken salt-cellar for two new ones, £12, 12s. In April 1588, the Provost of St Salvator's said—"the Colledge hes na commoun guidis presentlie, except ane silver piece, and xviii silver spunis, maid in his awine tyme."¹ James Martine had been Provost from 1570. Perhaps it was the survivors of Martine's spoons that Skene disposed of. Skene's salt-cellars have now disappeared, but some of his spoons are said to have been used at the dinner given by the University to the Chancellor and Lord Rector last Wednesday. For repairing and gilding the magnificent mace (so carefully described by Mr Brook)² Skene paid £300 to Michael Zigler; and for "a wanescot boxe lynned and stuffed within," for preserving the mace, £8, 14s. To Zigler's servants he gave £5, 16s. as drink money. The expense of his own journey to Edinburgh with the mace, and of the man and horse that carried it there and back, was £32, 6s.

Scattered through the accounts are other items of interest. One of them implies that the University of St Andrews claimed a right of

¹ *Evidence taken by the Commissioners, 1837, p. 196.*

² *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, xxvi. 400-408.*

some kind in or over Heriot's Hospital. Skene estimated at £40 the expense "of the down-sitting and uprising of the Colledge, and of the festivals and anniversarie solemnities appointed to be observed by the publick lawes of the kingdom." Of his actual outlay for these and various other things he had not kept a precise account. Perhaps it was only when he realised that he was likely to be ejected that he resolved to charge them. When the sentence of deprivation was announced to him, on the 24th of September 1690, he was ordered to stay in Edinburgh until he received the commands of the Commission. Of course, he charged for the expense he thus incurred, and also for the expense of a fruitless journey to Edinburgh when "the dyet of visitation" did not hold.

Having procured from his friends and acquaintances "a considerable number of good books," he spent in travel, drink money to the servants of the donors, and in payment of portorage £100. His outlay at Perth in connection with a *novodamus* to the Laird of Balhousie, was £4, 16s.; and at Edinburgh, in connection with a tack of teinds to the same laird, £43, 10s. By way of compensating this expense, the laird gave him "two curious books," which had cost him £7 sterling; and these two volumes Skene gave to the College Library in the laird's name. The Laird of Kinnier mortified 600 merks for the Library; but debates having arisen as to who was liable for payment, Skene spent £62, 8s. 8d. "in pursueing that affaire." Though involved pretty often in legal proceedings, it does not necessarily follow that he was of a litigious disposition. Some of the entries indicate that, like Burns, he believed that

" It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee
To taste the barrel."

During the eleven years of Skene's administration, the fixed rental only twice exceeded £3000 Scots; and on each year's accounts there was an adverse balance. After passing through the hostile hands of the committee, it was found that on these three accounts the sum of £1669, 6s. 1d. was due to him. There is not the slightest reference, in any of the eleven years, to the amount or the payment of Skene's own salary, or the salary of the professors, or to class fees. According to Hew Scott, the churches of Cults, Kemback, and Dunino belonged to St Salvator's College, and were respectively served, *ex officio*, by the Principal, the Second Master, and the Third Master.¹ The Commission appointed in 1642, by Parliament and the General Assembly, did not approve of this:—"Since it is most necessary that ministers be resident

¹ *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ*, 1860, II, 484, 432, 421.

upon there chairge, and professores live within the colledges attending there, professions, it is ordained, that how soone there may be competency of meanes for the necessary maintenance of professores in the Old Colledge, that the second and third maister, who are professores there, be no more actuall ministers, but that the kirks where they serve may have their own resident ministers, and the professores waite upon the Colledge."¹ This would not affect the Principal; but Skene appears to have served Cults only one year.² In 1588, Provost Martine had "delyverit ane rentail, and the maisteris ane uther, and grantit that thair was sindrie prebendariis not contenit in ather of thame."³ In his accounts Skene refers to only one prebend, that of Balgonner belonging to the Professor of Humanity, and he refers to it because the chair being vacant the "bygone rests" were paid by the feuars to him, and because there was a process concerning it before the Lords of Session. Provost Monro and the other masters of St Salvator's, in 1695, said: "Wee have not at this tyme any settled provisiōne for our present professors. All they have is the benefite of their classes, and this first year being never numerous, the masters' greatest encouragement is their expectatione of better classes the subsequent years."⁴ By 1718 the rental was less than in Skene's time by "14 chalders, 6 bolls, 2 firloths, 3 pecks, and three-fifths of a peck, victual."⁵ This included the loss in converting bad oats into meal.

RENTALL OF THE OLD COLLEDGE AS NOW CONSTITUTE IN THE YEAR 1691.

VICTUALL.

Wheat in the parish of Kilmenie.

	Ch.	B.	F.	P.	Lip.
Impr. There is payed out of Easter Kinnier	0	0	2	0	0
Item. Out of Wester Kinnier	0	2	0	0	0
Item. Out of Denmuire's Kilmenie	0	3	0	0	0
Item. Out of Newtown's Kilmenie	0	6	0	0	0
Item. Out of Aithernie's Kilmenie	0	8	0	0	0
Item. Out of Rathillet and the Damme thereof	0	12	0	0	0
Item. Out of Monqhannie	0	8	0	0	0
Item. Out of the Starr	0	6	0	0	0
Item. Out of Murdocarnie	0	7	0	0	0
Item. Out of Hilearnie	0	3	2	0	0
Item. Out of Myrecarnie	0	5	0	0	0
Item. Out of Midlemilne	0	1	2	0	0
Item. Out of Lochmalonie	0	1	2	0	0
Summa of wheat	3	11	0	0	0

¹ Evidence taken by the Commissioners, 1837, p. 206.

² Fasti, ii. 481.

³ Evidence, p. 105.

⁴ Ibid., p. 217.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 228, 229.

Bear in the parish of Kilmenie.

Impr. There is payed out of Easter Kinnier	0	8	0	0	0
Item. Out of Wester Kinnier	0	3	0	0	0
Item. Out of Denmuire's Kilmenie	0	6	0	0	0
Item. Out of Newton's Kilmenie	0	12	0	0	0
Item. Out of Aithernie's Kilmenie	0	06	0	0	0
Item. Out of Rathillet and the Damme	1	08	0	0	0
Item. Out of Monghanie	1	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of the Starr	1	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of Murdocarnie	1	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of Hilcarnie	0	5	0	0	0
Item. Out of Myrecarnie	0	8	0	0	0
Item. Out of Midlemilne	0	3	0	0	0
Item. Out of Lochmalonie	0	3	0	0	0
Summa of bear in that parish	7	14	0	0	0

Bear in the parish of Fortaviot.

	Ch.	B.	F.	P.	L.
Impr. Payed out of Easter Mealler	0	10	0	0	0
Item. Out of Nether Carnie	0	1	1	1	1½
Summa of bear in this parish	0	11	1	1	1½
Summa totalis of bear	8	9	1	1	1½

Oats in the parish of Kilmenie.

Impr. Payed out of Easter Kinnier	1	0	2	0	0
Item. Out of Wester Kinnier	0	15	0	0	0
Item. Out of Newton's Kilmenie	2	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of Denmuir's Kilmenie	1	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of Athernie's Kilmenie	1	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of Rathillet and the Damme	3	4	0	0	0
Item. Out of Monghanie	2	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of the Starr	1	8	0	0	0
Item. Out of Murdocarnie	1	8	0	0	0
Item. Out of Hilcarnie	1	1	0	0	0
Item. Out of Myrecarnie	1	8	0	0	0
Item. Out of Midlemilne	0	11	0	0	0
Item. Out of Lochmalony	0	11	0	0	0
Summa of oats in this parish	18	2	2	0	0

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Meall in the parish of Fortaviot.

Impr. Payed out of Easter Mealler	1	4	0	0	0
Item. Out of Nether Carnie	0	2	2	2	2 ³ ₄
Item. Out of Hiltown of Mealler	2	0	0	0	0
Item. Out of Kirkstyle of Mealler	0	6	0	0	0

Summa of meall in this parish	3	12	2	2	2 ³ ₄
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Summa of oats and meall	21	15	0	2	2 ³ ₄
Summa of bear	8	9	1	1	1 ¹ ₂
Summa of wheat	3	11	0	0	0

Summa totalis of victuall	34	3	2	0	0
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MONEY RENT.

	libs.	ss.	ds.
Impr. There is payed by the Lord Ruthven in the parish of Fortaviot	100	00	00
Item. By the Laird of Balhousie	204	13	04
Item. By the Laird of Strowie	033	06	08
Item. By the portioners of Newbigging in the parish of Kilmenie	006	00	00
Item. There is payed of ground annuall for Deacon Guilan's house in the North Street of St Andrews	001	06	08
Item. For Thomas Bultie's house in the same street	001	00	00
Item. For Athernie's house in the same street	004	00	00
Item. For James Tarvet's house in the same street	006	00	00
Item. For Mr James Lentron's house in the South Street	004	00	00
Item. For John Law's house in the Colledge Wynd	004	00	00
Item. For Mr Thomas Black's house next thereto	002	00	00
Summa of money rent is	366	06	08

Nota. 1^o That beside the above written rentall there is payed to the Colledge yearly by the portioners of Newbigging eighteen capons which are alwayes entered in the dyet book as cane fowles.

2^{do} That beside the above written money rent, there is yearly payed to the Colledge sixtie lib. Scots mortified by Dr Zeaman for mantainance of a bursar therein, inde 060 00 00

3^{do} That Mr Patrick Zeaman mortified some akers of land about the town and some houses in it, for mantainance of a bursar in the Colledge; the rent of which land and houses (after deduction of publick dewes and expence in upholding the houses) cannot be estimat more than thirtie six lib. *communibus annis*, inde 036 00 00

Which two sums being added to the money rent, the totall is 462 06 08

ADVERTISEMENTS.

- First.* In the year 1679, the Laird of Strowie payed but thirtie lib. of tack-dewtie for his tiends, and so the money rent that year was five merks less than the above written summa.
- Second.* In the same year 1679, and all years following untill the year 1686, the lands of Rathillet and the Damme pay'd but eleven bolls of wheat; and so the rental of wheat was one boll less than what's contained in the above written rental untill the year 1686.
- Third.* The following accounts are stated accordingly.

DOCTOR ALEXANDER SKENE'S ACCOUNTS of the yearly fixed rent of the Old Colledge in St Andrews since his entry to the Provostrie thereof.¹

Charge cropt and year 1679.

Impr. The Accounter chargeth himselfe with the money rent of that year, inde	0459	00	00
Item. With three chalders and ten bolls of wheat, which at six lib. the boll conforme to the feir of that year is	0348	00	00
Item. With eight chalders, nine bolls, one firloft, one peck, one lipie, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lipie of bear, which at 3 lib. 16s. 8ds. the boll conforme to the feir of that year extends to	0526	08	10
Item. With 21 chalders, 15 bolls, 2 pecks, 2 lipies and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lipie of oats and meall, which at 2 lib. 10s. the boll conforme to the fier of that year extend to	0877	18	04
Summa of charge 1679 is	2211	07	02

Discharge of this summe.

Impr. The Accounter ought to have allowed 50 lib. quarterly for his table the year '80, inde	0200	00	00
Item. Fourtie lib. quarterly for the table of each of the foure professors of philosophy; inde in the whole year for them all	0640	00	00
Item. Fourtie lib. quarterly for the professor of Humanitie's table, three quarters, inde	0120	00	00
Item. Twentie foure lib. quarterly for the table of each of the eight bursars, conforme to the constant allowance of visitations, inde for them all in three quarters ²	0576	00	00
Item. For the acononomous table and fee	0200	00	00
Item. For the Accounter's servant's table 24 lib. quarterly: inde in the whole year	0096	00	00
Item. The expence of coall and candle to the kitchine; inde	0074	00	00
Summa paginae	1906	00	00

¹ In the Reformed Accompt there is here added:—"To which are subjoyne'd some alterations of the Accompts ordered by a Committie of Councill, and the ballance stated accordingly."

² As the three quarters lacked sixty days yearly of being full quarters, the Lords of Committee of Council ordered these to be deducted in all the eleven years from the allowance for the bursars table. This came to £128.

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Item. The expence of legall dilligence for procureing payment of the Colledge-rents	0030	00	00
Item. The expence of napery, cups and other things for the colledge tables, and of pots, pans, couper work and other necessars for the kitchin, which cannot be estimat less than 30 lib., inde	0030	00	00
Item. The expence of dung, seeds and plants to the Colledge Gardens, and of labouring and keeping them clean, which cannot be estimat less than ¹	0030	00	00
Item. The archbedel's fee, inde	0036	00	00
Item. The librarie keeper's fie, inde	0012	00	00
Item. The under-cook's fee, inde	0006	13	04
Item. The lotrix fie, inde	0004	00	00
Item. The bread given to servants as followes :—			

	Loaves.
To the pantrie man a loafe and a halfe dayly, inde monthly 45 loaves, inde quarterly 135, inde in three quarters which make the colledge year	405
To the cook in that tyme	405
To the porter a loaf dayly, inde in that tyme	270
To the precenter	270
To the nomenclator	270
To the lotrix a loaf weekly, inde	030
To the coall man halfe as much	019½
Extending in whole to	1678½

Which at 8ds. the loaf extends to the summe of 0055 00 00²

Item. The drink given to servants as followes :—³

	Gall.	P.	Ch.	M.
To the pantrie man three muchkins dayly, inde in the colledge year	25	2	1	0
To the cook	25	2	1	0
To the porter a chopin dayly, inde	16	7	0	0
To the precenter	16	7	0	0
To the nomenclator	16	7	0	0
To the lotrix a chopine weekly, inde	02	3	1	0
To the coall man halfe of this, inde	01	1	1	1
Extending in whole to	104	7	0	1

Which at 1s. 4ds. the pint extends to 0055 00 00⁴

Summa pag[inæ] 0288 13 04

¹ The Lords of Committee modified this to £20 yearly. The deduction on this item, therefore, for the eleven years was £110.

² Should be £55, 18s.

³ For the sixty days which the three quarters lacked yearly of being full quarters, the Lords of Committee ordered these to be deducted in all the eleven years from the servants' allowance of bread and ale. This came to £24, 18s.

⁴ Should be £55, 18s. 9d.

Item.	The extraordinary expence of the down-sitting and uprising of the Colledge, and of the festivals and anniversarie solemnities appointed to be observed by the publick lawes of the kingdom which cannot be estimat under . . .	0040	00	00
Item.	Besyde what the Accounter spent upon the more signall reparations of the fabrick of the Colledge in renewing and rebuilding much thereof (which he did upon the fond of voluntar contributions procured by him for that effect) he ought to have allowed him out of the fixed rent of the Colledge what he expended yearly upon the smaller reparations, in upholding some parts of the fabrick within and without the Colledge, inde that year . . .	0100	00	00
Item.	He ought to have allowed the pension payed to the clock-maker in Dundie for dressing the clock that year, inde . . .	0006	00	00 ¹
Item.	The price of two bolls of meall to the cook and porter in the vacand quarter of the year 1680, inde . . .	0005	00	00
Item.	The minister of Kilmenie, having been presented to that church by Doctor George Weemes when he was Provost of the Colledge, had right by his presentation to 266 lib, 13s. 4ds. of money, and two chalders of oats which according to the fier of that cropt and year extended to 80 lib., and accordingly got his stipend payed that year : and therefore the Accounter ought to have it allowed to him, inde . . .	0346	00	00
	Summa of this pag . . .	0497	00	00
	Summa of second pag . . .	0288	13	04
	Summa of first is . . .	1906	00	00
	Summa totalis of discharge . . .	2691	13	04
	Summa of charge . . .	2211	07	02
	Inde, ballance resting by charge to discharge is . . .	0480	06	02

Charge of cropt and year 1680.

Impr.	The Accounter chargeth himselfe with all the money contained in the rentall, inde ² . . .	0462	06	08
Item.	With three chalders and ten bolls of wheat; which at foure lib. 13s. 4ds. the boll, conforme to the fier of that year, extend to . . .	0270	13	04
Item.	With eight chalders, nine bolls, one firloft, one peck, one lipie and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lipie of bear, which at three lib. 16s. 8ds. the boll, conforme to the fier of that year, extend to . . .	0526	08	10
Item.	With 21 chalders, 15 bolls, 2 pecks, 2 lipies, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lipie of oats and meall, which at three lib. 3s. 4ds. the boll, conforme to the fier of that year, extend to . . .	1112	00	06
	Summa of charge 1680 . . .	2371	09	04

¹ The items of discharge up to this point amount to £2346, 13s. 4d., and that sum is repeated in 1680, 1681, and 1682; but in 1683 and all subsequent years the pension of £6 to the Dundee clock-maker drops out, and so the sum becomes £2334, 13s. 4d.

² The money rental is the same in the nine following years.

Discharge of this summe.

Impr. The Accounter ought to have allowed him the ballance of the last year's account	0480	06	02
Item. He repeats all the articles of the last year's discharge, except the last two, and craves to have them allowed to him, inde	2340	13	04
Item. The price of two bolls of meall to the cook and porter in the vacand quarter of the year 1681, inde	0006	06	08
Item. The whole tith of Kilmenie parish being victuall, the Accounter entered this year in a new contract with the minister of Kilmenie, by which the minister is provided to 5 chalders and 3 bolls of oats, nine bolls of bear, and 3 bolls of wheat, and accordingly was payed; and therefore the Accounter craves allowance of the price conforme to the fiers of the severall species, inde	0311	06	08
Summa of discharge 1680	3138	12	10
Summa of charge that year is	2371	09	04
Which being deduced from the discharge the ballance resting by charge to discharge is	0599	14	10 ¹

Charge, cropt and year 1681.

[The items are the same as in 1680, but not the fiars.]			
Summa of charge 1681	2956	04	04

Discharge of this summe.

Impr. The Accounter ought to have allowed him the ballance of the last year's account, inde	0767	03	06
Item. The summe contained in the second article of the last year's discharge, inde	2340	13	04
Item. The price of two bolls of meall to the cook and porter in the vacand quarter of year 1682, inde	0009	06	08
Item. The minister of Kilmenie's stipend that year consisting of the number and qualitie of bolls mentioned in the last article of the last year's discharge, and according to the fiers of the severall species, extending to	0438	16	08
Summa of discharge 1681 is	3555	19	02 ²
Summa of charge that year is	2956	04	04
Which being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is	0599	14	10

¹ The balance ought to be £767, 3s. 6d., and is so entered in the left-hand margin. The proper sum is given in the Reformed Account; and in this account in the discharge of next year. The balance on next year's account is £509, 14s. 10d., which may have led to the mistake.

² Should be £3556, 0s. 2d.

Charge, cropt and year 1682.

[The items are the same as in 1680, but not the fiars.]

Summa of charge 1682 is . . . 3189 03 03

Discharge of this summe.

Impr. The Accounter ought to have allowed him the ballance of the last year's account, inde . . .	0599 14 10
Item. The summe contained in the second article of the last year's discharge, inde . . .	2340 13 04
Item. The price of two bolls of meall to the cook and porter in the vacand quarter 1683, inde . . .	0008 06 08
Item. The minister of Kilmenie's stipend consisting of the number and quality of bolls above mentioned, and according to that year's fiars of the severall species, extending to . . .	0423 16 08
Item. The money payed this year as the Colledge proportion of the expence of repairing the church of Kilmenie, inde . . .	0053 06 08

Summa of discharge 1682 is . . . 3425 18 02

Summa of charge that year is . . . 3189 03 03

Which charge being deduced from the discharge the ballance resting by charge to discharge is . . . 0236 14 11

Charge, cropt and year 1683.

[The items are the same as in 1680, but not the fiars.]

Summa of charge 1683 is . . . 2390 16 00

Discharge of this summe.

[The items are the same as in 1681 ; but the balance from 1682 is £236, 14s. 11d. ; the sum of the second article is £2334, 13s. 4d. ; the meal to the cook and porter £6, 6s. 8d. ; and the minister of Kilmany's stipend is £312, 6s. 8d.]

Summa of discharge 1683 is . . . 2890 01 07

Summa of charge that year is . . . 2390 16 00

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is . . . 0499 05 07

Charge, cropt and year 1684.

[The items are the same as in 1680, but not the fiars.]

Summa of charge 1684 is . . . 2762 14 01

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Discharge of this summe.

[The items are the same as in 1681 ; but the balance from 1683 is £499, 5s. 7d. ; the sum of the second article is £2334, 13s. 4d. ; the meal to the cook and porter is £7, 13s. 4d. ; and the Kilmany stipend is £375, 3s. 4d.]

Summa of discharge 1684 is . . .	3216	15	07
Summa of charge that year is . . .	2762	14	01

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is . . .	0454	01	06
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Charge, cropt and year 1685.

[The items are the same as in 1680, but not the flars]

Summa of charge 1685 is . . .	2322	12	08
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Discharge of this summe.

[The items are the same as in 1681 ; but the balance from 1684 is £454, 1s. 6d. ; the sum of the second article is £2334, 13s. 4d. ; the meal to the cook and porter is £6 ; and the Kilmany stipend is £297, 10s.]

Summa of discharge 1685 is . . .	3092	04	10
Summa of charge that year is . . .	2322	12	08

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is . . .	0769	12	02
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Charge, cropt and year 1686.

Impr. The Accounter chargeth himselfe with all the money contained in the rentall . . .	0462	06	08
Item. With all the wheat contained in the rentall, viz. three chalders, eleven bolls, at five lib. the boll, inde . . .	0295	00	00
Item. With eight chalders, nine bolls, one firloft, one peck, one lipie, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lipie of bear, at five lib. the boll, inde . . .	0686	13	04
Item. With 21 chalders, 15 bolls, two pecks, two lipies, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lipie of oats and meall, at three lib. the boll, inde . . .	1053	10	06
Summa of charge 1686 is . . .	2497	10	06

Discharge of this summe.

[The items are the same as in 1681 ; but the balance from 1685 is £769, 12s. 2d. ; the sum of the second article is £2334, 13s. 4d. ; the meal to the cook and porter is £6 ; and the Kilmany stipend is £300.]

Summa of discharge 1686 is . . .	3419	05	06
Summa of charge that year is . . .	2497	10	06

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is . . .	0921	15	00
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Charge, cropt and year 1687.

[The items are the same as in 1686 ; but not the fiars.]			
Summa of charge 1687 is	2317	12	08

Discharge of this summe.

Impr. The Accounter ought to have allowed him the ballance of the last year's accounts, inde	0021	15	00
Item. The summe contained in the second article of the last year's discharge	2334	13	04
Item. The price of two bolls of meall to the cook and porter in the vacand quarter of the year 1688, inde	0006	00	00
Item. The minister of Kilmenie's stipend consisting of the number and quality of bolls above mentioned, and according to that year's fiars of the severall species, extending to	0297	10	00
Item. He ought to have allowed him the foreman's bread and drink this year, extending to 17 lib. 13s. 4ds. and as much for the lecturer of historie, inde	0035	06	08
Summa of discharge 1687 is	3595	05	00
Summa of charge that year is	2317	12	08

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is	1277	12	04
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Charge, cropt and year 1688.

[The items are the same as in 1686, but not the fiars.]			
Summa of charge 1688 is	2702	00	00

Discharge of this summe.

[The items are the same as in 1687 ; but the balance from that year is £1277, 12s. 4d. ; the sum of the second article is £2334, 13s. 4d. ; the meal to the cook and porter, £8 ; the Kilmany stipend is £382, 10s. ; and the bread and drink to the foreman and the History lecturer is £35, 6s. 8d.]

Summa of discharge 1688 is	4038	02	04
Summa of charge that year is	2702	00	00

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is	1336	02	04
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Charge, cropt and year 1689.

[The items are the same as in 1686, but not the fiars.]			
Summa of charge 1689 is	3005	19	11

ACCOUNTS OF ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS. 343

Discharge of this summe.

Impr. The Accounter ought to have allowed him the ballance of the last year's account, inde	1336	02	04
Item. The summe contained in the second article of the last year's discharge, inde	2334	13	04
Item. The price of two bolles of meall to the cook and porter in the vacand quarter of the year 1690, inde	0009	06	08
Item. He ought to have allowed him two hundreth merks yet resting of the Laird of Ballhousie's tack-dutie that year, inde	0133	06	08
Item. The summe contained in the last article of the last year's discharge, inde	0035	06	08
<hr/>			
Summa of discharge 1689 is	3848	15	08
Summa of charge that year is	3095	19	11
<hr/>			

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is 0752 15 09

Nota. That in the above written accounts there is by a mistake ten merks yearly contained in the discharge of the severall years untill the '87, and that as the under-cook's fee, wheras there was no under cook untill the said year 1687. And therefore there is to be deduced from the ballance of the above written accounts the summe of ten merks yearly for eight years, inde 0053 06 08

And so the ballance is 0699 09 01

Nota That there is by another mistake seventeen lib. 13s. foure pennies yearly omitted in the discharge of five years preceeding the year 1687, and that as the pryce of bread and drink to the lecturer of historie these years. And therefore there is again to be added to the ballance seventeen lib., thirteen shilling, foure pennies yearly for the said five years, inde 0088 06 08

And so the ballance is 0787 15 09^d

¹ The deductions of £128 from the allowance for the bursars' table, £110 from the expense of keeping the gardens, and £24, 18s. from the bread and ale of the servants, amounting in all to £262, 18s., being deducted from the £787, 15s. 9d., "the true balance now is 524.17.09" (Reformed Account).

DOCTOR ALEXANDER SKENE'S ACCOUNTS of casuall and contingent profits of the Old Colledge intromitted with by him dureing his being Provost of the said Colledge.¹

Charge.

Inpr. The Accounter received from the Laird of Strowie, at the giving of a tack of the tithes of Strowie	0040	00	00
Item. From the Laird of Balhousie's factor, at the renewing a charter to the Laird	0040	00	00
Item. From the Laird of Balhousie at Edinburgh, where he granted him a tack of his tithes	0600	00	00
Item. From one of the fewers of Newbigging-milne, at the renewing of his charter	0017	08	00
Item. From the fewers of Balgonner of bygone rests of that prebendrie, dureing the vacation of the profession of Humanity in the Old Colledge before the Accounter's entrie to the said Colledge	0085	00	00
Item. From twentie-two bursars since his entrie to the provostrie, their burse money, at ten lib. per peice, inde	0220	00	00
Item. The product of the gleib of Kilmenie for the crop and year 1689, which the Accounter sold to Robert Clerk in Kilmenie for ane hundreth merks, inde	0066	13	04
Item. Of the vicarage money of Kilmenie he hath received for that year, conforme to a particullar accompt thereof ready to be given up upon demand	0037	00	00
Item. Of the vicarage bolls of Kilmenie for that year, he hath received eleven bolls of bear and foure bolls of meall, which at foure lib. 13s. 4ds. the boll, conforme to the feir of that year, extend to	0070	00	00
Item. Halfe a year's stipend of the church of Moonsaye for the year 1679, consisting of eight bolls of bear at 3 lib. 10s. the boll, and 24 bolls of oats at 2 lib. 3s. 4ds. the boll, and 133 [lib.] 6s. 8ds. money, inde in all	0213	04	00
Summa pag[inæ]	1389	05	04
Item. Halfe a year's stipend of the second minister of St Johnstown in the year 1680, consisting of one chalder of bear at three lib. ten s. the boll, and one chalder of meall at two lib. 13s. 4ds. the boll, and 300 libs. of money, inde in all	0398	13	04
Item. Having charged with horneing for halfe a year's stipend of Glendovan, and the charge being suspended and the right very debateable and the issue of debate very uncertaine, the Accounter compounded the matter with Alexander Robertson in Dumblane for	0100	00	00

¹ In the Reformed Accompt there is here added:—"Now stated according to the order and appointment of a Committie of Council."

ACCOUNTS OF ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS. 345

Item. The Accounter received of halfe a year's vacand stipend of the church of Inshsture, in the year 1679, foure bolls three firlots of bear; and of the whole year's vacand stipend of the same church of the year 1680, nine bolls and ane halfe of bear at three lib. 10s. the boll both the years, inde in all	0049	12	06
Summa pag[ine]	0548	05	10
Summa of vacand stipends is 761 lib. 14s. 10ds. ¹			
Summa of the whole casuall and contingent profits is	1937	11	02

Discharge.

Impr. A little after his entry to the provostrie (Bailiff Carmichall having the management of the estate of Rathillet and refusing to pay the tithes to the Colledge), he ² was forced to goe to Edinburgh and make application to the Lords of ³ Councill and Exchequar for their order upon the said bailiff for payment of the said tithes; and in goeing and comeing and staying in this negotiation some considerable tyme at Edinburgh, and in procureing the foresaid order, the Accounter spent conforme to a particullar accompt thereof ready to be given up upon demand	0055	08	00
Item. After his retorne from Edinburgh, he went to Couper to meet with the said bailiff and the tennants of Rathillet, for makeing that order effectuall, at which tyme he spent for three horses to Mr Thomson, one of the regents, to himselfe, and his servant, and for meat and drink to men and horses, and for wryteing papers in that affaire	0008	00	00
Item. Payed to Mr Alexander Monro, agent for the Colledge, of money debursed by him in the Colledge service when Doctor George Weems and Doctor George Pittulloch were provosts thereof, conforme to a decreit obtained be the said Mr Alexander Monro against the Accounter and the said Mr Alexander Monro's discharge of the said decreit	0399	03	00
Item. The Accounter being oblinded to joyne with the other two colledges in consulting the Universitie's right to Heriot's Hospitall in Edinburgh, he payed out as the Old Colledge proportion of consultation money, conforme, &c.	0029	00	00
Summa pag[ine]	0491	11	00

¹ Should be £761, 9s. 10d. This line is omitted in the Reformed Accompt.

² "The Accompter" (Reformed Accompt).

³ Here the Reformed Accompt inserts—"the Thesaurie."

Item. The Accounter expended in consulting and debateing the Colledge right to the patronage of the church of Fortaviot against the Laird of Ender May, ¹ conforme, etc.	0091	06	00
Item. The Accounter expended in defending the Colledge from the burthen layde upon it by the heritours and minister of Fortaviot, for repairing the third part of that church, conforme, etc.	0060	02	00
Item. Expended by the Accounter in mantaining and rewarding Mr Alexander Monro, when he stayed a considerable tyme at St Andrews makeing ane inventure of the Colledge wrytes	0036	00	00
Item. Expended by him in attending the visitation of Universities at Edinburgh in the year 1687, and in sending from thence to St Andrews for a compleit inventure of the Colledge wrytes to be given up to the visitours, conforme, etc.	0058	00	00
Item. Expended by him endeavouring to recover some summes of money resting to the Colledge by Sir [blank] Murray of Blebo, conforme, etc.	0059	19	00
Item. Expended by him in consulting and asserting the Old Colledge right to the profession of Mathematicks at the tyme of Master Fenton's entrie to the said profession ²	0023	06	00
Item. Expended by him with Provost Glasse and others in St Johnstown, when he received the fourtie lib. for Balhousies <i>novodamus</i> , having stayed a night in that place upon that affaire	0004	16	00
Item. Expended by him when he went to Edinburgh to sett a tack of tithes to the Laird of Ballhousie, conforme, etc.	0043	10	00
In compensation of the Accounter's expence in thir two articles, the Laird of Balhousie gave him two curious books for which he payed seven lib. sterling, and the Accounter, in the Laird of Balhousie's name, gave them in to the Colledge Librarie			
Summa pag[inae]	0376	19	00
Item. Spent by the Accounter with the Laird of Strowie, when he gave him his tack of tithes and received his fourtie lib. of grassum, and with Rathillet and Wester Kinnier when he set their tacks without any grassum, and with the gentleman that came from the Earle of Balcarress for a <i>novodamus</i> of the lands of Balbuithie; and with Mr Glasfoord at the makeing of a new contract with him about the stipend of Kilmenie	0016	00	00
Item. Payed by the Accounter for three dozen of peuther trenchers, for serving the high table of the Colledge Hall	0023	08	00
Item. Spent by the Accounter in goeing to Edinburgh, and staying some tyme there procureing ane extract of the Act of Councill giving the above mentioned vacand stipends to the Colledge, and in taking foure copies of letters of horneing upon the said Act, and in returning home to St Andrews, horse hires and all other things comprehended	0043	00	00

¹ "Innermey" (Reformed Accompt). ² Here the Reformed Accompt adds—"conforme, etc."

Item. The Accounter ought to have allowed him for bringing in the vacand stipends mentioned in the charge, ¹ fifteen per cent. which was the Council's allowance to Captain Crawford and the Universitie's to the Accounter, inde .	0114	05	02
Item. The Accounter ought to have allowed him his expence when (by the advice of the then Chancelour and with the consent of the then Archbishops of St Andrews) he went to London to plead for the King's confirmation of the fore-said Act of Council, that thereby he might take off the Thesaurer-depute's pretensions to the vacand stipends as part of that for which he was to make an account to the King, inde .	0000	00	00
Summa pag[inæ]	0796	13	02
Item. Expended by the Accounter for a gardner's aliment that year in which the bowling green was made, reckoning at twentie lib. quarterly, inde .	0080	00	00
Item. The Accounter payed of fee to the said gardner that year thirtie six lib., whereof he allows one halfe as the ordinar expence of labouring the gardens stated in his account that year, and craves the other halfe to be allowed to him as truly expended by him, inde .	0018	00	00
Item. The Accounter payed in the year 1690 to the librarie-keeper eleven lib. 6s. 8ds. more than his ordinar twelve lib. ; and this the Accounter ought to have allowed him, because the Visitours of the Universitie had ordered much more to be given him but the Accounter was not able to give it, inde .	0011	06	08
Item. The Accounter ought to have allowed him what he payed to clerks and their men, for the Colledge doubles of the Laird of Strowie's tack, and the minister of Kilmenie's contract, inde .	0005	12	00
Item. What he payed for a book in which to record such tacks, and contracts, and for recording them therein, inde .	0006	10	00
Item. When the Accounter received his sentence of deprivation on the 24 September 1690, he was commanded to stay in town ² till he should receive the commands of the Commission of Visitation of Universities, to which he gave obedience, and ought to have allowance of his expence during that tyme .	0014	10	00 ³
Item. The Accounter being appointed to attend the next dyet of the Commission, to give an account of his administration as he should be required, did accordingly repaire to Edinburgh at that tyme ; but, the dyet of visitation not holding, he returned after some dayes attendance, without any further orders from the Commission, and ought to have allowed him for the expence of this journey .	0029	00	00
Summa pag[inæ]	0164	18	08

¹ In the Reformed Account, the remainder of this entry runs thus:—"Ten per cent. conforme to the Committie's modification inde the stipends being 761 lib. 14s. 10d. the allowance for bringing them in amounts to 0076. 05. 02."

² "Edinburgh" (Reformed Account).

³ In Reformed Account—"0014. 00. 00."

Item. The Accounter having feed a gardner at Candlemasse 1690, and alimented him till the down-sitting of the Colledge in January 1691, he ought to have allowed him the expence thereof, at the above mentioned rate of 20 lib. quarterly; and the Accounter's successor having refused to accept of the gardner though one of the Colledge servants, the Accounter was necessitat to aliment and keepe him untill Whitsunday 1691, and therefore ought to have allowance for his aliment dureing that tyme also, inde in all				0100	00	00
Item. The Accounter ought to have allowed him his gardner's fee from Martimasse 1690 to Whitsunday 1691, inde ¹				0012	00	00
Summa pag[inæ]				0112	00	00
Summa of first page				0491	11	00
Summa of second				0376	19	00
Summa of third				0796	13	02
Summa of fourth				0164	18	08
Summa of fifth				0112	00	00
Summa totalis of discharge is				1942	01	10
Summa totalis of charge is				1937	11	02 ²

Which charge being deduced from the discharge, the ballance resting by charge to discharge is 0005 10 08³

This is a true copie of the account given in to the Commissar of St And[rews]; but after the account was given in the Accounter received four bolls of bear, and five lib. ten shilling of money, of the vicarage of Kilmenie for the cropt and year 1689, both which extend to twentie four lib. three shilling four pennies, wherby the charge is augmented to the summe of one thousand nine hundreth sixtie one pownds fourteen shilling four pennies. From which deducing the discharge ther rests of ballance by discharge to charge 19 lib. 12s. 6d.,⁴ which by the Commissar's decreet is apointed to be allowed out of what is resting by charge to discharge of the former account.⁵

Nota.—That ther is omitted out of the discharge of the above written accounts of contingent rents the Accounter's debursments in inhibiting the Laird of Strowie and his tenents from uplifting their tiends in the year 1689, inde 0014 10 00

¹ These two last items, amounting to £112, were modified by the Lords of the Committee to £74, 13s. 4d.

² According to the Reformed Account, the sum total of charge is £1937, 11s. 2d., the sum total of discharge £1890, 5s. 2d., and the balance resting by discharge to charge is £47, 6s. "Which summe being deduced from the ballance of the former account, which was five hundereth twenty four pund seventeen shilling and nyne pennies, the ballance now resting to the Accompter after both these accounts is 0453. 11. 09."

³ Should be £4, 10s. 8d.

⁴ Should be £19, 12s. 8d.

⁵ This paragraph and the "nota" by which it is followed are in a different hand, and are not in the Reformed Account.

ACCOUNTS OF ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS. 349

ANE ACCOUNT of money expended by DOCTOR ALEXANDER SKEEN for the utility and profit of the Old Colledge, and whereof the Doctor hath gott no payment in whole or in part, out of either fixed or casuall rents of the said Colledge.

	libs.	ss.	ds.
Impr. The Doctor, at his entrie to the provostrie of the said Colledge, found a processe depending before the Lords of Session for the prebendrie of Balgonner, and in procuring and extracting of the Lords' decreit, and thereby recovering and securing the said prebendrie to the profession of Humanity in the Colledge, he spent, conforme to a particullar accompt thereof ready to be given up upon demand	0093	12	04
Item. Having not long after his entrie discovered a fault and defect in Mr William Barclay minister at Fortaviot's right to 50 libs. Scots yearly of the Colledge rent, which he had possessed for about eighteen years before, he intended a reduction of his right thereto, and accordingly did reduce it after much debate in three or foure sessions, and spent in this affaire from first to last, conforme, etc.	0287	17	04
Item. The Accounter expended in defending Doctor Zeaman's mortification of sixtie libs. Scots yearly to the Colledge, against those who pursued for and intended a reduction thereof before the Lords of Session, conforme, etc. ¹	0110	13	00
Summa pag[inse]	0492	02	08
Item. He payed to Michael Zigler for repairing and gilding the Colledge mace, conforme to his receipt thereof, dated the nineteith of February 1686	0300	00	00
Item. Given at this tyme of drink money to Master Zigler's servants two rix dollars, inde .	0005	16	00
Item. He payed at this tyme in Edinburgh for a wanescot boxe lynned and stuffed within for preserving the Colledge mace	0008	14	00
Item. He spent in goeing to Edinburgh with the mace, and in staying there some dayes and in returning, together with the expence of man and horse that caryed the mace abroad and homeward, conforme, etc.	0032	06	00
Item. Payed for twelve paire of byass bowles with foure jacks, and the expence of bringing them home ²	0038	00	00
Item. Payed in exchange betwixt fifteine old and broken silver spoones and twelve new ones, much more weighty than the fifteine, conforme to a compt and discharge	0025	00	00
Item. Payed in exchange betwixt ane old broken salt and two new ones, conforme to a compt and discharge	0012	12	00
Item. Having by his industrie procured Pitcairlie's mortification of twentie libs. sterling yearly to the Colledge, and having used some diligences by the advyce of some lawyers for making this gift effectuall, he hath, from first to last, expended in this affaire, conforme, etc.	0176	15	00
Summa pag[inse]	0599	03	00

¹ "Conforme to a particular accompt ready to be given in upon demand" (Reformed Accompt).

² This entry is omitted in the Reformed Accompt.

	lbs.	ss.	ds.
Item. Having procured, from the Laird of Kinnier, a mortification of six hundered merks to the Colledge Librarie (upon some debates aryseing about the person lyable in payment) he hath spent in pursueing that affaire, conforme, etc.	0062	08	08
Item. Having, by his industrie and laboure, procured from his particullar friends and acquaintance a considerable number of good books now standing in the Colledge Librarie (many of which were given to himselfe and by him given in to the Librarie,) he spent in travel, drink money to the servants of those persons who gave them, and in payeing for the portage of them to St Andrews from the respective places in which they were procured .	0100	00	00
Summa pag[inæ]	0162	08	08
Summa of first page .	0492	02	08
Summa of second .	0590	03	00
Summa of third .	0162	08	08
Summa totalis is .	1253	14	04 ¹

¹ In the Reformed Accompt the sum total of this account is £1215, 14s. 4d. the difference being due to the omission of the item for bias bowls and jacks, " Which summe [of £1215, 14s. 4d.] being added to the four hundereth fyftie three pund eleven shilling nyne pennies resting to the Accompter at the foot of the former accompt, the totall now resting to him after these three accompts is 1600. 06, 01." Both sets of the accounts, and other papers relating to the Visitation, are in H.M. General Register House. It is almost needless to say that the accounts are in money Scots, which was then a twelfth of money sterling.

III.

THREE BRONZE AGE HOARDS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL COLLECTION, WITH NOTES ON THE HOARD FROM DUDDINGSTON LOCH. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. SCOT., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

THE AUCHNACREE HOARD.

Some distance into the foothills of the Grampians where they flank the western edge of the plain of Strathmore, near the head of a secluded glen, lie the farm and shooting-lodge of Auchnacree, in the parish of Fern, Forfarshire. Here, on the 23rd September 1921, Mr Frank Rae, overseer of the ground, discovered a hoard of bronze objects consisting of two flat axes, the cutting half of another, and two knives (fig. 1), while covering a potato pit with earth. The discovery was brought to my notice a few days later by Mr John F. Cunningham, schoolmaster at Fern. In asking him if he could arrange for the relics being forwarded to the Museum for inspection, I suggested that further search should be made at the place where the relics were found and that a special look-out should be kept for small objects, with the result that an armlet was also recovered.

The spot where the hoard was found is situated in the south-east corner of the field which lies in front of the shooting-lodge, some 250 yards to the south-east of the building, and about 20 yards from the side of the road which passes along the edge of the field. Lying high up on the north side of the glen, at an elevation of rather more than 700 feet above sea-level, there is a fine prospect of Strathmore to be seen over an intervening stretch of hilly moorland to the south and east. Immediately in front there is a steep descent to the Cruick Water, while in the opposite direction, to the north-west, is a gradual rise for about 300 yards, beyond which the main mass of the Grampians stretches away as far as the shores of the Atlantic.

There were no surface indications to suggest the presence of this deposit of prehistoric relics, and as they lay about 2 feet below the surface of the ground, but for the happy chance of the spot being selected for storing the potato crop, which necessitated the digging of a deep trench round the pit, the objects might have remained undiscovered for ages, as the plough would never have penetrated to such a depth.

All the relics are in a good state of preservation, but the butt end of one of the knives is imperfect from the decay of the metal. One of the axes was for the greater part covered with a thick deposit of limy soil impregnated with copper salts, but this was easily removed without harming the relic. The three axes are of the ordinary flat type, with well-developed cutting edges but without the slightest hammering out of the sides. The first axe measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness; the second measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth at the cutting edge, which is partly corroded away at one end, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness; and the third, of which only a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the front part remains, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width across the cutting edge, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness.

The larger knife has a thin, flat, straight-edged blade, with a rounded point, and no midrib or thickening of the metal at the centre. The butt end was probably semilunar in shape, but the outer margin has corroded away, as also probably the upper part of the edge on one side. The position of the lower margin of the haft is indicated by a faint ridge or step in the form of a pointed arch. In its present condition the object measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width at the butt, tapering to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width about an inch from the point, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness. When complete it was possibly about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer at the point and almost as much broader at the butt. Owing to the broken condition of the latter part only one complete rivet-hole for fixing the blade to the haft remains, and it is about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter; portions of other three rivet-holes can be detected on the same side. Allowing for the same number, four, on the opposite side and one in the centre of the curve, there would have been nine rivet-holes. The smaller knife, which is almost complete, measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width at the butt, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness. As in the previous example, the blade is thin and flat. The butt end is triangular and the sides of the blade are distinctly concave between the butt and the point, the concavity probably having been formed by the repeated sharpening of the implement. There are five rivet-holes in the butt, one in the apex, and two on each side. The central perforation on one side is complete and measures $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, and the corresponding one on the opposite side is nearly complete.

There has always been some doubt regarding the correct terminology of implements of the types just described, as evidently there was some difficulty in deciding whether they were intended solely for cutting or for piercing as well as cutting, and the name "knife-dagger" has been applied to them. But if we are correct in assuming that the second



Fig. 1. Flat Axes, Knives, and Armlet of Bronze from Auchnacree, Forfarshire.

implement owes its concave edges and resulting dagger-like shape to frequent resharpening, there is every possibility that both objects were simply knives. The first has far too broad and rounded a point for stabbing, and it is so thin, only $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, that it would almost certainly have buckled or doubled up under the stroke of a heavy thrust; the same can be said of the second, even with the narrower point which it now shows. Further it will be noted that no attempt has been made to keep the point sharp.

The armlet is in very good condition and is almost perfectly circular, as it measures 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter externally. The ends of the ring do not meet, as there is a break $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide between them. Had the ends been pressed together as in most of the other Scottish armlets of the period, it would have formed a perfect circle, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. In cross section the ring, which measures $\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, is of double convex form, the curve of the inner side being flattened. All the objects are covered with a patina partly brown and partly green in colour.

It is impossible to emphasise too much the importance of discoveries of different types of prehistoric objects associated in a single deposit, and this find is specially valuable, as so few hoards of its period, the early part of the Bronze Age, have been recorded in Scotland or even in any part of the British Isles, and the knives are different from any found in the country. The most important hoard of Early Bronze Age implements recorded from Scotland is that discovered at Migdale, Skibo, Sutherland,¹ which contained two flat axes, three pairs of armlets of the type found at Auchnacree, another pair ornamented, one, possibly two, ear-rings, portions of four or five conical hollow bosses, and a necklace of tubular beads, all of bronze, and six buttons of jet. Another hoard, which was found at the Maidens, Culzean, Ayrshire,² consisted of five flat bronze axes and a broken armlet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. From these two hoards and the one under discussion the contemporaneity in Scotland of flat axes and plain armlets of bronze is well established, but the same thing is further demonstrated by the stone mould found at Marnoch, Banffshire,³ and preserved in the Banff Museum, which bears on one side a matrix for casting a flat bronze axe, and on the other a matrix for casting a large ring or armlet which, however, would be completely annular, and another matrix for casting a bar or ingot.

A number of bronze armlets closely resembling the Auchnacree

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxv. p. 296.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xvii. p. 433; *Arch. Coll. of Ayr and Wigtou*, vol. iv. p. 1, fig. 6.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. p. 500.

example have been found in Early Bronze Age graves in Scotland. In 1831, a pair of armlets of nearly circular section, with the ends of the ring closed and measuring $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches and 3 inches in diameter respectively, were found at the Castle of Kinneff, Kincardineshire, in a cist containing a food-vessel urn and the remains of an unburnt human skeleton;¹ and, in 1850, a single armlet, covered with a thick green patina which possibly obscured a break in the ring, slightly flattened on the inside, and measuring 3 inches in diameter, was found under a small cairn in a cist which contained a beaker urn and an unburnt skeleton at Crawford, Lanarkshire.² Two armlets flattened on the inside and showing a break in the ring, which measured $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, were found in a small cairn with cremated bones at Stobo, Peeblesshire.³

Although no knives of exactly similar shape to those under review have been found in Scotland, analogous examples have been discovered in England. Sir John Evans has figured an example found at Leicester, and preserved in the museum there, which bears a marked resemblance to the first-described Auchnacree knife, as it has a thin flat blade with straight edges, rounded point, and nine rivet-holes in the butt; besides, its length, 6 inches, is much the same.⁴ Another example of almost similar type and size was found by Mr J. R. Mortimer in one of the barrows of the Garton Slack group in East Yorkshire;⁵ the blade was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, the sides being straight and the point round. He also discovered a specimen resembling the second Auchnacree knife in a barrow of the Garrowby Wold group in the same part of the country.⁶ Although the instrument was rather larger, 5 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, the edges of the blade were concave and it had three rivet-holes in the butt. Another of this class, with concave edges, was found by Canon Greenwell, clasped in the right hand of the skeleton of a man, in a barrow in the parish of Helperthorpe, Yorkshire.⁷ It had only two rivet-holes in the butt, and measured 4 inches in length, which approximates very nearly in size to the Scottish example.

At the first glance the presence of a broken axe amongst the objects suggests that the hoard had been the property of a merchant or founder, but the variety of relics included in the hoard, I think, points to their having been personal belongings. The six flat axes found at

¹ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. v., Appendix, p. 27; Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times, Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 59.

² *Scotland in Pagan Times, Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 58; *Proceedings*, vol. xvi. p. 147.

³ *Scotland in Pagan Times, Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 58.

⁴ *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 231, fig. 288.

⁵ *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 231, fig. 590.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 146, fig. 391.

⁷ *British Barrows*, p. 207, fig. 108.

Colleonard, Banff,¹ and the large collection of bronze swords, believed to have numbered more than a dozen, dug up in Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh,² may be cited as typical Scottish examples of a merchant's stock, and the large quantity of broken swords and spear-heads recovered from Duddingston Loch, Edinburgh,³ as a bronze-founder's stock.

It may be recalled that other four hoards of bronze weapons have been found not very far away from Auchnacree: the first at Cauldhame, Brechin,⁴ which lies about 8 miles to the east, consisted of four swords, a chape, and a spear-head; the next, at Castlehill, Forfar,⁵ some 8 miles to the south, of four socketed axes and a spear-head; the third, also at Forfar,⁶ of a socketed axe and a socketed knife; and the fourth, at Balmashanner, Forfar,⁷ of a socketed axe, the greater part of a cast bronze bowl, twelve penannular armlets, ten bronze rings, seven penannular gold rings, thirty-one amber beads, and five jet beads. These hoards, however, belong to the latter part of the Bronze Age, while the Auchnacree hoard belongs to the early part of the same period.

THE QUOYKEA HOARD.

Last summer (1921) two bronze implements, a socketed knife and a razor, were found by a crofter while casting peats in Quoykea Moss, in the parish of St Andrews, Orkney. Both objects, which were found at a depth of about 3 feet below the surface and about 4 feet above the underlying soil, are in a good state of preservation, although the edges and point of the blade of the knife and the edges of the razor are somewhat ragged from the decay of the metal.

The knife (fig. 2) has a narrow leaf-shaped blade with a stout flat midrib, and a rectangular socket rounded at the corners, with a rivet-hole, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, in each of the longer sides for attaching the haft to the blade. The weapon has a total length of $5\frac{9}{16}$ inches, and has originally been about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer, the blade measuring $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness, and the socket $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, and 1 inch by $\frac{2}{3}$ inch at the mouth. Below the socket, which does not extend into the blade, the latter contracts very slightly to a width of $\frac{1}{10}$ inch and then widens to $\frac{2}{3}$ inch before tapering to the point.

The razor (fig. 2) has an oval bifid blade with curved hollows at the base on both sides of the tang. In the tip of the blade is a V-shaped indentation with a perforation, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, below it, but through

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lil. p. 245.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xlii. p. 320.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. i. pp. 181 and 224.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxiii. p. 15.

⁵ Smellie, *Account of the Soc. of Antiq. of Scot.*, p. 39.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. li. p. 65.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvi. p. 182.

the disintegration of the metal both are now connected. The tang, which tapers towards the point, is of flattened oval section and extends as a short midrib into the blade for a distance of $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, where it terminates abruptly. The complete length of the object is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the blade measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, and $\frac{3}{32}$ inch thick, and the tang $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch long, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick at the base of the blade where it is widest.

Knives of the Quoykea type are not of frequent occurrence in Scotland. One was found with a socketed bronze axe at Forfar,¹ another at Kilgraston, Perthshire, another, which is broken and incomplete, at Clova, Aberdeenshire,² a fourth, which wanted a small piece of the point and part of the socket, at Falkland, Fife,³ and, strange to say, another example at Little Crofty, St Andrews, Orkney,⁴ in the same parish as that from Quoykea Moss. The socket and a small piece of the adjoining part of the blade of another from the Clerk of Penicuik collection is also probably Scottish. In the Falkland specimen the socket is round and there are no indications of rivet-holes in the surviving part. In the Forfar example the rivet-holes are aligned with the edges of the blade, but in the other four, as in the Quoykea example, they are at right angles to the plane of the blade.

Tanged razors with a bifid blade are more numerous than the class of knives under review, as ten other examples have been recorded from Scotland, five having a small perforation below the notch in the



Fig. 2. Bronze Knife and Razor from Quoykea Moss, Orkney.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxiii. p. 16, fig. 14.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxix. p. 9.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii. p. 12.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxi. p. 341, fig. 2.

blade and five being without it. Every one of these instruments was found in association with other bronze objects. Three, one being imperforate, were found with a socketed axe at Bowerhouses, Dunbar;¹ three, of which one had no perforation, at Adabrock, Ness, Lewis,² with two socketed axes, a spear-head, a socketed gouge, a socketed hammer (the only one found in Scotland), a tanged chisel, portions of a bronze bowl, two whetstones, and four beads, two of amber, one of glass, and one of gold; one at Cullerne, Morayshire,³ with a socketed axe, two spear-heads, and a socketed curved implement; and one, which had no perforation, at the Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire,⁴ with two extraordinary necklets, six penannular armlets with expanding ends, and three small rings joined by thin narrow flat strips of bronze. The remaining two razors, which also were without a perforation, were found at Glen Trool, Kirkeudbrightshire,⁵ with a palstave, a spear-head, a rapier, a torc—all of early type—a knife, four small chisels, a pin, an oval disc with two perforations, a bead of glass, and at least fourteen beads of amber. This last hoard belongs to an earlier period than the others which must be attributed to the latest phase of the Bronze Age in Scotland. It is to this late period also that the Quoykea relics are to be assigned.

The Society is much indebted to the Earl of Ronaldshay, on whose land the find was made, for so generously presenting these interesting and rare relics to the National Museum.

THE NAIRNSHIRE HOARD.

The two flat bronze axes illustrated in fig. 3, which have so kindly been presented by Mr James Curle, have been long in his possession. The exact locality where they were found is not known, but the following original note which has been preserved with them shows they were found in Nairnshire. The note states:

"Two Battle Axes found near a small village, County of Nairn. They lay on a small height near a square stone coffin without a lid. The one placed over the other. Their position about due south of the stone coffin. They might be 14 inches under the surface. There is on the other side of the village a rude perpendicular monumental stone—of which there is not any traditionary account. Found by one of the subscriber's workmen.

P. MACARTHUR.

LONDON, *Decr. 23rd, 1833.*"

¹ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. p. 44.

² *Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 124, fig. 1, No. 5.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. lv. p. 29, and *supra*, p. 20.

⁴ *Proceedings*, vol. xlv. p. 27.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. xxv. p. 137, fig. 4.

The axes, which are covered with a thick green patina partly smooth and partly rough from decomposition of the metal, measure $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{2}$ inch respectively. The first of these axes is decorated on both faces with two broad shallow flutings running parallel to the sides. The sides are ridged, the arris



Fig. 3. Flat Bronze Axes from Nairnshire.

showing a series of vesica-shaped facets placed end to end, and the angles at the junction of the sides and faces have slight notches at intervals. The second axe bears no ornamentation. Both have well-developed cutting edges. While the style of decoration on the first axe is not often met with, it is not unknown, as one of the hoard of seven flat axes found at Colleopard, Banff,¹ and preserved in the Museum, has identical decoration on the faces, and other two of the axes in that hoard are somewhat similarly ornamented.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lll. p. 245.

THE DUDDINGSTON LOCH HOARD.

It is interesting to note that the very first donation of relics received by this Society was part of the important hoard of broken bronze weapons found in 1778 in Duddingston Loch, which lies within the municipal boundary of Edinburgh. This valuable gift, which was presented by Sir Alexander Dick, Bart., of Prestonfield, on 16th January 1781, is recorded as "A quantity of Roman arms consisting of 23 pieces of the heads of the hasta and jaculum; 20 pieces of the blades, and nine of the handles of the gladius and pugio; a ring three inches in diameter, fastened to the end of a staple; and a mass of different pieces of these arms, run together by fire, all of brass; skulls and other human bones, together with the horns of animals of the deer and elk species, dragged out of the middle of a bed of shell marle at the bottom of his loch of Duddingston."¹ A number of the most perfect specimens from this find were presented to the King, George III., others were retained by the family, some of which were afterwards given to Sir Walter Scott,² and fifty-three pieces were presented to the Society. While the royal gift and most of the relics kept by the family have disappeared, all those handed over to the Society seem to have survived. This in itself is quite a tribute to the care bestowed on the Society's collections by the various curators during the long period of more than one hundred and forty years.

In the Society's earliest Letter Book, vol. i., 1780-1781, p. 43, is a communication from Sir Alexander Dick to the Earl of Buchan which describes the discovery of the hoard while dredging up marl from the bottom of the loch. The bronze objects were brought up in a mass in the "collecting leather bag for the Marle" from a bed of this material, 5 to 7 feet thick, which lay about 140 yards from the edge of the loch next the King's Park. Some human skulls and bones were recovered "out of the same place with these brass arms." Even without the definite statement that the bronze weapons had been found in a mass, it is evident that they belonged to the same hoard, as their surface condition shows that they had all been preserved under similar conditions and had been subjected to the same kind of treatment in breaking them up.

The hoard, as now preserved in the Museum, consists of the ring of a cauldron, thirty-two fragments of swords, the point of a rapier blade, the larger part of a small dagger or knife, all shown on the upper half of fig. 4, and fragments of fourteen spear-heads, appearing on the lower part of the illustration.

¹ Smellie, *Account of the Institution and Progress of the Soc. of Ant. of Scot.*, p. 39.

² *Old Statistical Account*, vol. xviii. p. 376; Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 348.

The cauldron ring (No. 1), which is of square section and measures $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, is inserted in a strong, broad, reeded staple that



Fig. 4. Hoard of Bronze Weapons from Duddingston Loch, Edinburgh.

has two transverse grooves on the top. Of the thirty-two sword fragments (Nos. 2 to 33) nine (Nos. 2 to 10)¹ are portions of hilts, and as no two pieces fit together, it is evident that, at least, nine swords are represented

¹ No. 5 may be part of a blade.

in the hoard. There are five points (Nos. 11 to 15), varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and eighteen portions of blades measuring from 1 inch to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Only two hilt fragments show the butt end, and these are of triangular form in both cases. The condition of the blades is such that it is impossible to say whether they had notches on the edge near the butt end; although No. 10, which is better preserved than any of the others, seems to be without them, their absence may have been the result of the vigorous filing which the object has undergone since its discovery. There is a considerable variation in the number of rivet-holes in the different hilts. In the examples preserving the whole or greater part of the hilt, No. 8 has two rivet-holes in the grip and two in each haunch, No. 2 has three and two in these parts, and No. 7 has three and three. Nos. 3 and 4, which have only part of the grip surviving, seem to have had two in the grip, and Nos. 9 and 10, which show only the haunches, have one rivet-hole in each side, the two rivets remaining in position in the former and one in the latter. The point of the rapier blade (No. 34) measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the small blade (No. 35), which is rounded at the butt, imperfect at the point, and without rivet-holes or a tang, measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length.

Several types are represented amongst the fragments of spear-heads, all of which have been of fairly large size. Seven of them (Nos. 36 to 42) are of the ordinary leaf-shaped variety, with the socket extending into the blade in the form of a prominent, rounded, hollow midrib. The most complete (No. 36) wants more than 2 inches of the point, and now measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. No. 42 shows the peculiarity of a small knob of metal projecting from the point, and the edges are ragged. Nos. 43, 44, and 45 have a small bead in the angles between the wings and midrib, and the last two have a similar bead running down the medial line of the midrib as well. The remains of two fine spear-heads, with lunate openings in the wings, are represented in Nos. 46 and 47. The first of these has a beading along the medial line of the midrib, in the angles between the latter and the wings and round the lunate openings, but though no part of the midrib of the second survives, a bead round the lunate opening and in the angle between the wing and the midrib can be detected. Only a small portion of the wing of a blade is represented by No. 48. So far as I am aware, No. 49 is the only example of its type found in Scotland, though several have been found in England. It has a broad blade with almost parallel edges for a considerable part of its length, a short point, and two small lunate openings with a small square midrib between them near the base, which is imperfect. The midrib contains burnt clay, as if the core had not been removed. This specimen should be compared with one found in the

Thames, at Broadness, between Greenhithe and Northfleet;¹ and another from Broadward, Shropshire,² both of which are preserved in the British Museum.

This find is the largest hoard of bronze implements recorded from Scotland. It has been suggested that the spot from which the bronze objects were dredged up may have been the site of a crannog which had been destroyed by fire, one of the results being that the bronze weapons used by the inhabitants had got fused. But I think the hoard is rather a founder's stock of weapons collected and broken up for the purpose of recasting. While Duddingston Loch is quite a likely place to find lake dwellings, I have never heard of any having been located in that stretch of water, and, further, all the other Scottish crannogs which have been examined belong to a later period than the Bronze Age. The spear-heads seem to have been smashed up, but some of the swords have been broken by heating them near the middle of the blade and bending them backwards and forwards until they snapped. This is perfectly clear from the burnt condition of the metal and the cracks in the surface on either side of the break. It should be noted that the hoard consists practically of swords and large spear-heads, and that no axes are present. The only other Scottish hoard that can be compared with this one in the matter of the number of swords is that found, about two and a half miles distant, in Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, which contained, at least, twelve swords, three rings, and a pin, as well as a socketed axe which recently came to light, in the possession of the son of one of the workmen who was present when the hoard was discovered.

The hoard belongs to the end of the Bronze Age when the sword and spear-head had attained their highest stage of development. The swords and spear-heads all belong to this period, but the rapier point seems to be a survival from an earlier time. We have already commented on the occurrence of the very rare type of spear-head, No. 49, but the cauldron ring is also worthy of special notice, as it shows that cauldrons which continued to be used into the Early Iron Age must have been known in Scotland before the close of the Bronze Period. Further evidence of this is seen in the hoard found at Kilkerran, Ayrshire, which contained two very large cauldron rings in reeded staples as well as four socketed axes and two fragments of a sword, all of bronze, and in the Poolewe hoard,³ which contained a cauldron ring, a hollow ring, 2 inches in diameter, and a penannular armlet with large cup-shaped ends, all of bronze.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd series, vol. xxiii. p. 160, fig. 6, No. 25.

² *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th series, vol. iii. p. 349.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. xiv. p. 45.

Since this paper was set up, I have learnt that evidently three fragments of the swords from Duddingston Loch, consisting of two points and a hilt portion, were presented to Sir Walter Scott. Three such objects are figured in the Abbotsford Edition of the *Waverley Novels*, vol. ii. p. 103. From their contorted shape and resemblance to the fragments in the National Museum, there can be no doubt regarding their provenance. On enquiry at Abbotsford these cannot now be found, and it would seem that they have disappeared.

IV.

A FOOD-VESSEL URN FROM OBAN, ARGYLL. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

In the month of January of this year a typical short cist of the Bronze Age was discovered at the south-east side of the roadway that



Fig. 1. Food-Vessel Urn from Oban, Argyll.

runs through the Corran Park, Oban, about 25 yards from the north-eastern end where it debouches on to the Dunollie Road. The cist, which was formed of four slabs set on end and covered by a large cover-

stone, measured 4 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 3 feet 9 inches deep, the main axis lying slightly south of east and north of west. It was sunk in the 25-30-foot raised beach about 30 feet above ordnance datum, there being about 12 inches of soil above the cover. About a barrowful of sand and gravel had found its way into the grave, and amongst this at the eastern end was an almost complete food-vessel urn; no other relics or fragments of human remains were found.

The urn (fig. 1), which is of brownish ware, belongs to a common variety of the food-vessel type, with a long upright brim and a tapering lower half. On the upper part are slight transverse mouldings at the mouth, at the shoulder, and midway between, so that this portion shows two broad shallow concave zones encircling the vessel. From the lip to the base the wall is decorated with twenty-eight irregular transverse rows of punctulations made by a pointed implement; four rows of similar ornamentation appear on the top of the brim. The vessel measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greatest external diameter at the mouth, $6\frac{9}{16}$ inches at the shoulder, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the base, and the wall is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; the lip, which is bevelled towards the inside, is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad.

About fifty or sixty years ago a number of cists and urns were found at distances of from 35 to 140 yards from the present find.

I am indebted to Mr Dugald M'Isaac, J.P., for furnishing me with the particulars of the discovery.

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